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27737.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 10, 1888.—Ordered to be printed.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. HALE, from the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Senate resolution of March 13, 1888.] ✓

On the 13th day of March, 1888, the Senate adopted the following resolution:

Whereas sections 11 and 14 of "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, provide as follows:

"SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employé of either of said houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employé of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military, or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employé of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

"SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever."

And whereas the spirit of said act has been interpreted by the President and by the Commissioners of the Civil Service Commission charged with its execution as forbidding all officers of the General Government from offensively participating in political conventions and elections, the President, in his order addressed to the heads of the Departments in the service of the General Government, dated July 14, 1886, setting forth his reasons for the same, as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 14, 1886.

"To the Heads of the Departments in the service of the General Government:

"I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several Departments and all office-holders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Office-holders are the agents of the people—not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action, as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as office-holders to dictate the political action of their party associates or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization.

"The influence of Federal office-holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is

indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged, nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by office holding. A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy, in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those intrusted with official place and a consideration of the necessity under our form of Government of political action, free from official coercion. You are requested to communicate the substance of these views to those for whose guidance they are intended.

“GROVER CLEVELAND.”

And Commissioner Oberly, in his letter to the Illinois Democratic Association, dated September 29, 1887, interpreting the statute as follows:

“Now, does it not follow that officers, clerks, and other persons in the service of the United States, who are organized for political purposes, and who, by initiation fees, dues, and contributions defray the expenses of this organization, are violating sections 11 and 14 of the civil-service act? They are giving—they are handing over—to officers, clerks, or other persons in the service of the United States, and these persons, acting as officers of the association, as the representatives of the associated officers, clerks, and other persons in the service of the United States, are receiving money for political purposes, money to be applied to the promotion of political objects.”

And whereas it is alleged that, notwithstanding the provisions of said act, and notwithstanding the interpretation placed upon the same by the authorities as above quoted, numerous Federal officers, appointed by the present Administration, have unduly and offensively exhibited a pernicious activity both in nominating conventions and in the elections following: Therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee, to consist of seven Senators, be, and the same is hereby, constituted and appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, to ascertain whether the appointments in said service have been based upon merit and qualifications or have been distributed as partisan favors; and further to fully examine and report as to the offensive participation of officers and employes of the General Government in political conventions and elections.

Said committee is hereby authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer, and shall have power to administer oaths, send for persons and papers; to sit in Washington or such other places as may be necessary, and to conduct its investigations through subcommittees, the expenses of the same to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and a full report of its proceedings shall be made to the Senate at as early a day as is practicable.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate appointed the following as the members of the committee under the foregoing resolution:

Senators Hale, Manderson, Chace, Spooner, Blackburn, Daniel, and Blodgett.

The committee, in endeavoring to carry out the purposes of the resolution, has confined its personal investigations to a few places, all of them outside of the Departments at Washington (in the latter only incidentally by such documents relating to the condition of the service as has been sent from the Departments in response to requests of the Senate). The aim has been to secure accurate information as to the operations of the civil-service law under the present administration, and thus by certain prominent and well-defined examples show the general condition of the service throughout the country. The investigations conducted by the committee away from Washington, therefore, have extended only to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Indiana, and for convenience in reference the testimony taken in each of these States has been printed and paged separately, and for a like reason the report submitted is composed substantially of four parts, arranged the same as the testimony, according to the States, in the order mentioned.

The documents received from the Departments will be found in the appendix to the testimony.

CIVIL SERVICE IN NEW YORK**POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.**

Section 14 of the civil-service act forbids all persons in the service of the United States to give to or receive from any other person in such service money or other valuable thing for any political object whatever, and section 15 constitutes a violation of this prohibition a misdemeanor.

President Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance in 1884, on "political assessments," says:

The people pay the wages of the public employes; and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of these affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

That the practice of levying assessments, under the name of "contributions" or "subscriptions" has been maintained, was proven by conclusive and practically undisputed testimony.

It was shown by the testimony of several witnesses, having personal knowledge of the facts (K. K. Blauvelt, Naaman Davis, Charles E. Bowers, C. A. Bloomfield, and Joseph Overfield), that a fund for the use of the Democratic State committee was raised, under the guise of "The Widow McGinness's pig raffle" in the fall of 1885, among the employes of the surveyor's department; that John M. Wyatt, then deputy surveyor, and Joseph Overfield, then acting superintendent of the barge office, took an active part in raising the fund and received subscriptions. The subscribers were inspectors in the customs service and paid various sums, ranging from 50 cents to \$20, knowing that the money was to be used for political purposes and believing it necessary to subscribe in order to retain their places. Of the money so raised, stated to have been as much as \$2,500, \$1,000 was taken by Wyatt and Overfield to the Hoffman House, where they met Governor Hill, told him that they had \$1,000 for campaign purposes and wished to know where it could be placed to do the most good. The governor replied that it should be placed with the State committee, and it was accordingly paid to the treasurer of that committee.

Again, in the fall of 1887 political assessments were levied. Col. Frank Page, an inspector assigned to duty with three others at Castle Garden, testified that he and the other inspectors were informed by Matthew W. Walker, the superintendent of Castle Garden, that they had better pay \$15 apiece if they wanted to keep their places; that otherwise "their heads would come off." This was understood to be a direct intimation from Surveyor Beattie, and all the inspectors subscribed. The following is a copy of one of the receipts for the money so paid, which was put in evidence:

NEW YORK, November 3, 1887.

Received from Frank Page, fifteen dollars, a contribution to New York State Democratic Committee. \$15.

C. R. DE FRIES,
Clerk.

About the same time (October, 1887) assessments or subscriptions of a like character were collected among the assistant weighers, as shown by the testimony of John E. Rogers, an assistant weigher, who swore that he had collected the money himself, gave the names of some of the persons from whom he received it and the amounts, and stated that he had paid it to one Boylan, secretary of the Eighth Assembly District Democratic Association, thus rendering himself liable to punishment for misdemeanor under section 11 of the civil-service act.

In every instance but one where money was so paid it was shown that the giver was actuated by a desire to please his superiors or through fear of removal, and that he acted with the knowledge that the money was to be applied to the promotion of a political object.

That the surveyor's department, reduced by the removal of scores of long-experienced and competent inspectors, and augmented by the appointment, under the present administration, of as many Democrats (for in spite of all civil-service rules and regulations the fact remains that only Democrats have been appointed, with the rarest exceptions), that the department contains what the President has described as a "horde of office-holders with a zeal born of benefit received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, standing ready to aid with *money* and political services," is evinced by the efforts which have been made to evade the prohibition of the civil-service act against assessments, and by the systematic collection of so-called subscriptions for political purposes by office-holders from office-holders. The admission contained in the fourth report of the Civil-Service Commission (page 143) that "assessments by indirection have not been altogether discontinued," inadequately describes the actual facts, and it may be well doubted whether (quoting from the same report) "all fear of the political assessor has disappeared," in the face of testimony that subscriptions were contributed by employes *because they knew that they would "lose their heads" if they failed to do so.*

The following is a summary of the most salient features of the testimony on this subject.

"WIDOW M'GINNESS'S PIG RAFFLE."

The witness K. K. Blauvelt testified (pp. 13, 16) that in October, 1885, at which time witness was an inspector of customs, a raffle was organized among the inspectors and other employes of the surveyor's department for the purpose of raising funds for the Democratic State committee for the benefit of Governor Hill's campaign. The object of the raffle, was distinctly understood to be political, and the raffle, which was popularly known as "The Widow McGinness's Pig Raffle," was held at No. 40 Whitehall street, in Parkinson's saloon. It was suggested to the witness by John M. Wyatt, then superintendent of the barge office; that he had better subscribe to the raffle, and that he understood that a considerable sum was realized therefrom, varying from \$500 to \$2,500.

The witness Naaman Davis testified (pp. 19, 20) that while he was inspector of customs he was asked by one Samuel Giberson, also an inspector, to subscribe to the pig raffle, which he was told was gotten up by Whalen, then captain of the night inspectors, for political purposes. The witness subscribed 50 cents.

The witness Charles F. Bowers (pp. 28, 29, 32), also an inspector, testified that he had been asked by one Van Riper, an inspector, to subscribe to the raffle, and that he had subscribed \$20 as a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund; that he paid this sum to Joseph Mur-

ray, a brother-in-law of John M. Wyatt, Murray not being at that time in the service, but having been subsequently appointed. The witness further testified that the amount raised by the raffle was from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

The witness Charles A. Bloomfield, formerly an inspector, testified that in October, 1885, he paid one Joseph Overfield, then deputy surveyor, the sum of \$20 as a political contribution, and a like sum as the contribution of Frederick S. Jackson, also an inspector.

It was in this manner: On the last day of October, 1885, when I drew my pay and was walking down to the barge office to get the mail and then went into Mr. Overfield's room, the deputy surveyor, I said to Mr. Overfield, "I understand there is a collection being taken up." He said, "Yes." I said, "How much is it?" He said "\$20 for inspectors, and I am giving \$25." Said I, "Does the surveyor know of this?" He said "Yes; it is done at his suggestion and with his approval."

Hans S. Beattie was the surveyor at the time this conversation took place.

The witness, Joseph Overfield, formerly deputy surveyor, and now deputy collector of internal revenue of the first district of New York, testified (pp. 37, 38) that the Widow McGinness's pig raffle was held as above-stated. The witness further testified that after the raffle had taken place and the money had been raised, he went to the Hoffman House to call on Governor Hill; that Mr. Wyatt, above referred to, accompanied him and stated that he had \$1,000, the proceeds of the pig raffle and wished the witness to ask the governor where the money should be placed to do the most good. The witness asked this question and the governor replied, "Of course the campaign committee," meaning the Democratic State committee. The money was then paid to Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Parker, now Judge Parker, of that committee.

The witness Frank Page, formerly an inspector, testified (p. 71) that in November, 1887, he was called upon to make a political contribution and was given to understand that he must "pay or quit." That there was a similar understanding among the other inspectors who, with the witness, were assigned to duty at Castle Garden, and that the witness and Inspectors John Kane, Howard D. Woodfield, M. W. Walker, and Fred. Linders each subscribed \$15 to the Democratic State committee. The witness produced the following receipt:

NEW YORK, November 3, 1887.

Received from Frank Page, \$15, contribution to the New York Democratic State committee.

C. R. DE FREERE,
Clerk.

The receipts were printed forms, filled in with name and amount.

The witness John E. Rogers, now an assistant weigher, testified (p. 128) that during the past three years, and while in the service of the United States, he had contributed for political purposes, and had collected assessments from Assistant Weighers Creamer, Madden, Skidmore, and others, in sums of \$10 or \$15 apiece; that he had given receipts therefor, and had paid the money to one Boylan, assistant secretary of the County Democracy Association in the Thirteenth assembly district.

The witness Edward Jardine, a chief weigher, now in the service, testified (p. 162) that he could not undertake to say whether the men under him made contributions or not, adding, "I imagine that they have done so. If they did not they were very foolish, that is all."

The witness Hans S. Beattie, surveyor in charge of all inspectors

and weighers, testified (p. 210) that he had heard of the Widow McGinness's pig raffle, and said:

I have no doubt whatever, although I personally do not know it, that these men all through the force, both Democrats and Republicans, during the last campaign contributed more or less of their means.

And that, when told by John M. Wyatt, the organizer of the pig raffle, that he had raised some money for the Democratic party (p. 215), he said:

I have no exception to take to that; if you are a Democrat you ought to be commended for having raised money for the Democratic party.

POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION.

For the purpose of preventing political discrimination in the making of appointments civil-service rule 7 provides that no question shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning the political opinions or affiliations of a competitor; that no discrimination shall be made on account of such opinions; and that any appointing or nominating officer who shall attempt to ascertain the political opinions of any eligible shall be dismissed from office.

Section 2, subdivision 5, of the civil-service act provides—

That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced by refusing to do so.

The evidence discloses gross violations of both of these provisions, and shows that a systematic effort has been made by one at least of the New York custom-house officials to convert his department into a political machine.

But the manner in which the law has been evaded and violated is best shown by the following quotations from this testimony:

The witness John O. Conway testified (pp. 3, 4, 5, 9, 12) that while his name was upon the eligible list for appointment as an inspector he held several conversations with Deputy Collector John A. Mason, secretary of the civil-service board, who told witness several times that if he could procure letters from men of influence, influential men, that it would be better for him. That the witness asked what kind of letters were meant—letters from politicians? and that Mason replied letters from men of influence. Also, that Davis, clerk of the civil-service board, asked the witness if he belonged to a ward organization; that it would be better for him to join one, as he would then have his organization to back him. Deputy Collector Charles Davis also informed witness that Mr. Murtha, of Brooklyn, a prominent Democratic politician, had control of the Brooklyn patronage. That the witness called on Dr. Ford, also a Democratic politician, told him that he desired to join a ward association, and wished a letter of recommendation. Dr. Ford gave the witness a letter, vouching for the witness's political sentiments, which the witness took to Murtha, who indorsed it. The witness delivered the letter to Davis, clerk of the civil-service board, who said that it was all right; that he would give it to Surveyor Beattie.

The witness, when questioned by Surveyor Beattie, was asked who he had voted for, and replied "George B. McClellan." In subsequent conversations with Surveyor Beattie, the surveyor also referred to the necessity of having letters from men of influence. After Murtha's indorsement the witness was appointed an inspector. The witness Joseph

Overfield testified (pp. 35-39) that he had been removed from the office of deputy surveyor at the instance of Surveyor Beattie; that Beattie stated of the witness "the only fault I have to find with Overfield is that he does not make enough removals;" that this statement was made by Surveyor Beattie in the presence of McLaughlin and Murtha, prominent Democratic politicians, who went to see the surveyor on behalf of witness; that Beattie did not directly complain of the witness for not removing more Republicans and appointing more Democrats, but that the witness understood such to be his feeling.

The witness Barney Fagan testified (p. 61) that Deputy Collector Davis had induced him to resign from a political committee adversely disposed to Davis by promises that he would get the witness a job in the custom-house; that the witness withdrew from the committee on the strength of such promise, expecting to obtain such position.

The witness Francis E. Clark testified (p. 64) that he had had a conversation with Surveyor Beattie, in which Beattie said to him:

You have been here two years too long. We do not want such men as you [the witness being a Republican]. We want these places for our friends, and I propose to have them. You can go out and tell the rest of them so.

The witness Frank Page, an inspector, testified (p. 72) that he had been in charge of Castle Garden for three years as third officer, and that during that time there was never a Republican appointed there; that all the new appointees were Democrats, and that there were about one hundred and sixty of them.

REMOVALS FROM POLITICAL MOTIVES.

The witness, N. Davis, formerly an inspector, testified (pp. 18, 19, 27) that Surveyor Beattie, soon after his appointment, assigned fifteen inspectors to duty as roundsmen; that it was the duty of the roundsmen to hunt for places for outsiders; that is, to go after men and hunt them down; to come around three or four times a day and see whether the inspectors were in uniform and had all their buttons on—meaning uniform buttons; that one of these roundsmen was William Penfield; that the witness called his attention on one occasion to a new man who was on duty, but did not have his uniform on, and Penfield replied: "He ain't the kind we are hunting for." He said "he was hunting for me and hunting for the weighers; hunting for Republicans." That these roundsmen were a device of Surveyor Beattie's, and that they acted as spies; that he never knew a Republican to be appointed under this administration, and that to the best of his knowledge all appointees have been Democrats; that a large proportion of the new appointees were "political gin-mill fellows," and that witness had seen several of them drunk while on duty; that witness had been in the service for twenty-five years, but that Surveyor Beattie assigned the witness to work in a district much more remote from home, and had imposed upon the witness duties so burdensome as to be almost impossible of performance, and that he was doing three men's work at the time he was removed, without charges or an opportunity to defend himself.

The witness Charles F. Powers testified (p. 30) that one Joseph Kelly, an inspector, had been assigned to duty as a roundsman, objected to serving, and told Michael F. Whalen, deputy surveyor, that he came there to perform the duty of a discharging officer and not to make a place for anybody. It was understood to be the duty of the roundsmen to make places for Democrats by the expulsion of Republicans. That only new appointees (namely, Democrats) were appointed to duty as rounds-

men. The witness further testified that he had seen a number of new appointees drunk on duty and playing cards in a saloon in Hoboken.

The witness Joseph Overfield (p. 40) testified to removal of men on frivolous pretexts, both of them being Republicans.

The witness Edward Hotchkiss, a store-keeper, testified (p. 123) that there were between fifty and sixty store-keepers usually; that about half of this number had been removed, all of them being Republicans; that he never knew a Republican to be appointed, and that the vacancies so created were filled by the appointment of Democrats.

The witness John McKenzie, an inspector, testified (p. 130) that he had heard the roundsmen say that it was their duty to "bounce all the Republicans they could;" that he had heard of their reporting a large number of Republicans, but had never heard of their reporting a Democrat.

The witness Walter B. Styles testified (p. 170) that he had charge of the roundsmen's department from February 1, 1887, to December last. The witness testified that he had heard of a roundsman saying that he was after scalps; that most of the roundsmen were new men recently appointed, and that to the best of his recollection there was not an old man among them, nor a Republican; that he understood that these roundsmen passed by the name of "spotters" or spies among the men.

The witness Hans S. Beattie, surveyor, testified (pp. 212, 214, 216, 217) that he had organized the force of roundsmen for the purpose of supervising the inspectors. That he knew two or three instances where roundsmen allowed themselves in the reports they made to be controlled by reason of their political opinions, and that such roundsmen had not been removed; that he did not know of an old employé of Republican politics among the roundsmen, but that they were all new men, that is, men appointed on the recommendation of Surveyor Beattie himself. The witness further testified that there were about 553 employés under him and that there had been 198 removals and 15 resignations.

The witness William S. Robinson, stenographer and appointment clerk of the collector, testified (p. 220) that the number of employés in the collector's office in July, 1885, was 1,150, exclusive of laborers; that there are now 1,200; that there had been 417 removals since March 4, 1885, besides resignations, nearly all of this number being Republicans. The witness further testifies that it was the practice of the collector to order men to be examined for promotion, thus instituting compulsory examination for men entirely competent to discharge the duties of their then office, and not desirous of promotion. That if a man failed twice upon such compulsory examinations he was dropped; that thirty men, mostly old men, had been dropped in this way.

LABOREES.

The witness Hans S. Beattie, surveyor, testified (p. 213) to the reorganization of the force of laborers by placing them under the direction of John J. Fallon, appointed without civil-service examination to act as superintendent of assistant weighers and weighers' laborers, a permanent force, being employed at weekly compensation instead of by the hour when required by the work to be done, the patronage being thus placed in the hands of the surveyor.

The witness Edward Hotchkiss testified that the laborers employed under the new system were not anything like as good as the old ones so employed; that they were green hands mostly, and that he had seen such laborers under the influence of liquor while at work.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

On the 14th of July, 1886, President Cleveland issued his order, addressed to the heads of departments in the service of the United States, on the subject of offensive partisanship, wherein he says:

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all office-holders under the General Government *against the use of their official position in attempts to control political movements in their localities*. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action * * * offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship. * * * They have no right as office-holders to dictate the political action of their party associates or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization.

To none does this warning more directly apply than to a deputy collector of customs and to employes in the customs service, yet the committee were presented with the spectacle of a deputy collector and a dozen of his subordinates deserting their posts of duty in New York, thus robbing the Government of the time and labor due to it, in order to pack the primaries and "bull-doze" the conventions of Binghamton; in other words, "to control political movements in their locality," to dictate the political action of their party associates," and "to throttle freedom of action within party lines"—all for the purpose of consummating a corrupt bargain for the purchase of a post-office site. Yet these are occurrences of the past year, matters of record, proven beyond dispute, and brought home to the knowledge of the President, but not one of the perpetrators of these offenses has even been suspended, much less removed, from office. In the face of these facts it may well be asked: Where is that "separation of the offices from politics, the non-participation of office-holders in elections and conventions" which President Cleveland has pronounced the true civil-service reform?

The offensive partisanship of certain custom-house officials in connection with the location of the Binghamton post-office was disclosed by the testimony of the following witnesses: Francis W. Downs (pp. 44-46), Alexander D. Wales (pp. 48-50, 53-55), Thomas W. Vincent (pp. 57-60), Thomas F. Lynch (p. 143), Thomas H. Lee (pp. 145, 146), and C. M. Anstett (pp. 284-304).

The facts, as shown by the testimony of these witnesses, are as follows:

In March, 1887, Congress appropriated \$150,000 for a Federal building in Binghamton; that Deputy Collector Davis obtained options and conditional contracts on several available sites; that he induced the Treasury Department to select a site in which he had a personal interest, at a valuation of \$25,000, although it had previously been assessed at not more than \$5,000; although the title had been declared defective by United States District Attorney Lockwood; and although the location so chosen was remote from the center of the city, inconvenient, and annually flooded with water to the depth of 6 or 8 feet. So great was the local indignation excited by this action on Davis's part that the Democrats of the county determined to elect an anti-Davis delegation at the convention to be held in September last to show the administration that the Democrats of the county were dissatisfied with Davis's methods. To prevent this Davis, accompanied by twelve or thirteen Binghamton men, for whom he had secured positions in the custom-house, and who were at that time in the Government employ, went to Binghamton, attended primaries both in the city and in other places throughout the county, and so "bull-dozed" the electors as to secure a majority of the delegation to the convention. The convention was held

on the 24th of September, and Mr. Davis and his custom-house officials were present and took an active and vociferous part in the proceedings. Like measures were taken by Mr. Davis at the charter election of Binghamton held in February last, and at the April convention.

These facts were proven by several witnesses, and were not contradicted, although Mr. Davis was present in person throughout the entire investigation. It was also proven that criminal proceedings had been instituted against Davis and are now pending. Also that the matter had been brought to the attention of the President during the past winter, and more especially on the 16th of May last, when a committee interviewed the President personally and placed in his hands a detailed statement of the case, with a copy of the testimony taken in such criminal proceedings. A copy of this statement and of the brief of the law and facts which accompanied it were put in evidence (pp. 49-52).

This statement shows the fraudulent character of the whole proceeding, and the peculiar methods by which the Government was defrauded by Davis and his relative, Bennett. The testimony of C. M. Anstett, of the Treasury Department, who seems to have been a coparcener in the disgraceful matter, shows by his own admissions before the committee that either his testimony was absolutely false or that he had in trying to excuse his own outrageous action in behalf of Davis, Bennett, and others in securing the post-office site, published an absolute falsehood to attempt to screen himself, and admitted that he had so done, but the evidence tends rather to the former than the latter view of the case.

HABITUAL INTOXICATION.

Section 8 of the civil-service act provides—

That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to, or retained in, any office appointment, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

That drunkenness among employes, while on duty, is a common failing, and that men known to be guilty of such derelictions are retained in the service, was shown by the testimony of a number of witnesses, but a few citations will suffice to indicate the extent to which the law is violated in this respect.

The witness J. O. Conway testified (p. 8) that he had seen Edward C. Bowers, an assistant weigher, under the influence of liquor, at all times, on duty and off duty, and that it continued for several days. That Bowers still held his position.

The witness K. K. Blauvelt also testified (p. 13) that he had seen inspectors drunk during business hours, and had heard a good deal said about it among the inspectors.

The witness N. Davis (p. 19) also testified that he had seen several of the new inspectors repeatedly drunk on duty, and gave specific instances, adding that he had never heard of the removal of such men.

The witness Charles F. Bowers testified that he had seen several of the inspectors drinking together and playing cards in a saloon in Hoboken during business hours, apparently under the influence of liquor.

The witness Charles A. Bloomfield testified (p. 67) that since the new administration there had been a decline in the character of the men appointed as inspectors, so that the new men were generally spoken of with contempt.

The evidence as to the re-appointment of John S. McElwee, given elsewhere, also discloses in a very striking manner the violation of this provision of law, as he was removed on the express charge of drunken-

ness, and was subsequently restored to office, the evidence of such drunkenness remaining uncontradicted.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

That examinations shall be conducted with absolute fairness is a matter of the first importance, so important that any suspicion of imposture or double dealing must shake the whole fabric of the civil service, but it will at once be seen how difficult it must be to detect or prove derelictions in this respect on the part of any board of examiners, the sole evidence being in the possession of the person committing the wrong or the person benefited thereby. But the statements of witnesses regarding examinations in the New York custom-house are such as to cast considerable doubt upon the fairness of the examinations there held.

The witness J. O. Conway testified (pp. 8, 10) that he had heard it stated of one Ramsey that he failed to pass the civil-service examination, but was subsequently appointed, he having obtained a list of questions in advance, and his examination papers having been "fixed up." He further testified that this was common talk among the weighers, through one of whom, Joseph Carroll, the report came to the witness.

The witness K. K. Blauvelt, formerly an inspector, testified (pp. 13, 15, 17) that he believed that many of the new men had not passed a civil-service examination, and gave as his reason the incapacity of such men, especially in reading, writing, and spelling. He further testified that he had heard of the examinations being passed by substitutes, and once heard a new appointee say to another, "I did not have to pay \$100 to get a substitute to go before the board, like you did."

The witness, N. Davis, testified (p. 21) that a man could be appointed an inspector without passing the civil-service examination, and when asked how, replied: "They have two sets of papers, sometimes, in the civil-service examinations, and I have heard of the men having them." That he had been so informed by one Gillette, a former inspector, who mentioned to the witness the name of a man who had had such duplicate papers.

The witness, Joseph Overfield, formerly a member of the civil-service board, testified (pp. 41-42) that it might be possible for a man to come before the board, unacquainted with the members of the board, and stand an examination under a false name and have a certificate issued in the same name.

He further testified that it might be possible for this substitute fraud to be worked.

POLITICS OR "SUGAR FRAUDS."

The testimony elicited by the committee as to removals from the sugar division of the appraiser's department and the re-instatement of a discharged employé in violation of law has attracted special attention on account of the publicity which has been given to the matter involved by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not more than it deserves, as the evidence discloses undue interference by those high in authority in the making of appointments and removals to the extent of actual violation of law. The testimony, consisting principally of official documents, was obtained as the result of the committee's investigation, no charges whatever having been preferred; but the Secretary of the Treasury, after having asked to be heard before the committee, and his request being granted, failed to appear and answer the serious charges made against him in the testimony taken, but instead has seen fit to assume

the attitude of the accused, and in a published letter to George William Curtis, dated June 20, 1888, to state the conclusion to which the evidence naturally tends.

The charges against Secretary Fairchild, as formulated by himself in his published statement, are as follows:

(1) With removing from office men who were in all respects competent and fit, when there was no cause or reason therefor, the same being done in a spirit of mere wantonness, and with no other purpose than to injure and humiliate good men.

(2) With retaining in office other men deserving removal simply because their removal was opposed by politicians of my own party and because they "had a pull."

(3) With restoring to office, in opposition to the wishes of his immediate superior, a man whom he had previously removed for drunkenness and insubordination, and that in doing this he violated the civil-service rules, and, in order to make good this violation, the rules themselves were changed by the Civil-Service Commission, and that all of this was done because a member of Congress asked that the man be restored.

Had such charges as these been made the testimony taken could scarcely fail to convince any "unprejudiced and fair-minded person," to quote the Secretary's words, of their truth.

As to the first charge the evidence shows that Appraiser McMullen informed Assistant Secretary Maynard that all the men named on his "black list" for removal were men of integrity and ability, more particularly the Sherers; that in regard to the two Sherers he had "unbounded confidence in their integrity and ability." The good character of the Sherers was also proved by Dr. Moore, an expert employed by the Government in matters of great responsibility, and others.

Dr. Sherer swore that Assistant Secretary Maynard informed him that there was nothing in the charges against him affecting his character or ability; that when a man had been a long time in office it was considered best to make a change; that Mr. Maynard told him that the Secretary did not consider his alleged connection with a private laboratory of any consequence. Dr. Sherer further testified that the Secretary himself had told him that there was nothing in the charges which brought about his removal affecting his character or ability. The witnesses who were called by the defense to contradict Dr. Sherer and others failed completely to cast any discredit upon Dr. Sherer, professionally or otherwise, and only served to show that he had terminated his connection with his private laboratory before entering the Government service, and the testimony as a whole amounts to a complete vindication of the Sherers.

As against this weight of testimony the Secretary refers to certain general charges made some two years ago against the appraiser's department by one Dreyfous, from whom the Secretary has never heard again, and by one Byrue, as to whom the Secretary knows nothing, except that he was formerly connected with the Boston Herald, and that he desired an appointment which would enable him to investigate the sugar division. The sole ground for the Secretary's belief in the existence of sugar frauds appears to be the fact that the average rate of duty on sugar has been less at New York than at Boston. This discrepancy has been fully explained by the report of the National Academy of Sciences, disclosing an error on the part of the Boston chemist, and by the large amount of low-grade sugar imported at New York and not imported at Boston, and to an "unprejudiced and fair-minded person" affords no ground whatever for the removal of the two Sherers. As to the other two men named on the black-list, who were removed, no explanation whatever has been offered. In the face of these facts, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Secretary has removed from

office men who were in all respects competent and fit, when there was no cause or reason therefor.

As to the second charge, so called, it appears that eleven men out of the fifteen recommended for removal were retained. The retention of four of those men is explained as follows: Appraiser McMullen informed Mr. Maynard that one of those men was a son of ex-Senator Jacobs, and had the support of the Kings County delegation. Mr. Maynard thereupon struck his name from the list, and he was retained. Another man, Leimbach, called upon Mr. Maynard in company with Congressman Cummings, whose constituent he was, and made such an explanation that he was retained. Another, Patrick T. Rahl, was retained after his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Kelly, in company with Congressman Cummings, had called upon Mr. Maynard. And still another, Robert E. Bowne, who was threatened with decapitation, was spared, as he himself testifies, after Mr. Andrus, a former law partner of Assistant Secretary Maynard, had intervened. The cause of the retention of the other men has not been shown, but it would seem to be a fair inference that political and personal considerations were equally potent in their cases. It being the uncontradicted fact that at least four of these men were retained in office, not because the appraiser commended their efficiency, for he has sworn that he commended all alike, but because they "had a pull." It is natural to suppose that like causes led to the retention of the others.

As to the third charge, as specified by the Secretary, that he restored to office, in opposition to the wishes of his immediate superior, a man whom he had previously removed for drunkenness and insubordination, and that in so doing, he violated the civil-service rules can not be denied. That McElwee was removed for drunkenness and insubordination, was shown by the letter of Hugh S. Thompson, Acting Secretary, of August 30, 1887. The appraiser informed Secretary Maynard that McElwee's re-appointment would be illegal and in violation of the civil-service laws, McElwee having been removed upon charges of drunkenness and insubordination based upon the affidavits of six employes of the sugar division. Subsequently McElwee was re-instated by direction of the Treasury Department, and thereupon John H. Oberly, acting president of the Civil-Service Commission, telegraphed the appraiser as follows (p. 111):

Re-instatement of John S. McElwee, without certification of eligibility, as required by rules, is illegal, and must be canceled. Secretary of Treasury has been so informed.

JOHN H. OBERLY,
Acting President.

There was, therefore, a violation of the civil-service rules according to the highest authority. The affidavits upon which McElwee were removed are presumably still on file with the Department, and not only do they stand uncontradicted, but they have been corroborated by Frederick Leimbach, who informed Secretary Maynard shortly before the restoration of McElwee by the Secretary's orders, that he himself had taken McElwee home when he had come to the office in the morning too drunk to go on duty. The civil-service rules expressly provide that no person dismissed for misconduct shall be re-instated within one year, but it was not found necessary to change the rule as the desired result was accomplished by means of an ingenious decision of the Civil-Service Commission, to the effect that the request of a Department for the certification of *an employé previously removed* was *prima facie evidence that he had not been removed for misconduct* and was man-

datory upon the board of examiners (testimony pp. 260-264). Thus in effect, the civil-service rule was nullified, though its language was not changed. Upon the strength of this decision, the appraiser was directed to make a requisition for the certification of McElwee, and when he did so a form of certificate then used for the first time was furnished by the Civil-Service Commission, and McElwee was re-instated.

One of the peculiar circumstances in this McElwee case was the fact stated in the testimony of Jno. A. Mason, (p. 265) that Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly based his opinion as to the request for this man's re-instatement and the decision made in the case, by what he (Oberly) claimed he had learned relative to the cause of McElwee's dismissal; that in fact upon receiving the report and letters, he had gone to the Treasury Department and satisfied himself that McElwee had not been removed for drunkenness, but for being concerned in a sugar investigation. The great solicitude of the members of the Civil-Service Commission to go beyond and outside of their duty in this special case and make a personal matter for this Democrat and son of an ex-Confederate, discharged for drunkenness, is on a par with the extreme interest taken by the Treasury Department, and shows only too plainly how far political methods have taken hold of the Civil-Service Commission itself, when urged by the necessities of Democratic appointees.

This is a bare statement of the facts disclosed by the testimony of Appraiser McMullen, Assistant Appraiser Moore, Deputy Collector Mason, and the official correspondence of the Department; but these facts would suggest that some powerful influence had induced the re-instatement of McElwee, and that the Department subsequently thought it necessary in self-defense to adhere to its action, even at the expense of nullifying one of the most essential rules of the civil service. The Secretary's explanation of all this is that he had promised Byrne that he would use his influence to prevent the discharge of any employes because of any testimony which they might give on the investigation; that McElwee gave testimony unfavorable to the conduct of the sugar business at New York; that he believed that the removal of McElwee had been recommended on account of this testimony, and not on account of drunkenness and insubordination, because the date of the offense was long before he had given his testimony, and that the charges were made and the removal recommended almost immediately after the giving of such testimony.

The "long" period to which the Secretary refers was two months, and the reason why this time was allowed to elapse was explained, as follows, by Assistant Appraiser Moore:

Mr. McMullen knew that Mr. Byrne and Mr. Moore, from Boston, were coming here to make this investigation, and he did not remove McElwee when he was charged with drunkenness, because he wanted him here to give just such evidence as he saw proper to give; because, as he stated to me, if he made the removal at that time it would be charged that he removed him to get him out of the way of that committee.

Mr. McMullen explained the delay as follows:

My reason for that was that an enmity appeared to exist between the port of Boston and the port of New York about the low polarization of sugar, and on the investigation it was known would take place by Messrs. Byrne and Moore. I thought it best not to recommend his removal at that time, but to wait after the investigation was concluded, and after the investigation was concluded I recommended the removal. I did not want to embarrass that committee and wanted the man to remain as he was.

This explanation is so perfectly natural and truthful, and so exactly what might have been expected of a man who has borne the honorable

character of Appraiser McMullen during his forty years of service under the Government, as to carry with it the conviction of entire honesty of purpose on his part, and the assumption that he would retain a dangerous witness in order that he might go before an investigating committee, and then remove him out of personal spite, is too absurd for credence. What renders the assumption still more improbable is the fact that neither the appraiser nor assistant appraiser, nor any of the parties examined, know what McElwee testified before that committee, as the investigation was conducted with absolute secrecy. In this connection it is interesting to note the information which the Secretary volunteers to the effect that the Congressman in whose district McElwee lives did take some interest in this case, and probably did speak to him about McElwee. Certainly the interest of Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney in this case ought not to have deterred the Secretary from doing what he thought not only to be right and just but also essential to secure the proper administration of his Department, but he fails to show the right and justice of his case, and also omits to specify why the restoration of a man who came to the office in the morning too drunk to work was essential to secure the proper administration of the Treasury Department.

In thus arraigning himself Secretary Fairchild has enjoyed the exceptional advantage of framing his charges after the testimony had all been put in, but the success with which his efforts have been attended demonstrates the advantages of the system and establishes the conviction, whatever may now be asserted, that the changes in the appraiser's department, and the violations of law which they involved, were the result rather of political manipulation than of a belief in or a desire to reform the so-called "sugar frauds."

CIVIL SERVICE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION.

The investigation at Philadelphia began in response to a memorial of one hundred and thirteen ex-letter carriers of the Philadelphia post-office (pp. 2-5) to the Senate, of which the following is a part of the preamble:

To the United States Senate:

Whereas President Cleveland, both before and after his election, declared that he was in favor of civil service, and the public are deceived in their belief that he is carrying out the same according to his pledges;

Whereas President Cleveland removed General Henry F. Huidekoper, without cause, as postmaster of Philadelphia, a soldier who had fought for the preservation of the Union, and who had lost an arm in that service. The said General Huidekoper was removed in the face of a protest signed by a large number of business men of Philadelphia;

Whereas President Cleveland appointed William F. Harrity, esq., as General Huidekoper's successor as postmaster of Philadelphia;

Whereas the said William F. Harrity, in violation of his oath of office, has disregarded the civil-service laws of the United States by discharging without cause assigned men who had served as carriers for a number of years, and many of whom were Union soldiers, and will not grant them a hearing, although requested to do so.

Then follow the law and rules relating to the removals from the civil service and the following resolution:

Resolved, That we send this memorial to the Senate of the United States and most respectfully request that a committee be appointed by your honorable body to investigate the management of the Philadelphia post-office under the said William F. Harrity.

The memorial gives the length of postal service of each of these ex-letter-carriers, varying from two to twenty-seven years, thirty-five of them being former soldiers or sailors in the United States Army or Navy, yet in nearly every case the removal was made for no alleged cause whatever, and the changes seem to have been made by Postmaster Harrity solely for political and partisan purposes, as was further elicited by the testimony of the witnesses who appeared before the committee. Garrett C. Hanley testified (pp. 6-10) that after two years and ten months' service in post-office as letter-carrier he was removed by the following summary order, which was the usual form used when the employé was a Republican, and only such were discharged :

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
November 30, 1886.

MR. GARRETT C. HANLEY,
Carrier, Philadelphia Post-Office :

SIR: Your services will not be required after this date.
Respectfully,

WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
Postmaster.

The man who took his place happened to be a Republican, but was kept only four months. The witness states that Mr. Harrity made few changes until confirmed, but "immediately after his confirmation he made what was termed 'a big sweep.' He discharged fifty men altogether, so many clerks that he was entirely swamped with his work. This work got behind, or the new clerks could not handle it, and the result was that in carrying mails they were from one week to one month behind in the deliveries," when "during General Huidekoper's time if a letter was two deliveries behind time the man was suspended for two or three days, unless he could get a very excellent, extra cause for non-delivery." Of the whole number in the post-office, 429, only 80 were left, many of those removed being ex-Union soldiers. In the case of a carrier who desired to know why he was removed, the assistant postmaster told him :

"If you have carried letters here for two years and don't know why you are discharged," he says, "you are an ignorant man." The carrier says to him: "Then I am to understand that I am discharged for being a Republican," and he said: "Just so."

Joseph Jobbins, an ex-Union soldier, testified (pp. 19-22) that he was removed from the post-office without cause, but that after he had complained Postmaster Harrity wrote an explanation that it was on account of partisanship. He states that many Union soldiers were removed, and of all the changes and appointments only two Republicans had been selected.

Capt. Albert Magnin, formerly distributor in the post-office, testified (pp. 23-32) that ex-Union soldiers were discharged, and in a letter to the postmaster stated the condition of affairs as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Postmaster :

SIR: About six years ago, upon the recommendation of some of the most reputable citizens of Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Delaware Counties, I was appointed by General Huidekoper to a clerkship in the Philadelphia post-office, since which time, I am proud to say, no complaint or charge of any nature whatever has been made against me.

Upon the removal of General Huidekoper and your appointment I was disposed to believe, notwithstanding the falsity of the present administration in its promises to

the soldiers (as evidenced by the removal of the one-armed postmaster), that it would at least be true to its "civil-service-reform" pledges, and that no dismissals of subordinates would be made except for good cause. Immediately upon your confirmation by the Senate I saw my co-workers summarily dismissed. I saw my comrades, ex-Union soldiers, one-legged and crippled veterans, turned out of the places they had faithfully filled, for no other reason but that they were Republicans; and this thing went on day after day, until the indignation of the community found vent in the columns of the public press, not simply because you had dismissed Republicans, but because you had filled their places with incompetent Democrats, thereby delaying and hindering the delivery of the mails, to the great detriment of the business interests of the city.

Upon a careful perusal of the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate this state of affairs I am convinced that the day has gone by when a Republican clerk or carrier can expect fair play at your hands, unless he be one of those at two or three thousand a year, and some few others who may be willing to stultify themselves and unjustly condemn their fellow Republicans in the futile attempt to white-wash this deplorable state of affairs.

I for one am not ready to sacrifice principle and manhood for the sake of retaining a position under this reform administration, and whilst I am a poor man, dependent upon my salary for a living. I feel that to remain longer in my present position, after the general condemnation that has been visited upon the "old clerks" by the white-washing commission, would be an encroachment upon my ideas of self-respect as a Republican that I can ill afford. I therefore tender this my resignation, following the language of your dismissals, "to take effect instantler."

Yours, etc.,

ALBERT MAGNIN.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS, *Pennsylvania*, October 22, 1886.

Witness had noticed so many removals from the post-office without cause, that it was accepted the usual way, until it was hinted in the papers that the discharges were for cause, and he felt specially aggrieved that his comrades, the old soldiers, were being discharged, and their places filled by younger, incompetent men, and that they were removed without cause and for the political reasons solely. This he specially noted in the cases of Captain Thomas and John Keever, stampers, both crippled ex-Union soldiers (p. 25).

Howard A. Chase testified (pp. 38-41) that he was a member of a committee of five business men, three of whom were Democrats, to protest against the removal of letter-carrier John McPherson, who had been summarily discharged after serving on one route fifteen years; that he was an "ideal carrier," one of the best in the service, but he was not reinstated, and new men were put on much to the injury of the service.

E. Bradford Clarke, another member of this committee, confirms (pp. 53, 54) the same testimony and states that Mr. Harrity told him there was no cause whatever for this removal; and James A. Stovell testified (p. 57) to the efficiency of carrier McPherson.

Miss Josephine G. Potter testified (p. 55) that she was suspended and informed by the assistant postmaster, when she asked the reason, that he did not have to give any reason; that "life was too short and explanations too tiresome;" that she was "not appointed by Mr. Harrity, and they did not have to look after her interests."

Robert S. Rainey testified (pp. 62, 63) that he was removed, after fifteen years' service, without cause or notice.

J. Henry Geissel testified (pp. 67-70) that he was removed from the post-office after nearly twenty-three years' service under eight postmasters; that discharges were made steadily after Mr. Harrity took charge, and large numbers from the carriers, many of them being soldiers, thus making extra work because of new men on the force, some of the old force having to work ten or twelve extra hours a day,

at times. Witness was given the following certificate, February 1888:

To whom it may concern :

This certifies that the bearer, J. Henry Geissel, was employed in this department for twenty-one years, and I can safely recommend him for honesty, sobriety, industry.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM D. MADARA,
Superintendent

Joseph W. Buck testified (pp. 70-77) that in May, 1885, Postmaster Harry appointed eighty subcarriers, all Democrats, a new force, there being at the time twenty-six old subcarriers coming from the former postmaster; that "as soon as these eighty Democrats were appointed by Postmaster Harry as subcarriers he appointed them carriers, on their regular term, over the twenty-six subcarriers who had been there fourteen months 'subbing,' getting whatever they could pick up whenever a man was sick or whenever they could get anything to do."

All these eighty men appointed were promoted within six months, some of them serving but a few days as subcarriers, when they should have served six months before being promoted; and to make places for these new men eighty Republican carriers were removed.

He states that during the political contests and Democratic primaries it was necessary for the Republican employes to work extra hours to enable the Democrats to do political work (p. 86); that "on several occasions, notably election times, delegate election times, the Democrats were all excused, and they certainly would not have been excused without orders coming from the postmaster," and, further:

I have been taken week after week, after my turn to work night work, when Democrat helpers were attending to the primary and delegate elections. The time was just before I was discharged, about a month. I told Mr. Madara, "I worked last Monday night week;" this was the delegate election, and before I was discharged He said it did not make any difference. I said to Frank Harrison, "Why did you let O'Rourke, Clements, Baker, and several other Democrats, who should have worked in their turn, go home?" He said they were excused; that they had to go to the delegate election. The time-keeper, who is there yet, told me that. All the Republicans were compelled to stay, while the Democrats were excused. Of course we were supposed to go to work there at 6 o'clock in the morning and work until 5 o'clock and work another man's route and get through about half-past 2 in the morning, report again the next day.

Eli A. Winnemore testified (p. 91) that he was informed by Hinkle that he (Hinkle) went to a Democratic councilman and told him he had passed the civil-service examination with a high average, but had not been appointed. The councilman told him, "You are a Republican." Mr. Hinkle said, "No; I am a Democrat." Then he said, "Meet me at the post-office to-morrow." Hinkle was appointed, and remained still in the office.

Edward D. Bouchier testified (p. 96) that a Democratic carrier, James O'Rourke, was discharged for cause, but re-instated by Mr. Harry; that another carrier, Henry M. E. Flint, who had embezzled money from the Sons of Veterans, was kept in the service because he was a Democrat.

POLITICAL REMOVALS.

John Cadwalader, collector of the port of Philadelphia, testified (pp. 140-149) that when he took charge of the office August 12, 1885, the number of employes was 207; that up to March 31, 1888, of this number 55 were still in office, 69 had resigned, 80 had been removed, and

died; that of those appointed under him 11 had resigned, 6 been removed, and 1 died; that to March 31, 1888, he had made 179 new appointments and that the present force is 236. Of the 60 soldiers in the old force, 18 were retained and only 22 appointed.

The collector stated he "always refused to give any public notice of the reasons for removal," and never gave the person removed a copy of the charges against him; but he freely admits (p. 145) that he did not know of any Republican among his own appointments.

Frederick Gerker, collector of internal revenue, testified (pp. 137-140) that of the 62 employés in the office when he took charge, August 1, 1885, but 4 remain; and that of the 27 in the custodian's department, only 5 remain; that of the present force all are Democrats, except some of the few holding over; that 12 Union soldiers were displaced and only 2 appointed. Mr. Gerker states he did not discharge men; they seemed to know when they were to resign by intuition, and as soon as their successors were properly posted in the new duties the old employés resigned with great promptness.

Daniel M. Fox, superintendent of the United States Mint, testified (pp. 136-137) that about three-fourths of those employed in the Mint are skilled laborers or experts, yet his report sent to the committee (pp. 163-172) shows that when he took charge, July 1, 1885, the number of employés was 364; that up to March 31, 1888, he had appointed 363, or only one less than the entire force in 1885; and that the force at present is 535, an increase of 171; that of the old force retained 21 were in the Army or Navy, and of the new appointments, 40. The superintendent claims that he had entire control as to appointment of employés and acted upon that theory; but this fails to explain the necessity of removing almost the whole force of experts who were competent simply to put in others, not experts, unless it was to provide for political friends.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

The testimony as to the active political work taken by Democratic officials is abundant. Much of the work of these men was in a factional contest between the administration officials and Mr. Randall.

Garrett C. Hanley testifies (pp. 9, 10) that out of the four hundred carriers in the post-office not more than a hundred refrained from active politics; that twelve Randall Democrats were discharged in one day at the time of electing delegates to the Democratic State convention.

Stephen Montroy, a Democrat, testified (pp. 10-14) that in 1885 there was a committee to secure Federal offices in a systematic way, the object of which was, as stated by a member, "to give these appointments to Democrats and to the old workers of the party, and not to those men who had been sitting upon the sofa this last ten years."

The committee was composed of Dr. William B. Trites, Dr. L. Kelley, Isaac Wilde, Peter Collins, John Foran, M. F. Wilhere, P. Loughrey, Charles Riley, P. Bowen, P. Haney, Joseph Bicking, Thomas Wilde, Charles Slaughter, and Robert Laycock. M. F. Wilhere is now in the post-office, Joseph Bicking in the custom-house, and Robert Laycock in the internal-revenue department. They all are said to have taken an active part in primaries. He states that a letter-carrier named O'Donnell took part in political work. He had known letter-carriers to go from division to division in full uniform, with their bags, asking men to run as delegates. Among the ward committeemen were office-holders John McElvaine, of the mint; P. McNiel, letter-carrier; M. Maher,

letter-carrier; William Haggerty, letter-carrier; John Harris, customs house; Dr. Millard Drollinger, mint; and there was also a finance committee in the ward to collect money from Federal office-holders, composed of Al. Warren, Frank Dougherty, and Frank O'Donnell.

One of the most zealous political workers on this list, according to testimony, is Mr. M. F. Wilhere, of the post-office, brother-in-law of Postmaster Harrity and a member of the Democratic State central committee. At the conventions there were many of the letter-carriers and the postmaster at Manayunk came and asked the witness to run as a delegate for the convention.

Albert Magnin testified (p. 28) that the rule of the former postmaster granting no leaves on election days was not continued under Postmaster Harrity.

James A. Stovell, a Democratic member of a ward committee, testified (pp. 57-61) that Frank Leech, of the post-office, and Henry Drake, assistant-postmaster, were both members of the Democratic committee and took an active part in conventions, and that a great number of letter-carriers were active partisans; and that in the last factional contest between the Randall men and the administration in the city the post-office faction, as it was termed, took a very prominent part; that in his own ward, the Twenty-seventh, a dozen Federal officials participated, and that Mr. Drake, assistant-postmaster, was judge of his own election in his own division; that by the influence of high officials in the post-office the witness's membership of the committee after his election, was contested, and a member of the administration faction seated in his stead.

Joseph W. Buck testified (pp. 72-73) that in the Twenty-sixth ward Carrier Sproat held the window book when Mayor Fitler was elected and was a member of the Democratic committee, and was also secretary of what was called the "Exterminating committee" of the Twenty-sixth ward; that on November 30, 1887, Sproat told him that all the carriers in that ward would be removed, giving the names; and they were dismissed, forty-six of them, in twenty days.

It was understood that carriers were to canvass their divisions, and he knew personally that Carriers Sproat and Murphey and others were off duty canvassing for the Democratic committee.

In the Democratic primaries for the city fall elections of 1887 there seems to have been a very marked activity on the part of the post-office officials. That this was a gross violation of the civil-service law and rules is shown by the evidence, and especially by the testimony of Andrew E. Watrous, city editor of the Philadelphia Press (pp. 81, 82) who prepared a list of Democratic employes who took part in the political contest at that election, and which was published in that paper on October 5, 1887. In the Fifteenth ward were twenty employes, even one working for SENDERFER, Postmaster Harrity's candidate for commissioner.

In the ward delegate convention, of forty-three delegates, thirteen, one-third of the whole number, were post-office employes, and their names are given (p. 82). "The convention was officered entirely by post-office men. John O'Donnell, Postmaster Harrity's former messenger, now a caser in the post-office, was temporary chairman, and John A. Gorman, a post-office clerk, was permanent chairman. The postmaster's own private secretary, Walsh, of the thirty-first division, and letter-carrier Tedeker, of the tenth division, were the secretaries.

In the divisions of the Fifteenth ward it is stated that—

The post-office employes were by far the most active workers and managers during the entire canvass that were to be found in the ward. In Caser John O'Donnell

third division, the opposition, or Monroe element, had to contend against O'Donnell himself and five letter-carriers, who carried the day by a large majority. In the tenth division Letter-Carriers Cloak and Tedecker made the fight. The eleventh division had two good fighting letter-carriers to look after the interests of Postmaster Harrity's candidate. Special Officer Loughrey, of the post-office, was aided in his fight in the seventeenth division by an active and industrious letter-carrier. In the twenty-fourth division Letter-Carrier Graham made the fight for the postmaster's friend. In the twenty-seventh division Letter-Carriers Finn, Manning, and Gallagher made the fight for their employer and post-office boss. Letter-Carrier Michael Fagan and another letter-carrier upheld the postmaster's prestige by active work in the twenty-ninth. In the thirtieth, Post-office Clerk McGowan conjured by the name of Harrity, and Letter-Carrier Golden did the same in the thirty-fourth.

This is only a partial record of the post-office employes' work in the fifteenth. There were a number of others active whose names are not included in the above list. All reports agree that the letter-carriers and post-office employes generally swarmed throughout the ward on the night of the primaries and on the day of the conventions.

In the Twentieth ward seven post-office employes were delegates to the ward convention, and twice as many clerks and carriers were active in helping send them there (p. 82). In the Seventh ward seven post-office employes were candidates for the convention, but only four were chosen (p. 83).

Another ward where the post-office cohorts worked early and late to carry their divisions for Postmaster Harrity's faction was the Twenty-sixth. This ward is perhaps ahead of the others in utilizing the post-office as a political machine. It has an organization composed exclusively of post-office employes. Its president is Letter-Carrier Thomas M. Carlin, of the second division. Carlin ran for delegate to the ward delegate convention, but was defeated by the Monroe faction. James Carney, of the fifth division, and William Sproat, of the twenty-sixth, both letter-carriers, are secretaries of the post-office organization, and both were active workers for the Harrity faction.

A list is given of seventeen "post-office employes who were delegates to the ward convention, or who ran as candidates and were defeated, and who were active workers at the polls for the Harrity faction" in that ward (p. 83.) This list includes only four wards of the city, from which it is shown that of active Democratic partisans in the recent Democratic contest the number of post-office employes in conventions was thirty-two, and the number of post-office employes active at the polls was thirty; a total of sixty-two.

The article closes with the statement that—

This is only in a few of the wards it must be recollected. Complete records from all the wards, it is asserted by Democrats themselves, will show that never before in its history was the post-office employed so extensively in influencing primary and delegate elections.

This is confessed by the testimony of Eli A. Winnemore (p. 90) and Gus A. Wimmer (p. 93.) Edward D. Bouchier (p. 95) testified that in the spring elections Carrier Frank Ball was in the Fourteenth ward wearing a Democratic badge.

The evidence shows that official partisanship was not confined to contests between different political parties, but during the last winter entered largely into factional contests within the Democratic party in the State, and especially in the selection of the members of the State committee of that party in January, 1888.

This is shown by the testimony of many witnesses, but especially that of Dallas Sanders, late chairman of the Democratic State committee (pp. 101-105), who states he was present at the meeting of the committee at Harrisburg as a candidate for re-election. There were present and taking part Federal officials: United States Marshal Dill, of Philadelphia; Internal-Revenue Collector Bigler, of Pittsburgh; Pension Agent William H. Barclay, of Pittsburgh; Commissioner of Internal

Revenue Staples; Postmaster Meyers, of Harrisburg; John Sullivan, of the post-office, Pittsburgh, member of the State Democratic committee; J. B. McCauley, secretary of the post-office civil-service board at Pittsburgh and member of the Democratic State committee; H. B. McKean, of the Pension Office, Washington, D. C., member of the Democratic State committee, later a messenger at the White House; Postmaster Sullivan, of Potter County, and Mail Agent Leshner, of Snyder County.

Witness stated that the contest was in reference to the adoption or rejection of Mr. Randall's policy on the tariff, at Allentown, and was between Mr. Kissner, supported by Hon. W. L. Scott, and himself, supported by the friends of Mr. Randall, as to the chairmanship of the committee and that Mr. Kissner, by the support of Federal officials, carried the election by 42 to 35; that enough votes of the members of the committee pledged to vote for him were changed during the day to defeat him, among them that of Mr. McKean, of the Pension Office, who was said to have been appointed through the influence of Mr. Randall, and after this vote was appointed to a position in the White House; that Patrick J. Langan, another member of the State committee, changed his vote to Kissner; that Langan was a candidate for postmaster at Hawley, and has since been appointed. He said there was a large number of Federal officials at the Democratic State convention at Allentown in 1887, including Daniel O. Barr, Pittsburgh, collector of customs; E. A. Bigler, collector of internal revenue, Pittsburgh; A. W. Fletcher, of the Navy Department, Washington, delegate; Harry Chester and J. V. Cracraft, of the mint, Philadelphia; Thomas Kavanaugh, engineer, post-office, Philadelphia; and George R. Guss, of the internal-revenue department, Philadelphia.

J. H. Lambert, of the Philadelphia Press, was present at both conventions, and in his testimony (pp. 116-118) confirms the statements of Mr. Sanders, and furnishes the following lists:

List of Federal officials present at meeting of Democratic State committee at Harrisburgh, January 19, 1888.

A. H. Dill, United States marshal; D. O. Barr, customs collector, Pittsburgh; B. F. Meyers, postmaster, Harrisburg; E. A. Bigler, internal-revenue collector, Pittsburgh; H. B. McKean, Pension Office, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Sullivan, postmaster at Austin, Potter County; James Moran, internal-revenue department, Pittsburgh; P. J. Langan, since appointed postmaster at Hawley, Wayne County.

List of Federal officials present at meeting of the Democratic State convention, Allentown, August 31, 1887.

Daniel O. Barr, customs collector, Pittsburgh; A. H. Dill, United States marshal; B. F. Meyers, postmaster, Harrisburg; E. A. Bigler, internal-revenue collector, Pittsburgh; M. W. Loftus, postmaster at Moosic; Matthew MoVey, T. J. Ryan, special Treasury agents, Philadelphia; Jacob Fenimore, custom-house, Philadelphia; A. W. Fletcher, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., sat as delegate; Harry Chester, J. V. Cracraft, mint, Philadelphia; Thomas Kavanaugh, engineer, post-office, Philadelphia; George R. Guss and William Yeager, internal-revenue department, Philadelphia.

This witness states that a large number of Federal officials were elected as delegates to the Democratic State convention of August 18, 1886, but after the President's order of July 14 was published the most of them secured substitutes; but "the fact is, that while these names of people at the convention, of office-holders, represent sufficient to show how indifferent they may have been to any exactions of that order, there was also the election of between fifty and sixty delegates from

this city to represent the active work of Federal office-holders of this city who did not attend the convention, but were the immediate representatives of the official machinery here in every instance;" and that at the primary elections to which those delegates were elected the officials in the post-office, mint, and custom-house took part; that in the 1886 campaign, "when the Philadelphia delegation, comprising sixty or seventy delegates, was divided in its individual opinion, they were solidified by orders from the post-office, and voted unanimously, with the single exception of one man."

This is confirmed by the testimony of Thomas B. Odgers (pp. 134-135), who states that "on all election days, under the Harrity regime, a majority of Democrats laid off, and Republicans were compelled to do double and in some cases triple duty."

A like condition of affairs is testified to by Robert S. Rainey (p. 64) and Henry J. Geissel (p. 67).

It is also clearly shown that the official printing-press of the post-office was used to print notices of Democratic committee meetings, taking the time of employes by the consent, if not the positive direction, of the postmaster; that the order to print them was given by the postmaster's confidential clerk, and then orders given to destroy all evidences of the transaction, as is shown by the testimony of Edward J. Frysinger, a Democrat, and the man who had charge of the work (pp. 105-107). The following is a copy of one of these notices, identified as printed at the post-office, with the authority of it:

By request of the Democratic city executive committee you are invited and expected to attend a meeting of the Democratic executive committee of the Twenty-ninth ward, to be held at Quantrell's Hall, Eighteenth and Ridge avenue, on Wednesday evening, June 1, 1887, at 8.15 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of organization.

Please be present.

Yours, etc.,

R. C. LLOYD,
Chairman Ward Committee.

Mr. FRYINGER:

Please set to size of postal card.

J. J. V.

5, 27, '87.

This is also confirmed by the testimony of A. E. Watrous (p. 84).

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The testimony shows that certain methods of collecting money for Democratic campaign purposes were arranged, and often the amount was taken directly from the monthly salaries of employes at the time of payment. This is specially noticeable in the post-office under Postmaster Harrity. Often there were attempts to disguise the facts, but it was plainly evident that the collection of money for partisan work was carried on to a very large extent, and that employes who should refuse to pay the amounts claimed would be in danger of losing their places, even if they were Democrats.

Joseph Jobbins, ex-letter-carrier, testified (pp. 20, 21) that a few weeks before he was dismissed the new carriers in the Manayunk office were discussing the question of political assessments, and one of them asked him the question whether he had paid any assessments, and he stated he had not; that he regarded his status as an office-holder under the United States civil-service law deprived him of any right to do that, even if his sympathies were that way. "You are very lucky," was the

reply from one of them, who said that they "had to do it." The conversation went on, and it was stated that one man in the office who had only been a regular a month at \$50 a month, and in that time buried a child, and, although afflicted by death in his family, was taxed \$10 as an assessment for Democratic uses, and it was no secret among them at all that there was no rigid enforcement of the United States civil-service law in that respect, either by the higher officials or by the parties who held office under them.

Joseph W. Buck testified (pp. 72, 73) that—

Peter Carr, a Democratic carrier, was continually asking every election had I paid my assessment. He told me he had paid his. I told him that the civil-service law would protect me in not paying it. He said he was hard up and did not care to pay it, but he guessed he would have to; that he did not want the postmaster running around after him. He said he would rather pay it than to have the postmaster running after him, and then afterwards he told me he had paid. He said the civil-service law would protect no man; that if he didn't pay the assessment he would have to get out. He was afterwards discharged for drunkenness. I have heard other carriers say that too—that any carrier who did not pay his assessment, it made no difference whether he was a Democrat or no, would have to go out, as the president of the city executive committee had a list of all who paid, and if they did not pay it a black mark would be put opposite to their names, and they would have to go the same as Republicans. Carrier Fitzpatrick, who is now in the post-office, told me in the cellar one day after we had been paid our checks in February, 1887 (which was after the election of February 19), that they were stopping \$6 off some of the checks of those carriers who had not paid their assessments. Carrier Cummings had his check, and said it called for \$40.66. My check called for \$46.66. Peter Fitzpatrick told me previous to pay-day that he was hard up at the time and could hardly afford to pay it, but he did it all the same. It was the talk in the office at the time, the stoppage of the \$6 off the monthly check.

He further states that—

Every carrier in the office at the time knew it for a fact; it was general talk; the Democrats had no secrecy about it.

That in 1887 he received three different Democratic circulars asking for money (pp. 127-129), and it was general throughout the post-office force. Witness also called attention to the evidence of W. H. Frank, given before the Civil-Service Commission, to the fact that a \$6 assessment had been paid for political purposes.

This is confirmed by the testimony of Francis T. Rankin (p. 88), especially in regard to Fitzpatrick.

Thomas B. Odgers testified (pp. 131-132) that a political assessment of \$6 was taken from the pay of Carrier Horan; that he knew this from the fact that he carried Mr. Horan's check to be cashed, and Horan did not deny it was an assessment.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In the examinations for the civil service, held by the local boards, no matter what the standing of the applicant might be, there was some plan, especially in the post-office, by which Democrats were selected for appointment in nearly all cases, and if a Republican was selected some excuse was made to remove him to give place to another, of the political faith of the postmaster. Special notices of examinations were sent to Democrats only, by officials in the post-office, and it was generally understood that it was of no use for Republicans to be examined with any expectation of ever being appointed, and that there was a general belief that the questions for examination were made known to Democrats, which fact enabled them to pass easily. The conduct of some members of the civil-service board of the post-office in other matters, as shown by the evidence, makes it quite natural that candidates

should expect little favor at their hands, unless the candidates were Democrats. It was also arranged and understood that new appointments were to be distributed among the Democrats, according to the ratio belonging to each ward. These facts are shown throughout the testimony, but only a few instances will be given.

Stephen Montroy testified (pp. 15-16) that Morris F. Wilhere, a brother-in-law of Postmaster Harrity and a member of the Democratic State central committee, while an employé in the post-office, had ordered letters sent by the Democratic committee to Democrats, notifying them of approaching civil-service examinations, so that only Democrats should be applicants, one of these letters being in the following form:

MANAYUNK, November 19, 1886.

DEAR SIR: There will be an examination for clerks and perhaps carriers for the post-office the latter part of this month. Please notify all good Democrats of your division of the fact. They can get blank of application by writing to E. A. Barber, secretary of the post-office civil-service examining board, Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

J. G. DOUGHERTY.

He further states that when complaint was made (pp. 12, 13, 14) of a lack of appointments in one ward, Mr. Wilhere said: "Let them go and stand the examination, and if any man gets an average of 85 we can not put him out; it is the law." He (Montroy) said to Mr. Wilhere, "Suppose a Republican would go down to the post-office and get an average of 85, could you keep him out?" He (Mr. Wilhere) said, "That is a different thing altogether. If a man stands an average of 85 and is a Democrat we can not keep him out, but if he is a Republican we could."

Albert Magnin testified (p. 27) that he —

Only knew generally the estimate in which the examination was held by the appointees who came in; they made light of it. It seemed to be generally accepted among them that an appointment did not depend upon the examination, but depended upon something else. There was all manner of talk about "influence" and so on, a great deal of talk about this apportionment among the new appointees and the right of certain wards to such and such appointments.

John Whitely testified (pp. 35-36) that his brother was examined a year ago, and passed, but was not appointed; that after nearly a year he went to the post-office and was told: "You ought to have pushed this matter sooner; your friends ought to have been down here to attend to this matter for you." He went down and saw Mr. Drake, assistant postmaster, who told him that his "name had been sent in two or three times, but had been dropped, as there was nobody there to push the thing for him, and Postmaster Harrity did not know whether it was all right or not."

J. Henry Geissel testified (pp. 68-69) that John J. Mountjoy, a carrier, told him that he had taken out of the West Philadelphia bag certain examination papers directed to A. E. Barber, secretary at that time of the civil-service board, and had given them to Jerome Maher, so that instead of going to West Philadelphia, to the secretary, where originally directed, they were delayed that night in the office and put into Mr. Maher's hands, and then it was rumored, after that, that the parties outside had the questions answered before the examination.

Francis T. Rankin testified (p. 89) that a man named Zulaski told him that he (Zulaski) had passed the examination for carrier and got a standing of 96.6, and when asked how he had so high an average, said: "It is easy enough when you have the questions and answers given you."

Martin H. Van Buren testified (p. 98) that John Connor was examined, appointed as substitute, and served only one day before he was put on the regular force, and when questioned why he did not wait the required six months, said: "It is a new administration now; it is not under the old administration."

John J. Mountjoy testified (pp. 114-122) in confirmation of other witnesses, to having intercepted by direction of Jerome Maher, a package containing questions to be submitted by the Civil Service Commission to applicants for office in the Philadelphia post-office, in 1886, addressed to E. A. Barber, president of civil service board of the post-office some days before the coming examination, and it was understood "that these packages were taken out—a portion of them—and the questions copied with the answers and numbered, and the corresponding answers to them numbered, and printed on manilla paper with a type-writing machine and given to some of these men who were to pass the board."

In the custom-house a new scheme was devised to avoid the civil-service examinations in making new appointments. (See Collector Cadwalader's testimony, pp. 142-143.) There was quite a force in the customs service, called "night inspectors," at \$3 per day, who were required to pass an examination and were under civil-service rules. The collector removed every one of these men, the whole class, and appointed, without any examination, the same number of persons to fill their places, distinguishing them as "surveyor's watchmen," at a salary of \$840 per annum. The only pretext for this, as stated by the collector, was that "the title of night inspector had involved an examination for it that invited men of feeble constitution, men of intelligence without knowledge of their duties." And he further stigmatizes the whole force which had come in under civil-service rules as "a sort of Botany Bay, the night inspector's class" for which he had this new plan of reforming. But this urgent necessity for a new designation of a name for a class in the customs service seems only to have been discovered when there was a great desire to put Democrats into places who could not pass the examination. Not only this, but Mr. Cadwalader, in making the appointments of those coming under civil-service rules, secured permission to select from the whole list of eligibles (testimony, p. 143) thus being enabled to choose only Democrats from the lists without the possibility of a mistake.

THE MEGARGEE BONDS.

The management of the post-office seems to have been in the interest of certain parties for private gain, in which the postmaster, according to the evidence, does not appear in a very favorable light, and the unjust oppression of the poor employes for the sake of making money for a relative and political supporter was one of the new methods of "reform" which is not found elsewhere.

The ordinary plan of giving bonds by employes was changed by Postmaster Harrity, evidently for two purposes: one to cause employes who were in the service to leave it, or "freezing out the old men," as it was termed, the other to provide a large amount of fees for a friend of the postmaster, as every employe had to give a new bond.

The amount of the bond was doubled, and one Edwin S. Megargee, a Democratic politician, counsel for the postmaster, had entire charge of approving these bonds, for a consideration in each case of \$10 for his so-called services as attorney's fees, no matter whether the bond had been properly justified or not. No bonds would be accepted unless

Mr. Megargee certified them, no matter how great the hardship or how small the salary. Even when trust companies were accepted as sureties this additional fee was demanded and paid, and also when the employé was removed in a day or two after renewing his bond. It is intimated that in cases of new Democratic appointees the fee was only \$2.50 in some cases. That this manifest injustice was committed is clearly shown in the evidence, and especially by the testimony of Albert Magnin, who states (p. 29) that—

It was the requirement on the part of the postmaster's counsel of a fee of \$10 for his services in fixing the bond. Therefore the cost was nominal to the party entering the bond. If the magistrate chose to demand his fee, it was 50 cents or \$1. But under Postmaster Harrity no bonds were accepted, no matter how justified, unless they were justified before Mr. Megargee and the accompanying fee of \$10 paid; it was understood, and it was the fact, that the clerks and carriers were required to appear before Mr. Megargee, who was Postmaster Harrity's counsel; that their bondsmen and securities were required to appear also. At first it was required that they produce their deeds for their property and so on. The fee of \$10 was exacted, the pretense for it being that Mr. Megargee would have to make a search of the record. But in every instance the fee was required. Afterwards in some manner the clerks and carriers were given to understand that one of the trust companies of the city would be accepted as sureties. A great many of the clerks availed themselves of the trust companies, to whom they had to pay a fee or commission and also the \$10. It was supposed that Mr. Megargee would forego his \$10 fee after the trust companies accepted the sureties, but the \$10 was paid in every instance.

It was understood generally that the inquiries as to the securities, etc., were not very rigid in the case of new appointments.

The same witness states (pp. 42-45) that upon his asking Mr. Megargee in reference to the fee, whether or not he would take the certificate of search of the records of another attorney, which he alleged was the reason for requiring the fee of \$10, "Oh, yes," he said, "but I will have to have my fee;" that he would take the certificate of a reputable attorney, but he would have to have his fee of \$10; that Mr. Duy, of the Trust Company, informed him that the fee would be \$22.50; that he had made an arrangement with Mr. Megargee to that effect; that in the event of the discharge of a clerk shortly after the filing of the bond there would be a refunding of a portion of the insurance fee, but the clerk would have to see Mr. Megargee about the other; from which he concluded that \$10 went to Mr. Megargee.

The Megargee or Harrity bond had also the following proviso for attorney's commission not usual in former bonds :

For the sum named in the above-recited bond, besides costs of suit and an attorney's commission of 5 per cent. upon the amount of the said bond whenever, in the opinion of the said William F. Harrity, there shall be any breach in the conditions of the said above-recited bond.

Not only this, but it is stated that many of these bonds were dated back so that they would have to be renewed in a short time (pp. 46, 47); that was made apparent in the case of Peter Evans, who was discharged, within a day or two after filing his bond and paying the money, and upon a request for refunding it, it was stated to him that this number of months had already passed and therefore the rate of refunding was reduced to a minimum.

Frank Colton, Peter Evans, W. M. Worrall, who was a soldier; Thos. Bernard, a soldier; John A. Tucker, a soldier; William Thomas, a soldier; Samuel Nugent, a soldier; Robert Hogan, W. C. Rulon, and Thomas S. Ashe were among those who filed bonds with the insurance company and paid the \$10 fee to Megargee.

Another witness, Josephine G. Potter, testified (pp. 56-57) that her bond was made out and certified in Indiana, but she had to pay Mr.

Megargee \$8 fees, for certifying to the securities, "the same as if it had been made in this city."

Robert S. Rainey testified (p. 63) to paying \$10 to Megargee, and was asked for another \$10. The plan of getting this extra fee is shown by the statement of this witness:

Some time after I received a note from Mr. Megargee demanding from me \$10 fee for filing this bond. I became somewhat indignant at that from the fact that I knew I had paid him before through my wife. So I went down to the office and saw Mr. Kernan. I took the letter with me that I had received from Mr. Megargee, and wanted to know how this was; did he want \$20 instead of \$10? I had already paid \$10. He said to me, "Mr. Rainey, there must be a mistake." He said, "I gave the money to Mr. Megargee and perhaps he has not given you credit. I think he owes you an apology." A few days afterwards I received a note of apology from Mr. Megargee for making a second demand for the \$10."

J. Henry Geissel states (p. 67) he paid \$10 to Megargee and understood Democratic employes only paid \$2.50, while old clerks paid \$10, and Robert Stewart testified (p. 130) to paying \$10 to Megargee.

DISMISSAL OF SOLDIERS.

The evidence taken shows that a large number of ex-Union soldiers have been dismissed from the Federal service in Philadelphia under the present administration, and very few appointed, even where the civil service rules are supposed to be enforced; that the law giving the preference to soldiers has been in many cases altogether ignored. This is shown by the testimony of Frederick Gerker, collector of internal revenue (pp. 137-140), that from that office twelve soldiers were removed and only two appointed, with the excuse that "the appointments made since he had been in office were chiefly of men who were too young to have served as soldiers."

The lists furnished by Daniel M. Fox, superintendent of the mint (pp. 163-172), do not show the number of soldiers in the mint when he took charge, but in the present force of 535 only 21 soldiers were retained from the old force and 40 appointed.

The statement of John Cadwalader, collector of customs, shows (pp. 173-186) that of the force of 207 employes when he took charge of the office 60 were soldiers; that of this number only 18 were retained by him; and of the 179 new appointments made only 22 were soldiers, and nearly all of these to places of the lowest grade in the service; in fact, according to the collector's testimony, he "had not considered the question" of Union soldiers at all and had no desire or care for them. Individual cases of disregard of the claims of the soldiers are shown throughout the testimony, and only a few instances are specially referred to.

John F. Cassidy, a Democrat, testified (p. 152) to a list of 22 ex-soldiers removed from the custom-house. The removal of soldiers is shown by the testimony of William J. Bolton (pp. 152, 153), James A. McPherran (pp. 154-156), Frank D. Bingham (pp. 157-159), and John F. Brisbane (pp. 160-162).

CHARACTER OF EMPLOYES AND CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

The manner of removals adopted by the postmaster caused great confusion in the management of the office, mails were delayed, and deliveries imperfect.

Albert Magnin testified (pp. 25, 26) as to the results in two instances; that John Koon, one of the best back-stampers he ever saw, a one-legged soldier, was discharged and an inexperienced and incompetent

man appointed in his place. The man could not stamp half fast enough, and the mail would accumulate by bushels, resulting in delay for hours. Captain Thorne, another crippled soldier, who had the stamping of the transit matter, was discharged. His successor was unable to do the work, and on one occasion six thousand letters were kept in the office two hours longer than they should have been, and some letters were delayed ten hours. The old clerks were compelled to make up the deficiency caused by the green and ignorant hands, by working hours over time; so that numbers of letters of complaint were constantly coming to the superintendent of the city department.

The civil-service rules, section 8, provide—

That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, appointment, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

Notwithstanding this rule, the need of having Democratic political work done by the employes of the post-office was so urgent that neither drunkenness nor utter incompetency for the work was a disability, provided the recipient of official position was prompt in performing his party work, no matter how much the primary duty of attending to the wants of the public was neglected.

John Whiteley testified (pp. 33-34) that drunkenness had increased ten times; that he "saw from the removals they made and the way they made them that the force was beginning to get demoralized; that is, they could not handle the mails. In some cases the carriers were under the influence of liquor to such an extent that they were unable to perform their duty. One case a man (John Reiff) left his letter-bag down the street, and it had to be brought in the next morning. He was under the influence of liquor the night before, and unable to perform his duty, and the consequence was that he left his bag in the gutter all night. The carrier was suspended for a short time, but was re-instated again, and is now on a day route. He met the same carrier the day after this last election going down the street and he was under the influence of liquor. He said to him, 'Ain't you working to-day?' He says, 'No, I am not working; I carried my division yesterday, and I am all right.' That is the language of this carrier. He said he was 'solid' with the postmaster."

He also saw a Mr. Monaghan, "a clerk in the office, sometimes under the influence of liquor so much so that the others had to help him and straighten him out a little and make things as nice as possible;" that he has seen him drunk for days, but he is still kept in his place.

Joseph W. Buck, former letter-carrier, testified (pp. 75-76) that—

George W. Hawkins, No. 149 Morrison street, one of the eighty new appointees, was drunk before being a letter-carrier three days, and was beastly drunk ten different times, and often he would be brought in with his bag and key off the street; that he was kept on for sixteen months and more, and finally discharged for vicious drunkenness, but was a good political worker, and that was what kept him. A carrier named McLaughlin, known as Fatty McLaughlin, was found in front of the Inquirer office dead drunk and had to be dragged in, and was also found in the cellar of the post-office beastly drunk. Mr. Drake told him to go home several times when he caught him drunk, and finally discharged him; but he was such a good political worker that he has been taken back and re-instated.

He states that—

Carrier O'Rourke was continually having bills sent in to Mr. Drake and getting money to pay those bills; and, as he (O'Rourke) said in his testimony before the Civil-Service Commission, he borrowed money to pay his assessments from Mr. Drake. O'Rourke was discharged for cause, but since has been taken back and re-instated because he was a political worker, and nominated Mr. Keim in the last mayoralty convention.

He further states as to mail delivery, that he

Received letters frequently that were a week old. Sometimes they would be marked "missent" and all kinds of marks on them. In one instance he had a letter directed to Dr. Matson, of the firm of Keasby & Matson, No. 9 North Fifth street and Dr. Matson said that letter was a month old, and it prevented his (Matson's) getting a place for a man on board a ship that would last for a life-time; that often the old carriers have had to do double and treble work on election days, convention days, and on primary elections. The next day after a primary election it was an ordinary thing for about forty or fifty Democratic carriers to be away with swelled heads, unable to work on account of being out all night attending to the election, and other men had to take their routes and double up, and so one man had two routes. That caused delay in getting the mail.

Thomas B. Odgers also testified (pp. 135) as to the bad character of some of the new appointees in the post-office.

During the investigation five gentlemen representing the business men appeared before the committee and presented a petition (p. 115) signed by a number of business man in one part of the city, complaining of the postal arrangements in the city and asking for an inquiry into the condition of the post-office. The testimony of these witnesses shows a lack of efficient methods in conducting the city delivery, stating that one cause of inefficient service was owing to the appointment of new and inexperienced carriers, and another to absence of so many of the regular carriers during delegate elections—as will be seen by testimony of W. L. Prouse (p. 110), S. S. Darmon (p. 111) Thomas C. Bradley (p. 113), W. S. Emley (p. 113), and Robert Frorer, (p. 114.)

In contrast to much of the evidence given showing the present condition of affairs and the partisan character of the political work done by the officers and employes of the Philadelphia post-office under the present postmaster, is that of the testimony of General Henry F. Huidekoper, former postmaster (pp. 77-81.) This testimony shows that while he was postmaster he made it a rule to keep entirely out of politics, himself; that he "refrained from going onto the platform at any place where there was a Republican meeting, and from acting as marshal or aid in any such position, in the belief that the representative of so large an office as the Philadelphia post-office should not put himself in a position to be criticized, politically or any other way;" that he also addressed a circular letter to the employes upon his appointment (p. 80), upon which a Democratic paper, the Philadelphia Times, of February 11, 1885, thus commented:

Postmaster Huidekoper sums up one of the fundamental principles of an honest civil service when he says to the post-office employes: "In consideration of the close and peculiar relations you, as post-office employes, bear to over half a million persons of various beliefs in religion, politics, and other matters, and with whom you are many times a day brought in contact, it is particularly becoming and proper that you should, in a dignified manner, refrain from discussions or actions which would antagonize a portion of the community which it is your privilege to serve." This is only another way of saying that public officers are the servants of the whole public and not of any part of it, and that the very conditions of their employment forbid that active interference in partisan affairs which may be proper for those in private stations. This is just the opposite of the spoilsman's view, but the public business can never be rightly performed until it is everywhere recognized and enforced. Postmaster Huidekoper's teaching has the greater value because he has consistently supported precept by example.

CIVIL SERVICE IN MARYLAND.

OFFICE-HOLDERS IN POLITICS.

In making inquiry as to the condition of the civil service in the State of Maryland, and more especially of the city of Baltimore, it was found that there was a very general impression among all classes that the Federal service had been controlled altogether by political influences under the present administration, and the testimony taken by the committee confirms this view. Investigations of an entirely non-partisan character had been made by the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, a majority of the members being Democrats, and quite an array of facts relative to the character of employés and the management of the Federal offices, more especially in Baltimore, were presented to the committee by that organization through two of its prominent members, Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte and Mr. John C. Rose, and both also counsel of the Baltimore Reform League, who prepared a report for the National Civil Service Reform League, which was by them included in their testimony (pp. 2-58, 83-90).

Mr. Bonaparte testified that since 1881 he had been a member of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, and for five years chairman of the executive committee; that as an officer of that organization it became his duty to make certain investigations in regard to civil-service matters. One of these was, in the spring of 1885, to prepare a protest against the nomination of Mr. Eugene Higgins as appointment clerk of the Treasury Department at Washington; another to assist in the trial of one James Mahan, an employé in the custom-house; and that later, as chairman of a committee on public officials of the Baltimore Reform League, to prepare a protest against the confirmation of Morris A. Thomas as inspector of Indian agencies. In 1886, he made a report upon the Federal service in Maryland to the National Civil Service Reform League, and at the request of this association he assisted in making an investigation and report, dated April 10, 1888, as to the action of Federal office-holders in Baltimore in Democratic primaries in July, 1887, a copy of which is printed in the testimony (pp. 2-25).

The action taken on this report was in response to the following resolution of the National Civil Service Reform League:

"On July 14, 1886, the President addressed a circular to certain officers of the Government, warning them against obtrusive partisanship, manipulation of party primary meetings and nominating conventions, and all dictation of party action. The circular was designed to correct one of the gravest and most notorious of abuses in the civil service—the interference of office-holders with elections. It is publicly and responsibly alleged that at the recent primary elections in Baltimore this executive warning was contemptuously defied by certain Federal office-holders. The Maryland Civil Service Reform Association is respectfully requested, on behalf of the league, to investigate these charges, and to report the facts and the evidence to the executive committee of the league, to the end that should the facts as alleged be established, the league, through its executive committee, in concert with the Maryland association, may earnestly and respectfully request the President promptly to dismiss the offenders."

The investigation mentioned was not prompted by the local Maryland Civil Service Reform Association, for the reason that it had in certain resolutions, adopted March 17, 1885, respecting the appointment of Eugene Higgins, expressed the sentiment—

That it is the evident duty of all good citizens to assist public officers by a fearless though charitable criticism of any errors or short-comings in their official action attributable to the possession of imperfect or misleading information.

This report states that—

If it can not be reasonably doubted that acts or omissions on the part of such officers are not "attributable to the possession of imperfect or misleading information," but to the adoption of principles of official conduct inconsistent with those sanctioned by this association and by the league, remonstrance addressed to these officers would be neither dignified nor useful, and inquiries with a view to remonstrance would involve a mere waste of time and means. The Maryland association is unable to regard the supposed toleration of the abuses "publicly and responsibly alleged" (in the words of the league's resolution) to exist in Baltimore by those superior administrative officers whom the public would legitimately expect to remedy them as in reason "attributable to the possession" by such superior officers "of imperfect or misleading information;" on the contrary, it is led to the conclusion that the construction apparently placed upon the President's circular of July 14, 1886, by all the Federal officers whose conduct is mentioned in this report, although it may not have responded to his real meaning, is what should have been anticipated from their antecedents and opinions at the time of their appointment.

And finally that—

The Maryland association regards the detection and prevention of official misconduct in the Federal service as primarily concerning the President, whose duty it is to promptly investigate and, if necessary, decisively rebuke any misconduct on the part of his subordinates "publicly and responsibly alleged." The absence of formal complaint on the part of citizens cognizant of the scandals would not excuse a failure to discharge this duty, and the present administration has not so received or acted upon such complaints, when addressed to it from Maryland, as to encourage their repetition of this statement. In this connection it may be noted that when the facts contained in Appendix III were called to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Baltimore Reform League, no reply was received to the letter sent Mr Fairchild.

The evidence given in this report by the association shows by affidavits of witnesses and by the uncontradicted newspaper statements of notorious and universally known facts that Federal officials have been perniciously active in controlling the course of local politics; that in every ward of the city of Baltimore during the Democratic primary election there was a ticket known as the "Raisin" ticket, reported to have the support of I. Freeman Raisin, the naval officer of the port. The connection of Mr. Raisin with the politics of Baltimore before his appointment as naval officer was given by Mr. Bernard Carter, former president of the Democratic State convention, in a speech made October 27, 1882, in which he said:

I tell you your political liberties are in danger. There is a clique who have seized the Democratic organization, and who hold it for personal aggrandizement. They have said to you (I am talking to Democrats) "We have determined who shall be the judges." Frank Morrison, Robert J. Slater, and Raisin say to any young man who aspires to office: "You shan't be nominated unless we say so, and we won't say so unless you pay for it." (See testimony, p. 10.)

It is stated (see testimony, pp. 12-16) that the principal aids in these primaries were Eugene Higgins, appointment clerk in the Treasury Department, Morris A. Thomas, inspector of Indian agencies, John J. Mahon, James N. Mahon, janitor of the custom-house, and John Quinn, clerk to the inspector of steam-boilers. It is said that all these parties took an active part in the support of the Raisin candidates for the legislature. Eugene Higgins had a furlough of two weeks from the Treasury Department "to enable him to sport in politics," as a local paper states the fact. Morris A. Thomas was present at a meeting of the Raisin "workers" in the Twentieth ward, and established himself at Barnum's Hotel so as to be near for consultation with Raisin.

On election day, July 25, all these parties were busily engaged in managing the canvass and were active at the polls; also, that at Morris's headquarters at Barnum's Hotel, while he was present, a number of men were engaged in getting up lists of names of dead and absent

men to be voted for by repeaters at the coming elections. In most of the wards at these primaries one or more Federal officials, employés of the post-office, custom-house, or internal-revenue department were active and conspicuous workers, so that as a result of this partisan activity the Raisin wing of the Democratic party carried sixteen out of twenty wards, and in the legislative conventions nominated the three senatorial candidates, and fourteen out of eighteen of the candidates for the house of delegates, and seventeen out of twenty-one delegates to the State convention. At the Democratic State convention following the same condition of affairs was found. Federal officials were present, especially Frank Brown, postmaster at Baltimore, and Raisin, Thomas, Higgins, Mahon, and Quinn, John J. Mahon, and Wallace Owings. Federal officials were chosen members of the new State central Democratic committee. The report of the association closes with the following conclusion of facts:

Some fourteen Federal officials, or persons receiving compensation from the United States Treasury, are known to have been engaged in active partisan work at these primaries. Two or more of them are strongly suspected to have devised or executed schemes by which the result of these primaries were or may have been unfairly influenced. All of them seem to us to have violated the spirit, several to have violated the letter, of the President's circular of July 14, 1886; and certainly their action was inconsistent with the general understanding of his meaning in the letter of December 25, 1884, addressed to the president of the Civil-Service Reform League and others, in which he said:

"Officials * * * should be taught that * * * the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service."

In at least one case (that of the postmaster) there is good reason to believe that his official position was used by a prominent candidate to promote his nomination by the convention, and certainly this candidacy and at least two others were notorious and avowed.

Finally, although the facts herein enumerated have attracted no small measure of public attention, no inquiry has been ordered into them; and none of the officials implicated, except one, so far as is known, have ceased to be employed by the Government. The exception is Mr. Eugene Higgins, in accepting whose proffered resignation on December 20 last Secretary Fairchild wrote:

"You have performed your duties well and faithfully since you have been connected with the Department."

It would therefore seem that the administration does not claim to have either felt or expressed any dissatisfaction with Mr. Higgins's conduct.

The appendix to the above reports (pp. 17-29), as well as the testimony of Mr. Bonaparte (pp. 31-50) and Mr. Rose (pp. 83-90), confirm the statements already given, and show a systematic and general participation in the management of political conventions by very many Federal officials, and this was rather the rule than the exception.

POLITICAL DISCRIMINATIONS AND REMOVALS.

The testimony shows conclusively that in Maryland there was no attempt made to disguise the fact that practically all the Federal offices were treated as the spoils of victory, and as such were distributed among the members of the administration party.

Mr. Joseph K. Roberts, collector of internal revenue for the district of Maryland, and an appointee of President Cleveland, stated in writing that it afforded him pleasure to certify that a clerk whom he had summarily dismissed was a "most conscientious and efficient officer and a gentleman of the strictest integrity and honor," and that "he was requested to resign his position by me for no fault whatever save that we differed politically, thus coming under the old rule to the victors belong the spoils."

The clerk thus discharged in avowed obedience to the dictates of the spoils system had served in the Army throughout the war, and was a man in needy circumstances. He testified that the collector verbally "regretted very much" that he was "compelled to remove him, but that representatives of his (the collector's) party required places for their friends." Several witnesses produced letters or testified to conversations with the collector of internal revenue of substantially the same import.

In this office there seems to have been great promptness in making changes and no special concealment of the fact that it was done for political reasons. This is shown by the testimony of Henry E. Challis, a Union ex-soldier (pp. 81-82), who stated that the cashier, Mr. Raisin, came to him and said:

"Mr. Challis, you understand that our relations have been very pleasant," etc. I said, "There is no necessity for any taffy; you want I should resign." He says "That is about the size of it." I said, "I am not going to resign." He said, "Why not?" I said, "Because having been a Union soldier, under the Revised Statutes I think I have a right to stay." He said, "Mr. Roberts wants everything pleasant, and I have been authorized to state that if you resign without any trouble you can remain here fifteen days longer," and finally, after consultation with some of the other members of the force, we all resigned. On the fifteenth of the month I went in and paid my respects to the collector and told him I supposed our official relations would cease at that time. He said, "Yes; that seemed to be the fortunes of war;" that so far as he was personally concerned he would be very much pleased to have me and all the rest of the employes remain there; that he had no charges against any of us, but it was merely because the other party was in power and of course they expected the offices. Furthermore, he told me, "Mr. Challis, if you wish it I will give you a letter which you can use at any time when you think it would be of service to you in obtaining employment outside of the Government service."

Witness James H. Price, of the same office, testified (pp. 78, 79) that all except eight of the whole number have been removed, and that the force is not as efficient as formerly.

The letters of recommendation from Collector Roberts, produced by witnesses L. N. Rollins and William J. Applegarth (pp. 116, 117), show that the removals were made for political reasons solely, and are frank in the admission of the facts:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, May 11, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

It affords me great pleasure to be able to certify to the fact that my intercourse with Mr. Lewis N. Rollins, former clerk of this office under Mr. John H. Sellman, formerly collector and my predecessor, was of the most pleasant and satisfactory character, and such as to enable me to ascertain that he was a most conscientious and efficient officer and a gentleman of the strictest integrity and honor.

He was requested to resign his position by me for no fault whatever save that we differed politically, thus coming under the old rule that "to the victor belongs the spoils."

I can commend Mr. Rollins with confidence to any one who may desire the services of a faithful and efficient employe.

J. K. ROBERTS,
Collector District of Maryland.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, April 26, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that Mr. William J. Applegarth, formerly deputy collector in this office, resigned his position upon my assumption of the office for the reason that we differed politically. In doing so he did additional credit to the reputation he already had acquired in an efficient and excellent performance of his official duties.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend him for any position he may seek as a reliable man and a competent official.

J. K. ROBERTS,
Collector.

The removals from the post-office were made as rapidly as possible, and with little regard to the civil-service law.

Philip Spangenberg testified (pp. 66-68) that he passed the civil-service examination at 87 per cent.; was a substitute carrier in the post-office for thirteen months under Mr. Veazey, but because he was a Republican one hundred and forty appointments as regular carriers were made over him, all Democrats.

Adolph Von Hartung, late colonel Seventy fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, testified (pp. 68-69) that he was in the money-order office about eleven years, and received from Mr. Veazey notice of removal on May 31, 1885, the day before Veazey took charge of the post-office, and that the whole force in the money-order office was dismissed the same day he was, even before the new postmaster had assumed control.

Henry Lang testified (pp. 56-57) that he was a letter-carrier for almost eleven years, and that removals were made twenty-five at a time and new men were taking their places, greatly to the detriment of the service.

William H. H. Sultzer testified (pp. 59-61) that he had been employed as superintendent of the city division and in various other capacities in the post-office for nearly seventeen years, and resigned without any request to do so, because he did not think it would be pleasant for him to remain any longer. A large number of removals were made under Mr. Veazey without any charges. Veazey frequently shifted the new men around on purpose to make vacancies. Twice new positions were created—night superintendent and superintendent of boxes—to get new men in who were Democrats. There were five superintendents of this division appointed in about a month, so frequent were the changes.

William L. Wain, testified (pp. 62-64) that he was an ex-Union soldier, aged forty-seven, and was removed to give place to a man between fifty and sixty, and this man, coming in without examination, was made superintendent of boxes, a place where there was nothing whatever to do, a position not known before in the office.

John L. Shields, another ex-Union soldier, testified (pp. 72-73) that he was removed by Postmaster Veazey, after sixteen years' service, on a pretended charge made by a man in New York.

Nathan Lewis testified (pp. 74-76) that he was removed after nine years' service, by Postmaster Brown, because he did not turn Democrat, but Brown gave him the following certificate of character, addressed to Mr. Merrill, the superintendent of the Pullman cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

This will be handed you by Nathan Lewis, who desires to make an application for position as conductor on one of the Baltimore and Ohio sleepers. I have known him for several years as a letter-carrier in the Baltimore City post-office, and he has always borne a good reputation. is prompt, faithful, and energetic in his attention to business, so far as my observation has carried me, and if you can gratify him by affording him any assistance, it will be gratifying to yours respectfully, Frank Brown.

George P. De Hoff testified (pp. 77-78) that he was also removed from the post-office after six years' service, and his place filled by a man who passed the civil-service examination, but when it was found that the new appointee was a Republican, the new man was removed.

To show how general were the changes in Baltimore, it is found that, out of sixty odd employes who were in office when the present collector of internal revenue was appointed, but eight remained in the Government service on June 8, 1888, the date of the committee's visit to Baltimore.

The internal-revenue office is not, it is true, included within the classified service; it, however, *appears that there were proportionally almost*

as many changes in the personnel of the customs service, and more in that of the post-office, both of which offices were among the number of those which it was the purpose of the civil-service act of 1883 to take out of politics.

Thus in the custom-house, out of 189 employés in the service when the present administration came into power but 49, or about 25.92 per cent., were in Government employ on June 8, 1888. (See testimony of Charles F. Hanna, p. 114.)

The letter of the Postmaster-General to the Senate, transmitting the letter of the postmaster at Baltimore, in reply to a Senate resolution, shows that there were 261 persons employed in the post-office as clerks and carriers on the first day of June, 1885. A comparison of the roster of that date with that of April 30, 1888, shows that at the latter date there were but 14 of those 261 remaining in the service. At least one of this small number was dismissed between April 30 last and June 8, 1888 (see testimony of George L. Copes, p. 89), so that at the date of the investigation there were but 13, or 4.98 per cent., of the old force remaining in the service. In the custom-house and post office together there were employed at the time of the inauguration of President Cleveland, or shortly thereafter, 450 persons. On the 8th of June, 1888, only 62 of these, or 13.78 per cent., remained in the Government service. But, as already stated, eight out of the sixty old employés under the collector of internal revenue, or 13.33 per cent., remained in office, although in that office the "spoils system" was avowedly applied in its full rigor.

The civil-service act was intended to prevent, and in the judgment of your committee will, when honestly and faithfully applied, prevent, "clean sweeps" of subordinate office-holders. The facts already stated, taken in connection with the further fact deposed to by several witnesses, and evidently a matter of common notoriety, that all the new appointees were Democrats, proves more clearly than anything else would that the law has been shamefully perverted and its provisions evaded, even though their express language may not have been defied. The haste with which the old employés were gotten rid of, especially in the post-office, was so great and there were so many new appointments to be made at or about the same time as to make the competitive feature of the examination of little value. Practically the postmaster had the whole eligible list to select from, and the examinations were substantially nothing more than pass examinations. The result has demonstrated anew the little value which pass examinations have.

The letter of the postmaster of Baltimore, before referred to, shows that between the 1st of June, 1885, and the 30th of April, 1888, there were 198 changes among the carriers and 191 among the clerks, or a total of 389. But there were only 261 employés in the office on June 1, 1885, and 14 of them were in office April 30, 1888; there were therefore 247 changes among them. The difference between 247 and 389 or 142 shows the number of changes among the men appointed since the new administration came in. This is nearly or quite 50 per cent. of the average number of persons employed in the post-office during the years from 1885 to 1888. The total number of changes, including those among the old men, amounted to one and a half times the average number of employés in the post-office. In other words the ratio of change is so great as to be equivalent to a total renewal in the personnel of the post-office once in every two years.

An attempt was made to prove that there was some regard to civil service because a few Republicans have been retained in the custom-house,

but the testimony of Charles F. Hanna, auditor of customs (pp. 109-116), showed that in former years there had been a defalcation in the Baltimore custom house, and for this reason the collector was practically obliged to retain certain Republicans in very important positions, on account of the risk he would run in making changes, where there was great financial responsibility. The present auditor had been in the customs service twenty-five years, ever since 1863, and the deputy cashier eighteen years; in fact, several chiefs of divisions over twenty years. But, aside from these special places, it was admitted that almost an entire change in the force had been made, and Democrats appointed to the places.

CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

It was not, in the nature of things, possible that changes as sweeping as these could have been made without injuring the service. In the post-office, the testimony showed that in the single month of April, 1886, at least forty-two letter-carriers, nearly one-third of the entire force, were removed. Such a large proportion of changes necessarily seriously interfered with the prompt and immediate delivery of mails. Even before this time the disorganization of the clerical force had become so great that large numbers of bags of mail matter were stored in the cellar for days and weeks because the new men were not able to keep up with their work.

This is shown by the testimony of W. T. Henderson, former post-office inspector, who states (pp. 91-95) that after making an investigation and finding that such was the fact, he told Mr. Veazey that it was a violation of law, and that the parties who did it were subject to its penalties. After going over the law in regard to the matter, and seeing what the penalties were for a violation of it, the postmaster sent for Mr. Freeberger and questioned him about it; and Mr. Freeberger said that this mail had come in there, and had been taken down to the cellar until they could get time to distribute it; that they were working on it occasionally. He was told that that mail must be immediately taken out of the cellar, filed up, gotten out of the office, and sent to the addresses. The next day being a holiday, the force was required to work that night and all the next day in order to get that matter out.

He also found that a lot of waste papers was sold under Postmaster Veazey's administration; and when investigating complaints of depredations, it was found that a colored man, working at a junk store on Market Space, had offered a ring for sale, which he said he picked out of the waste he had brought from the post-office.

This is also confirmed by the testimony of Milton W. Peacock (p. 96) and William L. Wain (pp. 63-64), who states that—

in the lock-boxes these new clerks would get the letters filed wrong. Some important letters that men were expecting from the South, or from different places, would go astray, and they would not get them in the morning, and probably not until late in the afternoon, because they had gotten into somebody else's box, and were delayed in that way.

James H. Price, ex-deputy collector of internal revenue, states (pp. 78-79) that his successor and Deputy Collector Wooten, and others, asked him to perform their work, because they were not familiar with the duties and could not do it.

THE QUINN "SUBSTITUTE."

There was a most convincing and at the same time most ludicrous demonstration of the condition of the service in the course of the exam-

ination of a certain John Quinn. This man, who described himself in his testimony as a "very active Democrat and a worker" and who declared that he did not "think that officeholders should stand back if there is anything to be done" in politics, had held for more than a year the position of clerk to the local inspector of steam-boilers. At this time, according to his own testimony, he had not done a stroke of work, unless the signing of his name to the pay-roll can be described as such. He alleged that he could write, but no effort on the part of the committee could induce him to do so. His son, a minor, did all the work. The father, who received the salary of \$1,200, supported the son out of it, expending for that purpose, according to his own estimate one-half of the amount received from the Government.

The reason for the peculiar appointment is found in the fact (see testimony, p. 12), that this man, formerly a saloon-keeper, was the so-called "Raisin boss" of the Fourth ward, and so with full knowledge of all the facts as to his utter incompetency for any position of this kind the authorities who manage the Federal service at Baltimore were glad to appoint him and retain him in the service after all this fraud and incompetency were matters of public notoriety, and had been for years. The frankness of the man's own testimony shows to what a condition the service has descended (pp. 51-56):

Q. (Handing a sheet of paper and a pen to the witness.) Please write out the kind of a permit you give.—A. Let me say a word to you about that part of it. I have a son in that office with me, and he does all that duty in the office. It was rather a position I did not understand much about. I am not very much of a scholar myself. I am a very poor scholar; and while I can read and write and can make out a permit I have done but little of that work. My son is competent. He is in the office with me and I go there several times a day to see that the work is done right, and he gives general satisfaction both to the steam-boat inspector and the inspector of boilers.

Q. Will you write off a permit there such as you give to captains?—A. I haven't written any of the permits; this son of mine does all the writing. I could write one, but of course I never have given it any practice at all. I have to do all my own writing and one thing or another.

Q. What are you doing at the time when this dutiful son is performing the work of the office to which you have been appointed?—A. I come down town several times a day; I have an office on the corner of St. Paul and Lexington streets. I am practicing real estate occasionally.

Q. That is your business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that your son is really the man who performs this duty as clerk?—A. I perform the duty; that is, I go there several times a day to see that he is at work, and to see there is no complaint.

Q. You do not go over and inspect his work, to see if it is done right?—A. I go there to see if he is attending to his duty, and not running away and out, not attending to it.

Q. You do not mean to say that you inspect his work?—A. No, sir.

Q. He would be more competent to inspect your work, would he not?—A. I don't know; I guess so, about that part.

Q. Was it not the understanding when you were appointed that there should be this comfortable arrangement; that this was a kind of work that you did not do and could not do without great trouble, and that your son should do the work?—A. No, sir; there was no arrangement of that kind. I went there when I was appointed to the place. I said to those gentlemen, "Here, now, I have a son; I don't propose to stay here all the time; I would not stay all the time," for the salary is not so much. I said, "My son will come here, if you gentlemen have no objection to it."

Q. You passed no examination?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Suppose, now, that you write for the committee there as well as you can a form of permit such as your son gives.—A. Well, as I said to you before, I never went into the making of permits at all; I did not confine myself. I am one of those kind of persons that want to be in and out; I am rather inclined to that part. But so far as writing is concerned, I would not sit there and write for twice the salary it pays.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a clear case of a man's being appointed to one of these places for political reasons. Had you been a rather active Democrat?

The WITNESS. Yes; I am a very active Democrat.

Q. You are a "worker" in the Democratic cause?—A. Yes, sir; so far as the right is concerned.

Q. Whether you are in office or not?—A. I think office-holders should not stand back if there is anything to be done.

Q. If there is anything to be done you do your part for the party?—A. Yes, sir; but about that part I am very liberal; I don't rush into it; I go very quietly.

Q. When you were appointed to this clerkship this activity of yours was well known to the leaders of the party in your ward; they knew you as a good Democrat?—A. Oh, yes, sir; I have been a Democrat all my life-time.

Q. But you take an active interest?—A. Yes, sir; everybody takes an active interest in politics and anything else. If they don't they don't take any interest at all. I am a very active kind of a person.

Q. Who notified you that you were appointed to this clerkship?—A. Capt. John H. Cooper, who was the supervisor of the steam-boat inspectors.

Q. He did not know your son until you took him there to do the work?—A. I asked them if they were satisfied about that before I fetched him there at all, and they said they were.

Q. Then it was understood, before you took him there, that you were to bring him there, and he was to do the work?—A. I told them that while I did not like to confine myself in that office all the time that I had a son who could do the work I supposed, and if he did not I would withdraw him.

Q. Have you, in the last three months, or six months, or a year, done a single stroke of the work that that clerk has to do?—A. I have been there——

Q. No; have you done a single stroke of the clerk's work?—A. I have not done any of the work; but I am on hand at the office all the time. I go there.

Q. But I ask you if you have done in that time a single stroke of the clerk's work that he has to do?—A. No; I have not done any of the clerk's work.

Q. I want you to answer me candidly now. Do you think you are qualified to go into that office, personally, and perform the duties of that office as a clerk? Answer me that question. I want a candid answer to it.—A. About that part I do not care to say. I do not say that I could not do it, and I do not say that I could do it. If I was to set my mind down to it I might be able to do it.

Q. You do not think you are really competent, do you?—A. As I say, if I was to set my mind down to it I might. But I wouldn't stay in there all day and do the work for double the salary that my son gets. I wouldn't do that part unless I was forced to do it.

Q. Why not; because you have other business?—A. No, sir; I have no business. I don't want any confinement; I want to be in and out all the time.

Q. What is the salary of that office?—A. Twelve hundred dollars a year.

Q. How much do you get and how much does your son get?—A. I clothe and board him, and I think he gets pretty well the best of it.

Q. How much do you keep yourself, do you think?—A. I could not form any idea about that part. I guess what he gets out of it would amount to \$12 or \$15 a week; I allow him about that—to take half the salary.

The testimony shows that a large number of the new appointees were persons of bad character and reputation, and that several of them had criminal records, such as George Trust (see p. 26–27, 85), who had served a term in the penitentiary for the unprovoked murder of a respectable colored man; Charles Carroll (see p. 86), who had been indicted for rape and numerous other crimes; Solomon Backarach (see p. 34, 85), who had served a term in jail for keeping a gambling house; James M. Mahon (see p. 12, 85) who at the time of his appointment was under indictment for fraudulently striking off the registration lists of the Fourth ward of Baltimore the names of two hundred and twenty-seven legal voters; W. F. Harig (see p. 33), who had been sentenced to prison; and Hinton, who had been in both penitentiary and jail. The uncontradicted testimony of witnesses of the highest character and standing conclusively established the fact that other Federal officials, some of them holding positions of highest trust and influence, were men of the worst possible reputations.

It was shown that the civil service act had been violated by the payment of political contributions by the employés in the post-office building. Henry Lang (pp. 57) states that assessments were levied upon

the men under both Postmasters Veazey and Brown; that one pay-day the men passed in file by the desk of Inquiry Clerk W. H. Evans, each paying \$6, or 1 per cent. of their month's salary.

W. H. Evans (pp. 70-72) admits that some of the men came and laid the money on his desk, until he was told he had better stop it by Congressman H. W. Rusk, and he confessed that it was the usual thing to do, and that he took this money to the Democratic headquarters.

The testimony of Lewis O. Fuller, acting secretary of the custom-house civil-service board (pp. 97-100), disclosed the fact that the markings of the papers of the candidates who had been examined were often reviewed to give higher markings; that the papers were kept in three different places, and once they were taken by the witness to court to work upon while waiting in the court-room, and that duplicate lists of the markings of all candidates, with the names of persons indorsing them, were made out for Surveyor Warfield, by direction of the secretary of the board, Charles L. Wilson; that the reporter of the Baltimore American had a copy of the averages, and that he (Fuller) always kept a duplicate copy of them himself.

It should be borne in mind that the testimony shows that large numbers of honorably-discharged soldiers, many of them suffering from the effects of wounds received on the field of battle, were removed to make place for such persons as those above described, and that among the new appointees there were few if any soldiers.

To recapitulate, the evidence produced before the committee shows that the spoils system in all its vigor and with all its abuses flourishes in Maryland. Faithful officials, many of them men who had been wounded in the service of their country, were dismissed without cause, real or alleged; their places were filled with untrained men appointed because of the political influence they were able to exert, and with so little care and concern for character or fitness that men of the worst reputation and of the most sinister records were appointed to positions of trust and responsibility, while other persons were put in places the duties of which they were totally incapable of performing, to the manifest injury of the service. The men thus appointed, because of their political influence, naturally concluded that a continuation of partisan activity would be their best title to retention in office, and consequently they were found violating the law with reference to political assessments, and offending against all rules of official propriety and decorum by taking an active and offensive part in primaries and elections.

CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS POST-OFFICE.

The evidence taken as to the civil service in Indiana consists mainly of the testimony given before the committee by Lucius B. Swift, member of the executive committee of the Indiana Civil-Service Reform Association, in whose testimony was included a report made by Mr. Swift on the condition of the Federal service in Indiana, to that association in 1886 (see testimony, pp. 12-64); also another report by Mr. Swift on the Indianapolis post-office to the same organization (see testimony, pp. 67-72), and also included in the testimony submitted. The first report was presented to the President of the United States in 1886, by the National Civil-Service Reform Association, but with no results. (The report of 1886 was filed with the committee by Hon. W. D. Foulke

in connection with certain statements made by him in regard to the Federal service), and in July, 1888, Mr. Swift made the later report.)

The evidence embraced in the testimony and written reports presented fairly shows that when President Cleveland was inaugurated the Federal service in Indiana was as a whole efficient, and in important points like the Indianapolis and other large post-offices; and in the Railway Mail Service, so far as it related to that State, a high degree of skill and efficiency had been reached. As a rule the service was the result of the sifting of years, with a constantly increasing tendency to make removals only for cause. A very large proportion of the employés had been long in the service and were Union ex soldiers. The service as a whole was composed of men who were excellent citizens and of good social standing in their several communities.

WHOLESALE REMOVALS.

The civil-service law applied only to the Indianapolis post-office, and under this eleven applicants had been appointed, one being a Democrat and all efficient men. There was no friction in the working of the law, no complaint of unfair treatment in the competition, and the securing of all shades of opinion seemed only to rest upon their willingness to enter into competition, and the Federal business was done with few mistakes and to the satisfaction of the people.

A short time after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration he appointed Aquilla Jones postmaster at Indianapolis, and, soon after, the same man was made custodian of the Federal building. This, altogether, gave him control of about twenty places in the unclassified service and about sixty-two clerks and letter-carriers in the classified service. He at once removed all in the unclassified service and put his partisans into their places. In the post-office alone the changes are shown to be as follows (see testimony, p. 36):

In the classified service, former incumbents, 15, succeeded by Democrats, 15; Federal building care-takers, former incumbents, 6, succeeded by Democrats, 6; classified service, former incumbents, 71, forced out by Postmaster Jones (all Republicans), 36; admitted under competitive system, former incumbents, 11, forced out by Postmaster Jones (included above), 8, number appointed by Postmaster Jones, examined June 10, 1885, 42. Total number appointed by Postmaster Jones (all Democrats), 43.

The length of service of employés forced out of the classified service by Jones, so far as known, was:

	Years.		Years.
3 (3 soldiers) had served about	17	1 (0 soldier) had served about.....	8
2 (2 soldiers) had served about	16	1 (0 soldier) had served about.....	7
2 (1 soldier) had served about.....	13	1 (0 soldier) had served about.....	6
1 (1 soldier) had served about.....	12	3 (0 soldier) had served about.....	5
2 (1 soldier) had served about.....	11	8 (5 soldiers) had served about.....	4
2 (1 soldier) had served about.....	10	8 (1 soldier) had served about.....	2
2 (1 soldier) had served about.....	9		

There was no pretense that the persons removed were inefficient. Among those removed were General McGinnis, head of the sack repair department, and a soldier of high reputation (see testimony, p. 17). He was succeeded by Joseph Shephard, whose chief recommendation was that he could "control" his ward. He draws the \$1,200 a year from the Government, but does not perform the duties of the position. He works in the meat business, as before his appointment, and draws other

pay. Among others removed were four women who mended sacks. One was a niece of the late General Burnside, and all had others dependent upon them for support. They were succeeded by three ward-workers. The head janitor removed was a soldier and was succeeded by a son of Postmaster Jones.

In the classified service Postmaster Jones first obtained the appointment of a new local examining board, named by himself. He then caused a new examination to be held, although there was a large list of men who had passed the examination and were reasonably expecting appointment. Then Postmaster Jones began to dismiss the former employés and has kept it up until only nine out of sixty-two remain, and among all the appointments he has made, estimated at ninety, there are none who are not Democrats. Further, they are made up almost entirely of ward politicians or political favorites. A few specimens of the result of the competitive system as operated in this office are here given. One successful competitor was one Alfred Harrison. The following, written by him, calls for no comment except to say that when this letter came to light he was not discharged. (See testimony pp. 31-33.)

[Samson Swannegan vs. Lucy V. Swannegan, June 6, 1883, wherein A. Harrison appears for the defendant.]

The following proposition, though a digression from the ordinary course of practice, I hereinafter agree to, in consideration of the facts and circumstances of the case, to wit: I will default the case and not appear when it shall be called, nor will I so inform my client of the matter; and further, to better hide my tracks from being known, I will have legal business out of the city that day when the case is called up say at Richmond, Ind., where I shall be gone when the case is called.

It can be worked in this way nicely and successfully, and while she is in bed, more successfully. I will so default my client upon these terms in consideration of \$10 nothing more or less. And not after it is done and all over; I will only accept in advance. You may trust my honor as to this, my proposition, for I will do as agreed and here stipulated. And if we agree as to my terms let me know at once, and I will then take the steps necessary to effect our purpose.

I will, if we agree, look for and expect a settlement in terms mentioned by at least Saturday morning, June 9, 1883.

See your client Saturday, being rule day, in room 3; you would better, if we agreed to have the defendant called and the case set down for trial, and let it be settled as soon as possible.

Yours,

A. HARRISON.

Another appointee was a carrier named George. (See testimony, pp 34-35.) He had been repeatedly arrested for drunkenness, fighting and frequenting houses of ill-fame. He grossly insulted a reputable physician for remonstrating against stupid and repeated blunders in the delivery of mail. A complaint to Postmaster Jones was treated with incivility, and George has since been promoted.

One appointee, Noe, of questionable antecedents, soon began to steal registered letters, for which he was sentenced for one year to the work house. (See testimony, p. 35.) Another, Patrick Ward, could scarcely read, and for that reason had to be taken off from his carrier's route and put to other work. (See testimony, p. 35.)

Postmaster Jones in making dismissals, or in forcing resignations has repeatedly declared that he did so because he wanted the places for Democrats or wanted the places for some one else. He declared since this investigation began that in making selections for appointment he had always chosen Democrats over Republicans who had passed the examination. He dismissed a Republican for neglecting to pay a debt but refused to dismiss a Democrat for like neglect. He dismissed two Republican carriers for fighting, but retained two Democratic carriers

guilty of the same offense. He has repeatedly discharged soldiers who have grown gray in the service, some of them crippled and who were model public servants. He discharged a carrier instantly when accused of making a slighting remark about Mr. Hendricks, although the carrier, a reputable citizen, denied it and asked time to bring witnesses to corroborate his denial, and although the only witness against him was a man who had been arrested for larceny and had been sent to the reform school by the grand jury. The carrier laid his case, supported by affidavits, before President Cleveland, who took no notice of it.

He dismissed Wilmington, a clerk, and it is shown by overwhelming evidence that he declared he did so simply to create a vacancy for a Democrat. When called to account for this dismissal he invented the story that Wilmington had been a challenger at an election under a former administration, but this was conclusively shown to be false. These facts also were laid before President Cleveland, who has taken no action. (See testimony, p. 20 and p. 71.) These are a few illustrations of the plan under which Postmaster Jones succeeded in filling his office with Democrats, although President Cleveland said in a letter to Dorman B. Eaton, in 1885, that his administration came into power "confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest."

These removals have been made without the least reference to the efficiency of the office. The poorest men and the best men have been dismissed indiscriminately, and the most active politician among the former employes still remains. He has dismissed indifferently those who came in under the competitive system and those who did not. He divided the duties of the former assistant postmaster, and thus made room for another son, and pays \$1,500 a year more for the same work.

When Postmaster Jones first began to violate the promises of President Cleveland, complaint was made to the President by the officers of the independent organization which had helped to elect him. The President entirely ignored that part of the complaint which showed the complete change above mentioned in the unclassified employes. That part relating to the classified service was pretended to be investigated by the Civil Service Commission, who, by one of their number, appeared at Indianapolis for that purpose, yet declaring that they had no power to administer an oath or call a witness, refusing even to request witnesses to appear, refusing to allow those who made the charges to examine witnesses or to be present or to know what was stated by witnesses, so that it might be refuted. This farcical investigation was laid before the President, who has never taken any further notice of it.

It naturally followed that Postmaster Jones thus unrestrained, openly declaring that he despised the law, entered with renewed vigor upon the process of managing the competitive system so as always to produce Democrats for appointments, and of such a class as it was expected the merit system would completely exclude; that in the Federal service throughout Indiana, although President Cleveland had promised that the tenure of employes should be governed by efficiency alone, a rapid change began to take place, caused by the dismissal of former employes, without reference to their efficiency, and the appointment of Democrats solely on the ground of party service, with frequent instances of convicted criminals and men of bad character. In September, 1886, this change was nearly completed, and the result shows that postmasters in other parts of the State and other Democratic officials vied with Postmaster Jones in the effort to make an entire change for political ends.

REMOVALS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The number of post-offices in the State of the second class is 16, and in 15 of them the former postmasters have been succeeded by Democrats. In most of these the employés have been almost entirely changed. In several, as Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, and La Fayette, the number of employés has been increased from one to three. Of the 144 former employés in these 16 offices, including postmasters, 122 have been succeeded by Democrats, and 9 additional Democrats appointed (see testimony, p. 40). Of the 76 third class post-offices in the State, in 68 of these the postmasters have been succeeded by Democrats (see testimony, pp. 40, 41). Of nearly 1,800 fourth-class post-offices, the changes of postmasters have been about 1,200, the 600 not changed being very small offices (see testimony, pp. 41, 42).

As fair instances of changes it is found that in 32 counties, containing 615 offices of this class, 453 new appointments have been made. Of the other Federal offices in the State the summary of changes is as follows:

In the United States marshal's office, former incumbents 8, succeeded by Democrats 7; pension office, former incumbents 8, succeeded by Democrats 3, additional Democrats appointed 7; custom-house at Indianapolis, former incumbents 4, succeeded by Democrats 4; district attorney's office, former incumbents 2, succeeded by Democrats 2; collectors of internal revenue, former incumbents 94, succeeded by Democrats 91; soldiers formerly employed, 52; soldiers now employed, 4.

The effect of so many changes has resulted in serious injury to the public service, especially in the post-offices. The number of letters advertised at the Indianapolis office increased largely under the new administration, as will be seen by a table (see testimony, p. 32) showing that the average number advertised under former postmaster, 1884-'85, per month, was 420; while under Mr. Jones, 1885-'86, the number increased to 614 and 632 average per month.

The same condition of affairs is found in the railway mail service, of which Mr. Swift's report gives very many examples, covering nearly all the lines through the State, and he sums up the result of the changes as compared with the former service as follows (see testimony, pp. 43, 44):

The railway mail service was possessed of a fine body of trained men, and the service was justly a pride to them and a satisfaction to the public. Its high state of efficiency had been reached in spite of the spoils system and under an extended suspension of its rules. The requirements had become rigid, the examinations were thorough, and the officers and men worked with growing reliance upon the public wish that their tenure of place should depend upon fitness and faithfulness alone. The collapse has been complete. These men have here been largely displaced by politicians, who were given their positions as a reward for past or future services to a Congressman. They can not do the work, first, because they are without experience, and second, because the bulk of them are inferior men. Formerly a permanent appointment in this division was obtained upon an average of 95 per cent. in six examinations during the six months of probation. Now men are appointed permanently after only two examinations, averaging less than 90 per cent. The negro politician, James T. Hill, was one of these. Before about one-half of the probationers failed to reach the standard entitling them to an appointment. Now, although a great number have been recently put on probation, it is a rare occurrence for one to fail. The records of the service will show these facts. This has no reference to those who were probationers March 4, 1885, and who were dropped for political reasons. I can assert, almost without fear of contradiction, that the demoralization of this service is at present beyond control, and this demoralization has not yet reached the highest point; that will be reached when the heavy autumn and winter mails are put upon the cars.

The Indiana Civil Service Reform Association then took the matter up and made an exhaustive statement of the facts, which was laid before President Cleveland, but has never received from him any notice. This statement and the additional evidence before the committee show a shameful and shameless condition of the service. Notwithstanding the President's order to office-holders to abstain from interference in politics, there has never been in the history of the country such widespread, insolent, and effective dictation by office-holders as has taken place in this State under this administration. To secure their ends no stone has been left unturned. Stuffing ballot-boxes at primaries, breaking up primaries, setting up delegations, becoming delegates to conventions, and bullying delegates have been some of the pernicious occupations of these office-holders. There were thirty-eight persons who, when appointed to office, were in some way connected with newspapers, and this connection, usually that of active editorship, has with few exceptions continued, and their papers have the usual party activity and offensiveness, and a fair specimen of one of them is given in the case of Albert A. Sparks, editor of the Democrat, at Mount Vernon, who, when appointed postmaster, published the following notice (see testimony, p. 58) in his paper :

NOTICE.

Having assumed the duties of postmaster of this city of Mount Vernon, Ind., it will be necessary for me to remain in the post-office during business hours; therefore persons desiring to see me on special business connected with the Democrat will please call at the post-office.

This course steadily continues. The nomination of Mr. Matson, the present candidate for governor, was secured by a band of office-holders headed by Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Henderson. Assistant United States Attorney Bailey recently made an incendiary speech, attempting to rouse the passions of working-men by insinuating without daring to assert the falsehood that General Harrison eleven years ago had wanted to shoot them down for striking for higher wages. Employés of the Indianapolis post-office came out of the building and booed at passing Republican processions, and when General Harrison was being escorted to his home these employés came out and yelled at his escort.

The system of bringing about vacancies by secret charges provided for in the confidential circular of Postmaster-General Vilas flourished in Indiana; and this in the face of President Cleveland's declaration in his letter of acceptance, 1884, that "the voters of the land * * * have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal."

Nor could the accused obtain copies of the charges. On the other hand, where protests have been openly made by citizens against outrageous appointments, the Democrats objected to have been allowed to make a secret defense. There is no further depth of pusillanimity.

We cite additional illustrations of this and other points.

Barney Conroy was in the employ of Congressman Bynum's most efficient manager, from which position he was appointed to a clerkship (see testimony, p. 55). He had served two terms in prison, and had been eleven times in jail at Indianapolis on criminal charges. James T. Dowling was appointed to the Railway Mail Service. He then confessed that he had bribed members of the Indianapolis common council, being one of that body. Called before the grand jury he refused to answer questions on the plea of self-incrimination, and thus blocked an in-

vestigation. These facts, supported by complete proof, were laid before Postmaster General Vilas, who allowed Dowling to make a secret defense and refused to give even the names of those who vouched for him, or to dismiss him (see testimony, pp. 80-89). Dowling repeatedly entered upon his duties intoxicated, and once neither took on nor off mail between Indianapolis and Crawfordsville. These facts, together with the facts relating to the bribery, were then laid before President Cleveland, who took no notice of them. Dowling continued his career until a few months ago, when he rode from Indianapolis to Peoria helplessly drunk in his car with his mail untouched. Other disgraceful acts followed until, after it had become a public scandal in two States, when the administration brought itself to part with his services (see testimony, pp. 51-55 and 80-89). His predecessor, a Union ex-soldier, was dismissed for having, in 1884, had charge of the cannon at a political demonstration when off duty.

John R. Tompkins, the son of an ex-Confederate soldier, was appointed general delivery clerk in the Indianapolis post office. In that position he made the acquaintance of a school girl thirteen years old, and without the knowledge of her parents took her at night to saloons outside of the city. The records of the criminal court show that he was indicted and fined for giving this girl liquor. His counsel was a son of Postmaster Jones. Having finished with the criminal court he returned to his duties in the post-office, and is there now (see testimony, pp. 69-70).

It is unnecessary to say that such management of the civil service has demoralized it in the State. From the beginning the complaints founded upon actual facts, have been steady and increasing, and the service was never in such evil condition as it now is; mail going in every direction but the right one; mail delivered days, weeks, and months after time; letters sold by the hundred as waste paper; mail lying undisturbed until rats make nests in it, are a few examples of a multitude of the evil results of dismissing to the extent of practically making a "clean sweep" of faithful and efficient employes and putting into their places unskilled and unworthy men.

Not one soldier has been appointed where ten have been removed. No attention seems to have been paid to soldiers as soldiers. Being wounded or crippled did not save them. The highest skill and efficiency cut no figure. All had to give way before the Democratic politicians.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The investigations made by the committee and the facts therein brought forth establish these things beyond controversy :

(1) That partisan changes have been made in the Federal offices in a wholesale way under no pretense that the good of the public service demanded such changes. A distinguishing feature in these changes is the wholesale removal of Union soldiers, many of whom were shown to have been wounded in the war, and to have rendered faithful service in the Federal offices previous to March 4, 1885.

In few cases where such removals have been made under the present administration have other Union soldiers been appointed in place of those removed, but such appointments have been given as a reward for partisan service.

In most marked instances, as in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Indianapolis, and New York, these changes have been followed by scandals in

the public service, which has been rendered less efficient by reason of the changes.

(2) That Federal officials throughout the country, contrary to the directions of the President, as found in his letter of July 14, 1886, have freely and openly participated in political conventions and primary election movements, using their official influence. In Pennsylvania the entire machinery of the Federal service was put in operation for the purpose of controlling the Democratic organization in the State in the interest of the administration forces as against the friends of Mr. Randall. The State conventions were dominated and controlled by the Federal officials and the chairmanship of the State committee was secured by the offices bestowed by the administration upon members of the committee who changed their allegiance from Mr. Randall to the President.

In no case does the committee find that any Federal officer has been disciplined or punished for such interference in politics, but on the other hand such interference has been repeatedly recognized and rewarded. This interference, in some cases, notably at Binghamton, N. Y., was most offensive to the people, and amounted to a conspiracy to thwart and defeat the popular will.

(3) That the system of levying tolls and assessments upon Federal office-holders for political purposes has continued without interruption since the administration came into place.

The committee is persuaded that at present throughout the country office holders are being generally assessed and called upon to contribute from their salaries to swell the campaign funds of the Democratic party.

While these assessments, so generally made and responded to, are in violation of the repeated declarations of the President and of the fundamental principles of civil-service reform, the committee hardly feels warranted in severely animadverting upon the conduct of these subordinates for violating the policy announced by the President, in view of the fact that that policy has been departed from and grossly violated by the President and members of his Cabinet in their alleged and uncontradicted subscriptions of large sums to the Democratic National Committee.

It is not to be expected that subordinates will feel justified in considering as sincere declarations of policy which are so palpably repudiated by their author, and the fact that the President of the United States, in a campaign in which he has so great personal interest, contributes, notoriously, one-fifth of a year's salary for political uses, is fairly to be taken by those who depend upon him for their tenure of office as not simply an invitation but a command to do likewise.

While perhaps not strictly the function of this committee, it may not be improper for it to commend to the consideration of the legal adviser of the President the inquiry whether such subscriptions, as made, were not in direct violation of the following provisions of law:

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect. or any officer or employé of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employé of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military, or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution, for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employé of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever. (Act of January 16, 1883.)

All these things are contrary to the pledges repeatedly made by the President, both before his election and since, in his letters and messages, and well-authenticated interviews. Some of these pledges are as follows:

President Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, said:

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained, and more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent when a horde of office-holders with a zeal born of benefit received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reelection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

The people pay the wages of the public employes, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of these affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

Subsequent to the election and previous to his inauguration, on December 25, 1884, Mr. Cleveland, in a letter to Hon. George William Curtis, among other things, enunciated the following propositions as covering his views:

I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national Executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that, though the coming administration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit further party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office; and to say to them that while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office, not embraced within the civil-service rules, will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment.

In his inaugural address delivered March 4, 1885, the President made the following declarations of his views as to reform:

The people demand reform in the administration of the Government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end, civil-service reform should be in good faith indorsed. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards; and those who worthily seek employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognised instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

in the President's first annual message to Congress, delivered December 8, 1885, just before its conclusion, the following sentences are read:

I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which law enforcing civil-service reform is based.

Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of the methods of execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of continuation of this system, which upon every change of administration inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent.

The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters in the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debase the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon extension, and the mania for office-holding, growing from its indulgence, would invade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, desire for the public good, and solicitude for the nation's welfare would be nearly washed from the activity of our party contests and cause them to degenerate into sordid, selfish, and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place. Civil-service reform enforced by law came none too soon to check the progress of demoralization.

One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom that it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with a change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change.

Previous to this, on September 11, 1885, in his letter accepting the resignation of Mr. Eaton, the Civil Service Commissioner, the President took occasion to say:

I believe in civil-service reform and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public place-holding.

You will agree with me, I think, that the support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party exiled to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service, confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest, called upon to surrender advantages which averted partisanship had taught the American people belonged to success, and permeated with the suspicion, always raised in such an emergency, that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded, should receive due acknowledgment, and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office, and a patriotic impulse upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our Government.

The investigations made by the committee show a condition of affairs diametrically opposed to what the President has promised, as it would be possible to imagine.

How these promises have been kept the Civil Service Reform Association of the State of Indiana, an association composed largely of gentlemen who supported the President in 1884, in concluding their report on an examination made by them into the condition of the Federal civil service in Indiana, show by the following summary:

Regarding the Pendleton act, the President said:

My conception * * * of public duty requires that this * * * should be carried out in good faith and without evasion enforced, and * * * I have in effect promised the people that this should be done."

But, in the Indianapolis post-office, the only office in Indiana within the Pendleton act, that law has been completely and faithlessly evaded and nullified.

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever. (Act of January 16, 1883.)

All these things are contrary to the pledges repeatedly made by the President, both before his election and since, in his letters and messages, and well-authenticated interviews. Some of these pledges are as follows:

President Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, said:

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained, and more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent when a horde of office-holders with a zeal born of benefit received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reelection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

The people pay the wages of the public employes, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of these affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

Subsequent to the election and previous to his inauguration, on December 25, 1884, Mr. Cleveland, in a letter to Hon. George William Curtis, among other things, enunciated the following propositions as covering his views:

I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national Executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that, though the coming administration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit further party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office; and to say to them that while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office, not embraced within the civil-service rules, will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment.

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With regard to removals, the President said that—

“They should not be made during the terms for which they (the incumbents) are appointed solely on partisan grounds for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power.”

Yet, the displacement of former employes by those in political accord with the appointing power has, in this State, using the words of Mr. Hendricks, in 1876, been a “remorseless proscription for political opinions.”

Speaking of former partisan officials, the President said:

“Such officials, *as well as their successors*, should be taught that efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty are the *conditions of their continuance in public place*.”

Yet, their successors have been platoons and companies of “unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.”

The President said of many former incumbents that—

“They had *forfeited all just claims to retention* * * * because instead of being decent public servants they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.”

Yet, of the hundreds of their successors who in Indiana have impudently and brazenly manipulated the local party machine not one has forfeited his place.

The President said:

“Selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based *upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness*.”

Yet, the places in Indiana have been given out as the booty of Congressmen in disregard of fitness.

The President said, October 30, 1884:

“There should be no mistake about this contest. It is an attempt to break down the barriers of the people of the United States and those that rule them. *The people are bound down by a class of office-holders*.” * * *

Yet, this year, in six Congressional districts of this State, the Federal office-holders have, without hindrance or rebuke, thwarted the will of the people.

It is not a pleasant task for those civil-service reformers who had a steadfast faith that every promise would be kept, to examine the work done and report the truth; but their sincerity is on trial. Besides, to stand silent now would impose silence when some other party succeeds to the national administration. The truth must be stated plainly. In Indiana, civil-service reform has been disgraced and made contemptible.

The committee can appreciate the condition of mind in which these gentlemen of Indiana must have been when confronted with the facts brought out by their investigation, many of which have been also established before this committee.

TESTIMONY.

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PART 1.

CIVIL SERVICE IN NEW YORK.

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PART 1.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Testimony taken before the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Civil Service, appointed by the Senate of the United States under the following resolution, adopted March 13, 1888 :

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That a select committee, to consist of seven Senators, be, and the same is hereby constituted and appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, to ascertain whether the appointments in said service have been based upon merit and qualifications or have been distributed as partisan favors ; and, further, to fully examine and report as to the offensive participation of officers and employes of the General Government in political conventions and elections.

Said committee is hereby authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer, and shall have power to administer oaths, send for persons and papers, to sit in Washington or such other places as may be necessary, and to conduct its investigations through subcommittees, the expenses of the same to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate ; and a full report of its proceedings shall be made to the Senate at as early a day as is practicable.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate appointed the following as the members of the committee under the foregoing resolution :

Senators Hale, Manderson, Chace, Spooner, Blackburn, Daniel, and Blodgett.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC.

NEW YORK, *Thursday, May 24, 1888.*

The subcommittee met at room No. 73 of post office building at 10.45 o'clock a. m.

Present, Senators Spooner and Blackburn.

There were also present John B. Pine, esq., counsel for the New York Civil-Service Reform Association ; Deputy Collector Davis ; Secretary Mason, of the custom-house civil-service examining board, and others.

Senator Spooner, the acting chairman, read the resolution under which the subcommittee was sitting, and made the following statement:

A subcommittee, consisting of Senators Hale, Spooner, and Blackburn, were to meet at this place this morning to take testimony upon any matters falling fairly within the purview of the resolution I have read. Senator Hale, I regret to say, is confined to his room this morning and unable to be here, so that the subcommittee is represented by Senator Blackburn and myself. I have had no opportunity for consultation with any one preferring charges, if there be such, and have had no opportunity to become familiar with the facts concerning which there is to be in-

quiry. It is thought that under the circumstances, however, to save time, the examination had better proceed, and we will therefore begin the investigation.

John B. Pine, esq., representing the New York Civil-Service Reform Association, stated that the association did not appear in these proceedings as prosecutor or complainant; that it had made no charges of violations of the civil-service law, but the wide-spread belief that the law had been disregarded by custom-house officials at the port of New York had led the association to make inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsity of this impression; that the association had endeavored to ascertain the actual facts of the case without regard to parties or individuals; that witnesses were present who were prepared to testify from their own knowledge and experience as to the operations of the civil-service law in the custom-house.

Senator SPOONER. The first witness to be called is Mr. John O. Conway.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN O. CONWAY.

JOHN O. CONWAY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. I reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Q. How long have you resided there?—A. About ten or twelve years.

Q. What is your age?—A. I am forty-five years old.

Q. Have you been at any time in the civil service of the Government here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As assistant weigher.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. The 30th of last October.

Q. You had, prior to your appointment, passed the civil-service examination?—A. I had.

Q. Do you remember when that examination took place, what day?—A. It was on the 30th of November, 1886.

Q. Do you remember what your percentage was?—A. I think it was 84.6 or 85.6, as well as I can remember.

Q. Did you, subsequent to the examination, inspect the examination papers, the record of the examination?—A. Nothing more than what I found in the book. I had no papers otherwise than the civil-service rules.

Q. Did you examine the record of your own examination?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find any mistakes in it?—A. I examined my own papers and found two mistakes.

Q. Did you call attention to it?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Whose attention did you call to it?—A. I called the attention of young Mr. Davis to it first and then Mr. Mason's attention to it.

Q. Who is Mr. Davis?—A. He is a young man in Mr. Mason's office.

Q. What position did Mr. Davis hold in connection with the civil-service board?—A. I think he was secretary.

Q. He is deputy collector, is he?—A. I can not say whether he is or not.

Q. Was Mr. Davis the clerk of the board?—A. I do not know that he was clerk of the board of examiners. He was one of the clerks in the office where Mr. Mason is.

Q. Were the mistakes corrected?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you thereupon, on the strength of the examination and certificates, given a position?—A. That was nearly a year afterwards.

Q. Did you in the mean time, before receiving a position, have any conversation with Mr. Mason as to any further requisites than the examination?—A. I had several talks with Mr. Mason. He told me more than once that if I could procure letters from men of influence—influential men—it would be better for me; that it would help me.

Q. Did he indicate the men, or name any of them from whom you should obtain letters?—A. I asked him what kind of letters he meant; if it was requisite to have letters from politicians? He used the words “men of influence,” and said those would be of great help to me.

Q. What else did he say on that subject, if anything?—A. I do not recall everything that he said, but he told me that it would be best for me to get the letters; that was all. That was about the amount of it.

Q. Did you remind Mr. Mason that that was against the civil service law?—A. I did.

Q. What was his reply to your suggestion or reminder?—A. He said they would be of help to me; that letters from men of influence would have some bearing on my case.

Q. Did you have any talk with Mr. Davis as to the necessity of your obtaining letters; did he give you any advice on the subject?—A. Mr. Davis did not advise me to do anything more than to get two or three letters from prominent men, saying it would be of benefit to me. He did not name any particular ones, any politicians, or anything in that line; he said “men of influence.”

Q. Did he advise you, or not, that your appointment would be facilitated if you belonged to a ward organization?—A. No, sir; Deputy Collector Davis himself did not do so.

Q. Did any one connected with the Government give you that advice?—A. His son asked me if I belonged to any ward organization. I told him I did not. He said it would be better for me to join the ward associations.

Q. Did you thereupon join one of them?—A. Yes, sir; I made application for membership; I do not know whether I was ever admitted or not.

Q. Did you have any talk with Deputy Collector Davis as to any political control of patronage at this point; if so, did he name any one?—A. Mr. Davis, the deputy collector, told me that Mr. Murtha had control of the Brooklyn patronage.

Q. Who was Mr. Murtha?—A. He was the register of Brooklyn, I think.

Q. He is a politician of prominence, is he not?—A. It is so said, I believe.

Q. A Democratic politician, is he not?—A. I think it is understood so; I do not know his politics, but that is the understanding.

Q. That is what you were told?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do about getting letters of recommendation, if anything?—A. I went to Dr. Ford and asked him to vouch for me.

Q. Who is Dr. Ford?—A. He is a man who stands high, or was said to, in politics in Brooklyn.

Q. Was he in any official position, or was he a candidate for an official position?—A. He was two or three years ago, I think, a candidate for coroner or health-officer, or something of that kind.

Q. Do you know whether he is a friend or not of Mr. Murtha?—A. He told me that he was; yes, sir.

Q. State what passed between you and Dr. Ford in connection with

your application for appointment to office?—A. I told Dr. Ford that I was required, or that it was requisite, that I should have a letter vouching for my political sentiments, and I asked him if he would give me one. At first he hesitated about doing it. Finally he did give me one to Mr. Murtha, and Mr. Murtha indorsed it and I took it over to the custom-house; he indorsed the letter of Dr. Ford.

Q. Did you see the contents of that letter, or was it a sealed letter?—A. The letter to Mr. Murtha was sealed. Mr. Murtha read to me what he wrote on the back of Mr. Ford's letter.

Q. What did you do with it then?—A. I took it to the custom-house.

Q. To whom did you give it?—A. I handed it to young Mr. Davis.

Q. Were you advised by Dr. Ford that you should join some ward or political organization?—A. No, sir; he did not advise me to. I asked him if he would recommend me to some ward organization, and he said that he would do so, and sat down at the desk, wrote me an application for membership, and I signed it and he gave it to some young man there.

Q. What did you do with this letter ultimately; who did you give it to?—A. I handed it to Mr. Davis.

Q. Not to the deputy collector?—A. No, sir; to young Mr. Davis; not the deputy collector.

Q. Did you tell him that you had joined a ward organization?—A. I told him I made application for membership.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said that was all right.

Q. Did he say what he would do, if anything, with the letter you delivered to him?—A. He said he would give it to Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Beattie's secretary, or had given it to him, so that Mr. Beattie would get it.

Q. Mr. Beattie is surveyor of the port, is he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Subsequently did you have any conversation with Deputy Collector Davis about the letter?—A. I told him I had secured the letter from Dr. Ford and the indorsement of Mr. Murtha upon it.

Q. What did Deputy Collector Davis say about that, if anything?—A. Mr. Davis said it was all right; that he was away sick at the time in the country—he was away a month or two, and when he came home he said the letter had been given to Mr. Nicoll or Mr. Beattie and it was all right.

Q. When did you hear further from the subject, and how?—A. I heard nothing until I was sent a card and notified to appear at the collector's office.

Q. And you appeared there, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What happened there, if anything?—A. He gave me two sealed notes, one to Mr. Beattie, and I took that down there, but Mr. Beattie was not in at the time, or rather he was in, but he sent word to call to-morrow, that is to say, the following day, and I called there but he did not see me.

Q. You finally saw him, did you?—A. Yes, sir; I finally met him at the barge office.

Q. What conversation did you have with Surveyor Beattie when you did see him?—A. I had so much that it is a hard matter for me to recall it all.

Q. Give what you remember of it. Did he ask you any questions?—A. Yes, sir; quite a number.

Q. What questions did he ask you?—A. He first asked me my age and occupation, what my business was, what kind of business I was in; he also asked me if I was a pauper, if I had any property, how much property I had, and what kind of property it was.

Q. Did he give you any reason for making these inquiries as to your property?—A. No, sir. He asked me if I knew that when I came into the service I was not allowed to attend to any other business. I told him I was aware of that; or, at least, I supposed so. He asked me how much time I intended to give to the service of the Government. I told him I proposed to give all that was required of me. He asked me if I had done any weighing—had ever weighed any. I told him I had not, only what little I had weighed when I was a mate on a vessel; that as mate of a vessel I was sometimes called on to weigh some wet cargo, and that was all I had done.

Q. Did he make any inquiries of you as to your antecedents, your previous life, or ask you if you had ever been arrested?—A. Yes, sir; he asked me if I had ever been arrested, and I told him I had not but once, and that was for voting the Democratic ticket, the first time I ever did vote. One of the election officers at the polls doubted my age; he said I was not of age and could not vote; was not old enough to vote, and disputed my right to vote.

Q. Then you told him you had been arrested for voting under age?—A. No, sir; arrested for voting; the man did not want me to vote the Democratic ticket and I voted it.

Q. Did he ask you who you voted for?—A. Yes, sir; he asked me that.

Q. What did you tell him?—A. I told him that I voted for George B. McClellan.

Q. What followed that, if anything?—A. Then he asked me in regard to weighing and wanted to know if I had any license. I told him no; that I was the mate of a vessel and was not required to have any license. He says, "You know you lie; you would not be allowed to weigh unless you did have a license." I told him I was not compelled to have any; that it was not requisite and I did not have any. Then he said he knew I told a lie, and he said, "I will put two or three detectives on your track to find out whether you do lie or not."

Q. Surveyor Beattie said this?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the conversation interrupted at all?—A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. By whom?—A. By Colonel Fellows.

Q. Do you mean Col. John R. Fellows?—A. They told me it was Colonel Fellows who came in.

Q. What occurred then?—A. I think it was dropped for that day.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Beattie's secretary, Mr. Milligan?—A. Not with the secretary; Mr. Milligan was the stenographer. Surveyor Beattie turned me over to Mr. Milligan, and Mr. Milligan asked me a few questions.

Q. What did he ask you?—A. I think he asked me one or two questions as to how old I was and whether I had been in the service. I told him I had; that I was in the United States Navy during the war. He only asked me a few unimportant questions.

Q. Did you have any conversation subsequently with Surveyor Beattie?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was that?—A. The following day I went back to Mr. Beattie.

Q. State what transpired. Did Surveyor Beattie refer to the fact of your having been in the service?—A. That was about the last question he asked me or commenced to ask me. He asked me if I had been in the service; I told him I had, and he said, "Why in hell didn't you tell me so yesterday?"

Q. What else occurred?—A. That was all; I got up and went out again.

Q. When did you see him again?—A. I did not see him after that.

Q. At any time after that did you see him at his house, No. 315 West Thirty-second street?—A. Yes, sir; about a week after that I went up to his house.

Q. What conversation did you have with him then; did he say anything to you about the necessity of obtaining letters of indorsement?—

A. In the course of the talk I asked Surveyor Beattie if letters from public men would be of any consequence to me; if it was requisite for me to have them, and he told me if I could get them they would be of benefit. I do not know that I used the words "public men" to him, but I said "men of prominence, business men," and I referred him to a man who lived back of him, a man who had known me ever since I had been in New York, and who knew him. He told me if I could get two or three letters to do so.

Q. Did he give you to understand that it was necessary for you to get letters?—A. It was very pointed in the way he talked to me.

Q. Did he say that?—A. I would not like to say that he told me that I must do it, but he said it would help me.

Q. Did you obtain a position?—A. I did.

Q. What position?—A. The position of assistant weigher.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. I was appointed on the 30th of September, 1887, I think it was.

Senator SPOONER. Is this the appointment you received, the paper you received?

The WITNESS. Yes, that is the one.

Senator SPOONER. That may go into the record.

The paper in question is as follows:

[N. Y. Cat. No. 1121.]

PORT OF NEW YORK,
Collector's Office, September 30, 1887.

SIR: Having been selected for appointment under the "Act to regulate and improve the civil service," approved January 16, 1883, and your nomination having been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby appointed an assistant weigher at a compensation of \$4 per diem, for a probationary term of six months. If, at the end of that term, satisfactory evidence of your fitness shall have been furnished to the proper appointing officer, your appointment will be made permanent; otherwise, your employment under this appointment will cease.

D. MAGONE,
Collector.

Mr. JOHN O. CONWAY.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. How long did you serve in that capacity?—A. From the 30th of September until the 24th of January.

Q. Were you then dismissed?—A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. Is this the notice of dismissal which you received [handing a paper to the witness]?—A. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator SPOONER. Put that in the record also.

The paper in question is as follows:

[N. Y. Cat. No. 37 F.]

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
Collector's Office, January 24, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby notified that your services will not be required after this date.

Very respectfully,

D. MAGONE,
Collector.

Mr. JOHN O. CONWAY,
U. S. Assistant Weigher.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. For what reason were you discharged, if you know?—A. I never knew of any reason for my discharge; I was not given any at the time.

Q. Was any charge made against you?—A. Never; there was never any charge made against me up to the time I was dismissed.

Q. Had any fault been found with you, to your knowledge, by any official of the Government?—A. Not a word of any kind, so far as I know.

Q. Have you ever at any time applied to the collector for a statement of charges?—A. I did, several times.

Q. Did you obtain such a statement?—A. No, sir; he emphatically declined seeing me at all, and told me to go to the surveyor.

Q. Have you ever been able to ascertain the grounds upon which you were dismissed?—A. After two or three weeks had passed, the surveyor allowed Mr. Rafferty to detail the charge against me.

Q. Who did you apply to to ascertain upon what grounds you had been dismissed?—A. I applied to the collector in the first place.

Q. To whom did you apply next?—A. To Surveyor Beattie.

Q. Did you apply to Mr. Fallon?—A. No, sir. When I was handed that paper I asked Mr. Rafferty what I was dismissed for, and he said he did not know; that there never had been any charge made against me from that office; that the charge had been made from Brooklyn. I said it was very queer there was no charge against me and yet I should be dismissed in that way. Then Mr. Fallon said, "What in hell the difference was; it was enough to say I was dismissed; that was enough."

Q. Mr. Fallon said that to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is Mr. Fallon? What position does he hold?—A. I do not know what position he holds; I never knew what he was.

Q. He holds some official position, does he?—A. I presume so.

Senator SPOONER. He is on the register as superintendent of assistant weighers and weighers' laborers.

Senator BLACKBURN. Very well, that is agreed to; that he holds that position.

Q. What reason has ever been given for your dismissal, if any?—A. All that I ever heard was from Mr. Rafferty, who said I was incompetent.

Q. Had you ever reported any one for neglect of duty while you were in the position you occupied?—A. Yes, sir; I reported one man named Ryan, a temporary assistant weigher.

Q. What did you understand, if you had any understanding about it, to have been the real cause of your removal—if you can answer the question directly?

Senator BLACKBURN. I will not object to the question, but I think the form of it is amenable to some doubt, unless you let him state what his sources of information are. He has just said that the only reason ever assigned to him was his incompetency. Now, if he has any other source of information upon which to base a belief as to the real cause of his dismissal, I am perfectly willing that he shall state it.

Senator SPOONER. I will change the form of the question.

The WITNESS. I can plainly say that.

Q. Do you know what relation, if any, Mr. Ryan sustains to Surveyor Beattie?—A. Nothing more than he said himself that he was an intimate friend of Surveyor Beattie's, or rather, that Surveyor Beattie was an intimate friend of his.

Q. Do you know Edward C. Bowers, an assistant weigher?—A. Yes, sir; I know him by sight.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. Only since I have been in the service.

Q. Do you know anything about his habits of intoxication?—A. I have seen him pretty well under the influence of liquor.

Q. While on duty?—A. Yes, sir; at all times; on duty and off duty, both.

Q. When did you first observe that?—A. Soon after I was first appointed I noticed it.

Q. You have seen him on duty apparently in a state of intoxication, have you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it long continued or not?—A. Well, it was for several days the same thing over and over.

Q. Does he still occupy the position which he held when you entered the service?—A. He did several days ago; he did up to yesterday; I do not know whether he does yet or not.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Ramsay, appointed marble measurer?—A. I do not know Mr. Ramsay; I am not acquainted with him.

Q. Do you know of him?—A. Only by hearsay.

Q. Have you heard anything as to the manner in which he obtained a civil-service certificate?—A. I heard it talked of, that was all. I heard some of the old weighers in the service talking about the way he procured it, that is all.

Q. What was said about it?—A. As for procuring that, I heard that he could not pass the examination; that he failed. But he was appointed withal and then was dismissed and dropped, and then re-appointed marble measurer. That was the substance of it; that he could not pass the civil-service examination.

Q. Have you ever heard that the examination papers were fixed up that he obtained a list of questions in advance?—A. That was the talk.

Q. Who did you hear make that charge?—A. One of the weighers was the party who told me about it.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What did you tell us your age was?—A. I am forty-five years old.

Q. When were you forty-five?—A. I will be forty-six years old next January, if I live that long.

Q. You were almost barred by the civil-service law at the time you passed your examination, were you not?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Suppose you had been past forty-five years of age?—A. If I had been past forty-five, on account of the fact of my being in the service it would not have barred me.

Q. But suppose you had passed forty-five, instead of being only forty-five years old when you applied, you would have been shut out then, would you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The first vote you ever gave was a Democratic vote, for McClellan as President?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been voting that ticket ever since?—A. I have only voted two or three different times.

Q. What sort of votes did you give, Democratic all the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you do not think you were turned out of office for being a Republican?—A. No, sir; I did not think anything of the kind.

Q. You have detailed a conversation that you had with Deputy Collector Mason. Will you please tell us again, as near as you can, what it was that Mr. Mason told you about letters being of any value to you?—

A. Mr. Mason said that any letters I could get from influential men would be of benefit to me; that they would help me.

Q. What sort of influential men, business men or politicians?—A. I asked him if he meant business men or men holding office.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said men who were prominent men; men holding office would be better ones.

Q. Men holding political office?—A. Yes; holding public office.

Q. Where did this conversation occur?—A. In the custom-house.

Q. Who was present and heard it?—A. I do not know that there was anybody present. Mr. Mason was sitting at his desk, and I was at one end of the desk talking to him.

Q. In his office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was no one in there at the time?—A. I think there were two persons in there, but I did not talk so that everybody could hear me.

Q. Can you tell who were in there at that time?—A. I do not know. Mr. Davis's son was the only one I can say was there; I did not know the other one.

Q. Mr. Davis's son was there?—A. Yes, sir; he was sitting at his desk.

Q. Has he a desk in Mr. Mason's office?—A. Yes, sir; he occupies a desk there, I think.

Q. Do you know whether he heard this conversation between you and Mr. Mason?—A. I do not know whether he did or not.

Q. Was he close enough to have heard it in the tone of voice in which you spoke?—A. I would not say that he could not have heard it nor that he could.

Q. Who first suggested to you to stand the civil-service examination with a view of getting this appointment?—A. I do not know that any one suggested it to me.

Q. Did Mr. Davis suggest it to you?—A. No, sir; I did not know Mr. Davis personally until after I had passed the examination and stood on the eligible list.

Q. Were you once a broker here?—A. I have done more or less of that business.

Q. Did you not know Mr. Davis then?—A. Yes, that is the way I became acquainted with him.

Q. And that was after you had stood the civil-service examination?—A. A long time afterwards, when I stood on the eligible list. Mr. Davis asked me at the termination of a business matter I had with him one day if that was my name on the eligible list in the office, and I told him it was.

Q. When did you stand that civil-service examination?—A. I think I passed the examination on the 30th of October, 1886.

Q. That would be last October a year ago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Up to that time you had never known Mr. Davis?—A. No, sir; not personally.

Q. Did he advise you to apply for this appointment?—A. No, sir; I am positive that he did not.

Q. Was he your friend in trying to secure this appointment for you?—A. Mr. Davis asked me if my name was on the civil-service eligible list, and I told him it was, and remarked that I supposed that would be all there was to it. Then Mr. Davis remarked to me, "When it comes your turn I will see about it; I will see that you have a show," or "have your turn" or something to that effect.

Q. What, if any, service was that certificate from the civil-service board of examiners to you except as to your capacity?—A. None whatever.

Q. Did it cover any point as to your integrity, character, honesty, or habits?

The WITNESS. The certificate itself?

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes. I want to know if you did not understand that letters from well-known business men would be valuable to you covering those points not covered by any certificate from the civil-service board; did you not understand that letters from well-known men attesting your sobriety, your habits, or your character and honesty would be valuable to you as covering points outside of any certificate from the civil-service board?

The WITNESS. All vouchers on the application in the first place covered that. On the application I had to make I had to have vouchers.

Q. How many men appeared on those vouchers as to your character?—A. I think there were four.

Q. What value did you attach to any letter which you got, on the recommendation of Dr. Ford, of Mr. Murtha; what value did you think attached to those letters, except as to your character as an honest, upright man?—A. The letter I got from Dr. Ford to Mr. Murtha did not have any bearing at all. I had already handed in three or four letters as to my character and my standing, my sobriety, etc., before that time; I had given in four letters, I think it was, if not more.

Q. You have testified as to having frequently seen an employé of this office drunk—a man named Bowers—during the time that you say that you were in the service yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever report him to the office?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever tell anybody about his drinking habits before you were discharged from the service?—A. They did not need to be told.

Q. I did not ask about the necessity, but I asked if you did tell anybody?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. You never told anybody until after you were discharged about his habitual drinking?—A. No, sir.

Q. If it did not need to be told then, why do you think it necessary to tell it now?

(No response.)

Q. Now, as to Mr. Ramsay, you say that it was generally reported that he failed to pass the civil-service examination, and that the papers were fixed up in some way so that he got that list of questions in advance?—A. I said I had heard it talked of, that was all.

Q. You said a weigher told you that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the name of that weigher?

The WITNESS. Am I compelled to give the name of the man who told me?

Senator BLACKBURN. I should think so; I submit it to the chairman; I did not put it in evidence.

Senator SPOONER. I forebore to ask him that question, because I thought it was not necessarily material to the inquiry and might tend to the injury of some man, possibly, unjustly. If you insist upon it, I have no objection.

Senator BLACKBURN. Let him answer; we will protect the fellow from getting hurt. Who was he?

The WITNESS. I do not want to answer the question; I do not want to injure the man.

Senator SPOONER. Write the name on a piece of paper and give it to Senator Blackburn. (To Senator Blackburn.) Is that satisfactory to you?

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes; provided I can put it into the record. The fact has been put in and I want the name to go with it.

Senator SPOONER (to the witness). Give the name.

The WITNESS. It was Joseph Carroll.

Q. When you received your notice of dismissal, to whom did you go and report that fact; did you go to Mr. Davis and tell him you had been dismissed?—A. No, sir; I did not see Mr. Davis for some little time after I was dismissed.

Q. When you did see him did you tell him?—A. Yes, sir; I told him I had been dismissed.

Q. Did you tell him the cause of complaint alleged against you?—A. I told him I did not know why I was dismissed.

Q. Did you not tell him it was because of some errors you had made in the weighing of a cargo of clay?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Have you ever heard that there were errors found in your weighing of a cargo of clay?—A. I was told two weeks after I was dismissed that was the cause of it.

Q. Who told you?—A. The foreman, Mr. Rafferty.

Q. Is that the only time you ever heard of it?—A. That was the first time.

Q. Did you ever hear of it any more?—A. No, sir; only that he read to me from the charge he had in Surveyor Beattie's office; that was all. Mr. Davis told me himself sometime afterwards.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Davis that they had those charges against you about having made errors in the weighing of that cargo of clay?—A. After I learned it from Mr. Rafferty I told him.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Davis then to interest himself and see if he could not have it straightened out and have you put back?—A. I asked him if he would not let me have a hearing to clear myself, and Mr. Davis told me that he would; and he told me afterwards that he had asked several times and all the satisfaction he could get was "incompetency."

Q. Now, then, on the 30th of September last you were appointed to this place of assistant weigher under the surveyor of the port?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And on the 24th of January last your services were dispensed with and you were discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you feel altogether kindly towards that officer for having done this?

The WITNESS. What officer do you mean?

Senator BLACKBURN. Surveyor Beattie.

The WITNESS. I felt just as anybody else would if they had been discharged without cause.

Senator BLACKBURN. Very well, that is all for me.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You say you applied to the deputy collector to help you get a hearing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he was unable, as he reported to you, to get that for you?—A. He said all the satisfaction he could get was "incompetency."

Q. I understand you to say in answer to Senator Blackburn that you had filed three letters of recommendation before this Murtha letter was filed?—A. I think I filed four letters.

Q. Who were they from; do you remember?—A. Yes; one was from D. & J. Shea and one from Mr. Sherman Petrie. I do not remember the other two just at present; I have forgotten who they were.

Q. How long had you known the deputy collector prior to your appointment?—A. About three or four months, or it might have been longer; I became acquainted with Mr. Davis in a business transaction, getting papers for a vessel through the custom-house.

Q. Do you know what indorsement Mr. Murtha wrote on Dr. Ford's letter?—A. I do not know that I can quote every word.

Q. Give the substance as you remember it.—A. I think it was, "I cheerfully indorse the within letter from Dr. Ford as regards Mr. Conway's political sentiments," or something to that effect, or "I take great pleasure in indorsing the within letter of Dr. Ford."

Q. It was an indorsement of you politically?—A. That was strictly so.

Q. Anything else?—A. No, sir; I did not ask for anything else.

Q. It was nothing about your character, integrity, or sobriety?—A. No, sir.

Q. But was confined to your politics?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF KENNETH K. BLAUVELT.

KENNETH K. BLAUVELT, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age, residence, and occupation?—A. I am 38 years of age; reside in this city; and I am in the insurance business at present.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. Have you at any time held any position in the civil service of the Government at this point?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the position?—A. Inspector of customs.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. In the month of April, 1881, or 1882.

Q. What position do you now hold in the civil service?—A. My position in the civil service and in the custom-house service has ceased.

Q. You are out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you resign or were you removed?—A. I was removed.

Q. When were you removed?—A. On the 30th of June, 1887.

Q. Why were you removed, if you know?—A. I never have inquired, but rumor says it was to make place for female inspectresses.

Q. Were there any charges against you, to your knowledge?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was any fault found, so far as you know, with your discharge of your duties?—A. They found a little fault once or twice; yes, sir.

Q. Do you know why you were removed; if so, state?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. How many others were removed at the same time you were?—A. There were ten altogether, I believe.

Q. And how many women were appointed?—A. I have not the slightest idea and I have not been down to find out.

Q. Do you know how many vacancies existed at the time you were removed?—A. Twenty or thirty.

Q. Which is it, do you know?—A. In the neighborhood of twenty.

Q. Do you belong to any political association?—A. I do.

Q. What is it?—**A.** I belong to the Republican party of Harlem, in the twenty-third senatorial district.

Q. Do you know of any practice or of any case in which the examination under the civil-service rules has been passed by a "substitute," as they call it?—**A.** I do not know. I heard a couple of inspectors remark at one time, or one say to the other, that he did not have to pay \$100 for somebody to pass the civil-service board, like the other one did.

Q. Give the language, if you please, and the names?—**A.** I do not know the names. One said to the other: "I did not have to pay \$100 to get a substitute to go before the board, like you did." They were a couple of new men. I was not acquainted with them. I went out of the office right afterwards.

Q. Did the man to whom that was addressed make any denial of the charge?—**A.** No, sir; not at the time. They were jesting with one another; it may have been a jest, and there may have been more truth than poetry in it.

Q. Have you any reason other than that conversation to believe that such an irregularity is practiced?—**A.** Except from seeing a number of them down there; I don't think but few of them could pass the examination.

Q. You are referring to the qualifications of inspectors?—**A.** Yes, sir; from my own ideas, and my knowledge of them.

Q. You refer to new inspectors?—**A.** Yes, sir; some of them.

Q. Those appointed under this administration?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. What have you to say, speaking from your knowledge and observation, as to their capacity?—**A.** I say there are some there that I do not think are capable of passing an examination.

Q. In what does this incapacity consist?—**A.** In reading, writing, and spelling, and the examination in general. I believe if you go down there and examine their papers, and then examine the returns they make out, you will find their writing is just as different as day is from night; but that is only a belief of mine.

Q. How about habits of intoxication among the inspectors; have you any knowledge on that subject?—**A.** I have seen a few of them around there that were not as they ought to be all the time.

Q. Were they drunk on duty?—**A.** Yes, sir; drunk during business hours.

Q. To what extent have you observed that?—**A.** Not being around or with them so much I can not say. A good deal of this is hearsay; but I have seen some of it myself, and besides I have heard a good deal said about it.

Q. How many inspectors have you seen there during business hours, as near as you can get at it, in an intoxicated condition, or apparently under the influence of liquor? I do not expect you to be exact, unless you kept an account of it.—**A.** I did not keep any account, and did not pay any attention to it then particularly, and have not paid any attention to it since then.

Q. Then you are unable to answer the question?—**A.** I am.

Q. Did you ever hear of what was called a pig raffle, held in October, 1885, popularly known as the widow McGuinness's pig raffle?—**A.** I did not know who owned the pig, but I heard there was to be a raffle.

Q. I am identifying the institution by the popular name, that is all.
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you invited to participate by subscription in that raffle?—**A.** It was suggested that I could go to a certain place and help the raffle on.

Q. In what manner was it suggested to you ; that it would be advisable to do so, or were you invited to do so?—A. It was just said, "You might go up there; they are receiving donations up at a certain place."

Q. Did they indicate the place?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was it?—A. It was up in Parkinson's place, on Whitehall street.

Q. Was it at No. 40?—A. I could not say whether it was No. 40 or No. 50; I know the place when I see it.

Q. Was it in a saloon?—A. Yes, sir; it was in a saloon.

Q. Who made this suggestion to you, that you go up and help the raffle along a little?—A. It was the then superintendent, Mr. John M. Wyatt.

Q. He was superintendent of what?—A. He was superintendent of the barge office—superintendent of the inspectors, at least.

Q. Were you informed, or did you know, what the raffle was for; that is, to what purpose, benevolent or otherwise, the proceeds of the raffle were to be applied?—A. Of course, it was a subscription for political funds.

Q. That was not disguised; that was generally understood around the office among the inspectors?—A. That was what I understood when it was given to me.

Q. For what political fund, if any; a special fund?—A. It was the fall that Governor Hill was running, and it was for the benefit of that.

Q. It was for the benefit of Governor Hill's campaign, was it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of others being invited or having a suggestion made to them that the Widow McGuinness's pig raffle would be an advantageous place for subscriptions and donations?—A. Yes, sir; it was quite current rumor at the time.

Q. Do you know about how much money the raffle realized?—A. No, sir; the amount varied so largely, one could not hardly say. I have heard the subscriptions amounted to all the way from \$500 to \$2,500; but that was all hearsay.

Q. How long did this raffle continue; do you know?—A. I have not the slightest idea.

Q. Was there any talk among the inspectors as to the possible effect upon their tenure of office if they declined to subscribe to this raffle?—A. No, sir; none that I heard of.

Q. Do you know to what extent inspectors subscribed?—A. No, sir. I presume they must have subscribed pretty well if they got \$2,500, and they did not do so well if they only got \$500.

Q. Was this raffle largely confined to inspectors?—A. I do not know anything about that.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You were in the employ of the Government here until 1887, you tell us, and then you were put out?—A. Yes, sir; I was removed.

Q. Do you feel very kindly towards the present management of the collector's office for treating you in that way?—A. No, sir; I can not say that I feel very kindly towards it.

Q. You heard a conversation between two men (inspectors), in which one of them told the other that he did not have to pay a hundred dollars to go through the civil-service examination as the other fellow had been forced to do?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not know the name of either one of these men?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see either one of them before?—A. I may have met *them once or twice* before.

re you ever seen either of them since?—A. Not that I know of.
 ere did this conversation occur?—A. I believe it was in front
 ge office; it may have been inside. I heard the conversation
 e and it went through my head, but there may have been more
 n jest in it.

do not know whether it occurred inside of the barge office or
 street?—A. It was either inside or right around in front.

you make any effort to find out who those men were?—A. I

do not know whether one was just “guying” the other, or
 t was said seriously?—A. No, sir; I do not.

stated, in answer to a question of the chairman’s, that you
 oved, as you understood, to give place for female inspect-

A. Yes, sir.

also said, I believe, that you had been complained of once or
 he matter of the discharge of your duties. Now, is it or not a
 ten inspectorships were abolished in order that female inspect-
 ght be provided for who were to inspect the baggage of females
 nto this port?—A. I believe that was it. I never have been
 re, or written, or inquired what the reason was.

s not that understood to be the reason?—A. That was what
 e other men told me.

re were ten gentlemen holding similar positions to your own
 ed at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

l there were six female inspectresses appointed at that time?—
 I could not say.

l said there were some twenty or thirty vacancies at the time
 gentlemen were discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

at department were those vacancies in?—A. In the inspectors’
 ut.

re they filled subsequently?—A. That I could not say.

ve they ever been filled since?—A. I have not the slightest
 ave not been down there to find out.

do not know whether the force is up to its complement or
 No, sir; I went out of there one day and went into business
 lay, and have had no time to go down there, and had no in-
 to do so if I had had time.

l said there were a number of inspectors down there who were
 etent for the places they hold?—A. I will not make the asser-
 they were not competent, but it is my opinion that they were
 etent.

ve you ever been a member of the civil-service board of ex-
 —A. No, sir.

l you ever pass one of those boards?—A. I did.

l never examined anybody else who wanted to pass one of
 l you?—A. Well, I have taught school.

you ever examine either one of those men whom you think is
 ent, down there?—A. I would not consider it my place to.

you ever do it?—A. No, sir.

en what is the ground of your opinion that they are incompe-
 . By hearing the conversation and from their writing and

v came you to see their writing and spelling?—A. By looking
 returns they would make.

you mean while you were in office there?—A. Yes, sir.

v long did that date back—the employment of such incompe-

tent men in that office—you have been in there from 1882 to 1887?—A. For those that passed the civil-service examination it has only been recent.

Q. Did you ever see any such men as you have described in there prior to 1885?—A. No, sir; not as a rule.

Q. Well, then, as an exception did you?—A. There may have been; yes, sir.

Q. But was there?—A. I can not name any.

Q. You can not name any now?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you name a man in there who, in your judgment, is incompetent for the place?—A. I do not know the men there.

Q. Then you can not name one?—A. I only know two men in the department.

Q. You say you saw some of them drunk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Name one that you saw drunk?—A. I can not give the name.

Q. You can not do that?—A. No, sir; because I am not acquainted with them down there.

Q. Do you mean to say that you worked there from 1882 to 1887 and did not make any acquaintances?—A. I made a number of acquaintances, but I have not been acquainted with anybody who has gone in there since 1885.

Q. You must have been select in your acquaintance if you did not make the acquaintance of a single one of those men who was incompetent for his place and who got drunk while on duty?—A. I did not care to get acquainted with that class.

Q. And you did not do it?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. You have told us about the Widow McGuinness' pig raffle; when did that occur?—A. I was invited to go up, I believe, in 1885.

Q. Who was it that invited you to go?—A. Mr. John M. Wyatt.

Q. Did he tell you that the making of contributions to that innocent sport would help a man to hold on to a place in the custom house here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did he intimate anything of that sort?—A. He intimated that I might go to a certain place and get a ticket on the pig.

Q. But you did not do it?—A. I did not.

Q. If that occurred in 1885, and you were not put out of your place until 1887, it did not have much to do with displacing you, did it?—A. I never supposed it had.

Q. How long had Mr. Wyatt been in the service of the Government down there at that office?—A. I really could not say.

Q. Did he come in under this Democratic administration, or was he there before?—A. He had been there before.

Q. He was a "hold-over" man?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. About the time of this pig raffle was not Mr. Wyatt himself removed?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was he not removed shortly afterwards?—A. I think Mr. Wyatt was removed last year.

Q. That would be 1887?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were his politics?—A. He was a Democrat.

Q. How did he get appointed there under a Republican administration?—A. You will have to ask somebody who knows more than I do about it.

Senator SPOONER. That frequently happens, you know.

Senator BLACKBURN. I never heard of it before. [To the witness.] You think he was not removed until 1887?—A. That was my opinion.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. I understand you to give it as your opinion (and I ask you in order that I may be sure I am right about it) that from what you saw of a number of these new inspectors, an examination of their papers, an inspection of their civil-service examination papers and records, and a comparison of their handwriting, their spelling, and their methods of transacting business in the office, would show that they could not have passed the civil-service examination?—A. Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

Q. And that you base in part upon your suggestion that the irregular practice of passing by substitute has been somewhat in vogue?—A. I think it has been to some extent; I will not say to any large extent.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. But you say, at the same time, that you never examined the records or papers of any of these people?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that you are guessing at what those records would show?—A. That is all.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. I suppose you assume that a man whose examination papers showed that he could not spell and could not write legibly would not be passed by the civil-service officials?—A. That is it.

Q. You do not claim to have examined the papers themselves?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF NAAMAN DAVIS.

NAAMAN DAVIS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your name and residence?—A. Naaman Davis; I reside in Brooklyn.

Q. You are a brother of Judge Noah Davis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your age?—A. I am sixty-seven and past.

Q. Have you been at any time in the civil-service of the Government here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. In 1863.

Q. I assume from your relationship to Judge Davis that you are a Republican?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. To what position were you appointed in 1863?—A. I was appointed as invoice clerk in the naval office.

Q. Are you now in the service?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you removed or did you resign?—A. I was removed.

Q. When were you removed?—A. On the 1st day of July last.

Q. Then you were in the service continually from 1863 or 1864 down to July 1, 1887?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What positions did you hold during those years?—A. I was an inspector all the time except about a year and a half or two years.

Q. And during that time you were invoice clerk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you removed for any cause within your knowledge?—A. I do not know the cause of my removal; I was doing three men's work at the time I was removed.

Q. Were any charges made against you that you know of?—A. I never had any charges made against me.

Q. Did you ever apply to know whether any charges were filed against you?—A. No, sir; I was told there was no use, as the removal came from Washington direct.

Q. Who told you that?—A. Some of the officers who had made application to find out the same thing; Mr. Rothschild, I think, was one; they said it was useless to go and see the surveyor, as we would get nothing but abuse and insult.

Q. Who were discharged at the same time with yourself?—A. I believe there were about fifteen or twenty.

Q. What was your special duty during the last year or so of your service?—A. My duty was of a general character; there was no special duty about it. I had charge of district No. 47 from October until I was removed in the following July, a district covering four lines of steamers—three regular lines of steamers and then another of “tramps”—having about ten or eleven steamers a week; I had charge of all exports. In addition to that, when the officers were taken off on baggage—as they were very often taken off from the steamer where my office was—I had charge of that, of discharging, and of delivering goods there. The distance traveled by me in walking during the day was probably about 10 miles when there was a very busy time.

Q. Can you state whether or not at the time of your discharge the force of inspectors was adequate or otherwise for the business which was to be transacted?—A. I was told they were about forty short.

Q. In a statement I have here it is said that the force of inspectors was insufficient, but that fifteen of them were assigned to duty as “roundsmen”?—A. Yes, sir; it was so understood.

Q. Please explain that. What was the duty of those roundsmen?—A. The duty of the roundsmen was to hunt for places for outsiders; that is, to go after men and hunt them down; to come around three or four times a day and see whether they were in uniform or not, whether on duty or not, or whether they were on time in the morning or at night or not, whether they had all their buttons on or not; everything was taken into consideration.

Q. Do you know among them one William Penfield?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him at any time in regard to your uniform buttons, or did he make any charge against you with reference to them?—A. He came in about seven minutes before 6 o'clock, the hour at which we leave for home (we are there from ten minutes before 7 in the morning until 6 at night, in the winter), and I was taking my buttons off, and had them all off but one or two, and he looked up at the clock and said, “What are you going to take your buttons off for?” I said, “I am going home.” That was about seven minutes before the end of the working day, and I had about 9 miles to travel home at that time. He came in the next day, and there was an officer sitting there (who had charge of a steamer) who had no uniform on at all, and I remarked “My uniform is all right; why don't you put this fellow down for his uniform?”

Q. Who was this man?—A. He was a new man. He was on baggage there and had a uniform, but did not have it on.

Q. And he was on duty?—A. Yes, sir; he was on duty. His reply was, “He ain't the kind we are hunting after.” That is the reply that he made.

Q. Did he say who he was hunting for, what kind he was hunting for?—A. He said he was hunting for me, and hunting for the weighers.

Q. In other words, as you understand it, he was hunting for Republicans?—A. Yes, sir; hunting for Republicans.

Q. What have you to say as to the character for sobriety and capac-

ity, generally, of the new men who have been appointed, so far as you know?—A. I do not think very highly of it.

Q. Explain what you mean by that; that is indefinite.—A. I mean a large percentage of them were such men as no business man would employ.

Q. How about their habits as to drinking?—A. They were evidently political gin-mill fellows, you may say, a good many of them.

Q. Have you ever seen any of them intoxicated while on duty?—A. I have.

Q. To what extent, as to numbers?—A. I have seen several of them.

Q. More than once?—A. Yes, sir; twice certainly.

Q. It was quite palpable or patent, was it?—A. It was so patent that the partner of one of them who was going away, who had to go to court as a witness, said to me, "I wish you would make out the ticket and take the numbers off from that whisky"—a quantity of whisky that came in bond, which was going to be re-warehoused and was taken away in a lighter from there—"as my partner is too full to do it right; I am afraid to trust him." Well, the man staggered up behind me and said, "I will give that fellow hell, for I heard what he told you;" but I had to do it all the same.

Q. Are those men still in office so far as you know?—A. I do not know whether this man is still in office or not.

Q. Have you ever heard of his being removed?—A. I never have.

Q. Were there other cases than the one to which you now allude?—A. Yes, sir; there was one case where a man was taken off and put on baggage; he was on the White Star steamer dock first, and then he went from there to the French line dock on baggage. He got back in the afternoon about 3 o'clock. In the meantime I had received permits for the steamer's cargo and was discharging her, and he sat down, very tired, until the night man came; in other words, he was too full to do anything, and I took charge and discharged the vessel and delivered the cargo.

Q. Under whose immediate supervision were those men? What I want to get at is as to whose special duty it was to overlook such men and discover if they were negligent or intoxicated.—A. The roundsmen might have done it, that is, the spies; but such men were directly, when they were on baggage, under Mr. Whalen.

Q. Who was deputy surveyor?—A. Yes, sir; acting as such.

Q. When were those fifteen roundsmen, as you call them, appointed?—A. I could not tell you; they were appointed under the new administration, the most of them.

Q. Had there been any such officials in the force prior to the incoming of the present administration?—A. I had never known any.

Q. That was an invention or device of Surveyor Beattie's, was it?—A. I think it was.

Q. Have you known any Republicans to find their way, under the operations of the civil-service law, into that force under this administration?—A. No, sir.

Q. You think the appointees have all been Democrats, do you?—A. So far as I know.

Q. Did you ever hear of the Widow McGuinness's pig raffle?—A. I heard of one.

Q. Tell us what you know about that affair?—A. A gentleman came into the office when I was busy writing and sat down beside me; his name was Samuel Giberson and he was a night inspector. He sat down by me and he said, "Mr. Whalen is getting up a little bit of a raffle

and wants to raise a little money." He said he came from Mr. Whalen. I said "I have no money to give them; what is it?" He said "For a pig; they are going to raffle off a pig." He kept on talking. He said "I think it will be for your interest—that it will make things smooth for you to give them something." Well, I gave him fifty cents; I thought that would buy some swill for the pig. My partner came in and would not give anything.

Q. What was the raffle for, so far as your understanding of it is concerned?—A. Mr. Whalen had to raise a little money for political purposes.

Q. For the Democratic State committee, did you understand?—A. I understood it was for political purposes.

Q. Do you know how much was raised?—A. I never inquired.

Q. And never heard?—A. I never heard anything from my ticket.

Q. Did you ever have any talk with one Stephen Shangle as to the purpose for which the money was raised?—A. Yes, I had some talk with him.

Q. Who was he?—A. He was another night man detailed specially on that business at that time.

Q. What did he say about the purpose for which this pig was being raffled, if anything?—A. He said it was to raise a little money for political purposes.

Q. Was that as definite as he was on the subject?—No; he said to me, "The pig raffle is a good thing for me; I got a jolly good place by it"—that is, that he was in charge of the seizure goods at the barge office.

Q. Had this Shangle been active in obtaining subscriptions to the pig raffle?—A. I was so informed.

Q. Do you understand that this pig raffle was confined to the inspector's force?—A. I have no knowledge of what other force it went to.

Q. But you were told it was Mr. Whalen's device?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Whalen was appointed by the present administration, was he?—A. Yes, sir; to the position he now holds.

Q. And is still in office?—A. I think he is.

Q. He is a Democrat, is he?—A. I believe he is.

Q. Do you know when he was appointed?—A. I do not recollect when he was appointed.

Q. Was it not about 1879?—A. He was in the debenture office. He was appointed by "Sunset" Cox; I was told that he was his backer.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You were appointed in 1863 in the first place, and have held office under the Federal Government here continuously from 1863 to 1887?—

A. Yes, sir; to the 1st of July last.

Q. A period of twenty-four years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that the appointees generally that have been put at work in this office since 1885, in your judgment, are an indifferent lot of men?—A. I do.

Q. Upon what do you base your opinion; is it a low grade of intelligence, bad habits, idleness, or what?—A. It is all three.

Q. All combined?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see an inefficient man put into that office during the twenty years that you served there before 1885?—A. I do not recollect any now.

Q. All were good up to 1885 for twenty years, and all have been bad since?—A. There might have been some bad then, and I do not say they are all bad now.

Q. But a great many of them are?—A. A percentage of them; yes, sir.

Q. A large percentage of them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not remember there was ever a bad one appointed there before 1885 during the twenty years you were there?—A. I know some have been there on probation, but they were there only a short time.

Q. But if he was not a first class fellow he was not allowed to stay?—A. If he was not fit for the position he was not allowed to stay.

Q. Do you think that your political opinions or convictions have any weight in biasing your judgment in a matter of that sort?—A. Well, there were a good many Democrats in there when I was there.

Q. And there are a good many Republicans in there now, are there not?—A. There were a good many more Democrats than Republicans in office there when I was appointed in 1863; for instance, there were three rebel generals' sons in there in 1863 who remained there.

Q. Who got in during the war?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Right in the middle of it?—A. Yes, sir. A deputy in there was an appointee of Jeff. Davis. I was under him.

Q. He was appointed before the war, was he not?—A. He was appointed before the war, but he staid there, and they were appointed after the war commenced; there were any quantity of Democrats in there.

Q. In 1863?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, all those bad men who are in there now, who have been appointed since 1885, came in under the operation of this civil-service law, did they not?—A. I do not know how they got in.

Q. How could they get in except through that door?—A. Well, there are various ways of getting in.

Q. Can a man get in there as an inspector without going through this civil-service examination?—A. He can.

Q. How?—A. They have two sets of papers sometimes in the civil-service examination, and I have heard of the men having them.

Q. Did you ever know of a case of that sort?—A. I did not know of it myself.

Q. You are telling what somebody told you?—A. Yes, sir; what I heard.

Q. Who told you?—A. A gentleman told me who will be here probably and will give you his name. I think it was Mr. Gillette who told me.

Q. Is he an employé of the office there?—A. He was an employé in the department.

Q. When?—A. Until last June a year ago.

Q. What position did he hold there?—A. He was an inspector.

Q. An inspector in this office?—A. An inspector in the custom-house.

Q. And he told you that they had two sets of papers there?—A. Yes, sir; and that some man he mentioned, that he knew, had; I am not positive about that, however.

Q. Did he tell you that before or after he was discharged from the service?—A. It was last fall.

Q. He waited until he was discharged from the service before he told you that?—A. Well, he had heard so; he knew the man.

Q. But he did not tell you about it until after he himself had been put out of the service, did he?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever tell anybody about all these drinking fellows you have seen on duty down there?—A. I never reported any man for that; no, sir.

Q. You saw them neglecting their duty and drinking and never made any report of it?—A. I did their duty for them; I did not have time to go and report it.

Q. Do you think you did your duty when you failed to report them?—A. Did I? Why, certainly. I was not put there to report them; they had a corps of men traveling around to do that.

Q. You say you never heard of one of those roundsmen until since 1885?—A. I do not recollect of any roundsmen being appointed.

Q. They did not have any before 1885?—A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Then if they never had any roundsmen there before 1885, and all the employes of the Government had behaved as you did, and refused to report drunken men when they saw them, there was no chance for officers in charge to find out if there was any drunkenness, was there?—A. Yes, sir; they might have had, by accident.

Q. If there was nobody whose duty it was to report them, and all the officers were like you, who would not report them when drunk, how was the collector to find out if they were drunk?—A. That was a matter for the higher officers to look after; it was not my matter.

Q. Did the higher officers ever look after it, then?—A. I think they did.

Q. Did they ever find anybody drunk there before 1885?—A. I suppose so.

Q. What did they do with them?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you ever know one to be discharged for that offense?—A. I think I have.

Q. Who was it?—A. I do not recollect now.

Q. You can not give the name?—A. No; I can not.

Q. Did you ever see an inspector drunk during business hours who is still there on duty?—A. I do not know whether they are still there on duty or not; the two men I have referred to I do not know whether they are there yet or not.

Q. Please give us their names and we will find out.—A. I would not like to give you their names.

Q. Then, you refuse to answer the question?—A. Because I do not remember their names.

Q. Do you remember the name of the man whose partner came to you and told you to do his work for him; he was your partner and you remember him; who was it?—A. I do not understand your question.

Q. You spoke, in answer to the question of the chairman here, of some man who came and told you that his partner was too drunk to attend to business and for you to do it for him, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know that man's name; who was it?—A. I know it, but I can not recall it.

Q. Can you recall the name of either of the two?—A. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Jacobs; I do not remember his name.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What Jacobs do you mean?—A. He was a brother-in-law of Senator Jacobs, of Brooklyn.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. But you can not give us his name?—A. No, sir; I can not give his name; I can not remember names.

Q. What was his partner's name?—A. I could not positively give you his name.

Q. Can you give me the name of your own old partner?—A. My old partner's name was Gillette.

Q. Is he sitting over there [indicating]?—A. No, sir; I do not see him. He was not my partner at that time; it was previous to that; I was alone at that time.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. Gillette drunk when on duty?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go to that pig raffle?—A. No, sir.

Q. You contributed to it?—A. I gave the man 50 cents to get rid of him.

Q. You told him to put it into swill for the pig, did you not?—A. I gave it to him and told him to clear out.

Q. You intended it to buy swill for the pig, you said?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you contributed to it, knowing for what purpose the money was being raised?—A. No, sir; I could not say for what purpose; I knew that it was for political purposes.

Q. And knowing that to be the fact, you contributed to it?—A. I gave him 50 cents to get rid of him.

Q. Then you did not give him 50 cents to buy swill for the pig?—A. Well, it would buy swill, I said.

Q. But you did not do it for that purpose? Is that the first time since you have been in office, since 1863, that you ever contributed any money for political purposes?—A. Oh, no.

Q. That was not a new practice, then, in the office, was it?—A. That part of it was new—the pig part.

Q. But the "purpose" part was old; you were used to that?—A. We had done what we had a mind to, voluntarily, for political purposes.

Q. Didn't you do this because you had a mind to, voluntarily?—A. I did that to get rid of the man.

Q. And the other you did because you wanted to do it?—A. Yes, sir; because I wanted to.

Q. What was the practice for twenty years before 1887, when you were discharged—the practice from 1863 to 1885?

Senator SPOONER. Wait a moment. I do not think that is within the limit of the resolution under which we are acting.

Senator BLACKBURN. Under the scope of that resolution, fairly construed, you thought it was fair to put questions to him showing there were contributions made for political purposes by employes of that office.

Senator SPOONER. I thought so.

Senator BLACKBURN. Where shall I stop? May I go back as far as the date of the passage of the civil-service law?

Senator SPOONER. I do not think so.

Senator BLACKBURN. Very well; I will put the question so as to have the record in satisfactory shape. Prior to 1885, or since the passage of the civil-service law, was it or not the practice of the employes and officers in the custom-house here to make contributions for political purposes with each recurring campaign?

Senator SPOONER. I do not think that is fairly within the scope of the resolution. The resolution, as I read it, relates to the present condition of the service, and I am confirmed in that view by the fact that when the resolution was pending in the Senate and before its adoption, an amendment was offered to it by Senator Cockrell enlarging its scope and providing for a similar investigation as to prior administrations, and that was voted down. I care nothing about it, except that it opens an illimitable inquiry, and I shall for the present restrict the investigation to the limits which I think are imposed by the resolution. I will

present the question to morrow again when the committee is full, and this witness can be recalled if Senator Hale should not agree with me.

Senator BLACKBURN. Let the stenographer note my explanation here. I have asked this question of the witness for the purpose of having it determined whether inquiries under this resolution shall be limited to what has occurred since March 4, 1885, my understanding being that it was legitimate to inquire into the operations of the civil-service law since the date of its enactment.

Senator SPOONER. I shall rule in the way I have indicated for the purpose of presenting the question to the committee. I do not think the subcommittee should act upon it. If the committee should be inclined to a different opinion this witness can be recalled and the subject gone into.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You spoke of a Mr. Shangle?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. He was the man who advised you to contribute to that raffle, was he?—A. No, sir; I met Mr. Shangle last September on Fulton street in the afternoon, about 2 o'clock. I said to him, "How is this that you are off duty; are you looking for a raffle for a pig?" "No," he says, "but I have got a good thing out of that pig raffle."

Q. What was it that he had gotten?—A. Why, he had gotten charge of the seizure goods at the barge office, and he was there half of the day and half of the night, and the rest of the time he was off.

Q. Is it not a fact that the records show that Shangle was not appointed under this administration, but had been an officer there long before 1885?—A. Oh, yes, sir; but he turned Democrat, you know.

Q. When?—A. He turned Democrat right away after the new administration came in.

Q. I have known a great many to do that. He was a Republican up to 1885 and then came to be a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to Mr. Whalen; you say he was an appointee of "Sunset" Cox?—A. I so understood.

Q. From whom?—A. From some of the officers; I do not know but what from himself.

Q. When was Mr. Whalen appointed?—A. I can not tell you; he was in some time before the new administration came in.

Q. Had he not been there six years before?—A. I can not tell you exactly how long before, for I do not know.

Q. Who appoints those officers down there in the custom-house; do the Congressmen appoint them?—A. No, sir; their "influence" appoints them.

Q. Who do they use their influence on; who issues the commission?—A. The collector of customs.

Q. Has there been a Democratic collector of customs there from 1861 to 1865?—A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Then, no matter what influence was brought to bear, Mr. Whalen was appointed by a Republican collector of customs several years before this administration ever came in, was he not?—A. I believe he was.

Q. And is holding over there now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his politics?—A. I do not know. Just before the present President was elected he took special pains to come around and tell me that he was going to vote for Blaine.

Q. Then you took him to be a Republican, did you not?—A. Well, I did not believe it, you know.

Q. Did he tell you so?—A. Yes, sir; he told me so.

Q. Then what, if any, right have you to believe that he is a Democrat?—A. Because he had been working with the Democrats.

Q. Voting with them and giving them money?—A. Working with them, giving them money, and helping them.

Q. Would he give money to the Democratic side whilst he was holding office under a Republican administration in the custom-house?—

A. I suppose he would.

Q. Do you know it?—A. No, sir; I do not know it for a fact.

Q. You say that your duties up to last July, when you were discharged, required you to walk on an average 10 miles a day?—A. Nearly 10 miles a day.

Q. You were sixty-six years old when you were discharged, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think (I do not speak of your own case, because you seem to be an exceptionally well preserved man) a man sixty-six years of age is able to do the onerous work which you describe, involving a daily walk of 10 miles. and living 9 miles away from his office, getting there ten minutes before 7 in the morning and staying until 6 in the evening; don't you think that is pretty heavy work for a man sixty-six years old?—

A. It was; they had three men there to do it previously.

Q. Did you not think it was about time for you to go on the retired list?

THE WITNESS. Did I not think it was?

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes. You had been on the active list for twenty-four years?—A. I had not made any calculation to go on the retired list, because I was not so financially situated that I could. I can explain how that distance came in and explain something of the work, if you will allow me to.

Senator BLACKBURN. Certainly, if you want to.

THE WITNESS. In the first place Pier 47 lies on an angle from the foot of Tenth street in this direction [indicating]. There [indicating] it is about 600 feet from the upper bulk-head, and there is 150 feet of bulk-head there [indicating]. Then you come to the National dock, Pier 46, and there is a dock 600 feet long. Then you go another 150 feet and you come to the White Star dock; there is a dock 700 or 800 feet long. Then you come out from that and go to Pier 44. One side of that dock is used by the Mexican line and tramps. That dock is 500 or 600 feet long. For instance, you have got something going on board the Spanish steamer around here at the foot of that dock. You have traveled around the front distance to get down there and then you have climbed over the boat and seen the lighter outside, and you come back and go down the White Star dock, with a steamer on each side of it, and you will find on the one side a lighter load of sugar of a thousand barrels, and below that, further down the dock, you will find 1,500 or 1,800 barrels of flour going aboard. Then you go down to the lower end of the dock and you will find a quantity of cigars and a quantity of pork going out, dry-packed pork for the tropics, perhaps 400 or 500 packages. Then you go over to the other side and you will find on the outside of that steamer a barge unloading 1,500 or 1,800 ingots of copper, copper-ore, with a drawback on the bags. Then you come back from that steamer and go around to the other dock next to it and you will find there a lot of cheese, lumber, staves, and everything of that kind from Canada, loading on that steamer. You go down on that dock and you will find in line there a lot of teams having formed for the two steamers

regularly at that dock, representing seven or eight different ports. You will find in that line, for all these different ports, lots of goods which you have to handle and return. Then when you have got down there you will find that you have hardly sat down to breathe before they will come around and want you to unseal a car or two that has come in from Canada over the New York Central Railroad, as there is a railroad track right there the length of the White Star dock, and they run down there. You go down there and unseal those goods, and for all those goods you have to make out duplicate return papers after entering them in a book of your own, sign them, and return them, and you are supposed to see those goods go aboard. That is a little of the work I was doing last winter.

Q. I ask you if you do not think, as a rule, that was heavier work than a man sixty-six years of age was equal to performing?—A. Most everybody thought so—everybody who was reasonable.

Q. You are a Republican in politics, and always have been?—A. Yes, sir; certainly I have always been; I helped build the party.

Q. I mean for years past you have been a Republican?—A. Yes, sir; ever since the Republican party existed. I helped to build that party, four brothers of us, in convention.

Q. And you were last July discharged from service here in the custom-house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any feeling towards the present management of that office?—A. Nothing but disgust.

Q. You do not feel very kindly towards it?—A. No, sir; I have no kind feelings towards them; how should I have?

Q. I am not blaming you for it, but I am asking you whether you think you are altogether fair and impartial, without bias and unprejudiced in the opinion you have formed about it?—A. I think I am.

Q. You do not think the fact of your being a Republican, and a discharged Republican, has anything to do with it?—A. I think, from the fact of my long connection with that class of business and the delivery of cargoes when I was on piers 16 and 17—the West India cargoes of cigars, tobacco, etc.—and from the annoyances that merchants had after this administration came in, and hearing them constantly complaining, it would very naturally prejudice a man against them, as well as the mistakes that are made, the errors that the surveyor made, and the trouble that he put them to. The inconveniences were very great indeed. For instance, a permit used to come down to us, and if it had a very simple error in it, you would take that permit and hand it back to the man to alter it, and he would take it back and have it altered. Now the permit comes down and the officer takes it into his hands. It is handed to the officer, and he says, "You will have to go and get a withdrawal for this." He says to him, "Get the merchant to ask the surveyor in writing to withdraw that permit for alteration," whereas formerly it could have been altered. It causes great inconvenience to have five or six trucks waiting for goods; it causes inconvenience for the merchant to have to come down town and alter it, and after the simple alteration is made it comes back. Another thing which puts merchants to a good deal of trouble and inconvenience is their ordering 10 per cent. of tobacco to the public store, that is to say, ten bales in a hundred. Now, if a man has 500 bales of tobacco, 50 bales are selected out by numbers designated by the officer in the custom-house, and they are transferred to the public store until the store is blocked up. Well, there was cartage, and there were three Democrats carting this; and I have

had a permit from down there with twenty-odd bales designated on it where there was not one single number on the permit, and that occurred very often.

Q. In regard to this matter about which you have told us concerning the ordering of 10 per cent. of tobacco to the public stores, is it not true that that order applied to Sumatra tobacco, in which there had been a great deal of fraud in the way of invoicing?—A. No, sir; it applied to all tobacco at that time.

Q. At the time you went out?—A. At the time I was there it applied to all tobacco.

Q. All had to send 10 per cent.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now let me go back to what I was asking you about. Do you feel that you were treated badly in being discharged from the custom-house?—A. Most undoubtedly.

Q. I thought so. Is it not a fact that, having been there for twenty-four years, you had rather come to the conclusion that you had a title by inheritance to that place and expected to keep it forever?—A. No, sir. After being there for twenty-four years without a charge of any name or nature ever having been preferred against me, to be discharged without having something said to me as to the reason why, I consider an outrage.

Q. I only wanted to get that into the record, because I was afraid that people who read this record would come to the conclusion that you were in love with the custom-house, and were doing it mere justice?—

A. I am not in love with the custom-house, but I would like to see them do justice to the merchants.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You have detailed to the committee the nature of the work in which you were engaged at the time of your discharge, for the purpose of showing that you were doing your over-burden; were doing more work than a younger man strong and vigorous could do?—A. Yes; as much as any young man ought to do.

Q. I understood you to say that you were doing work that had been done by three men before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had you been doing that work?—A. I was doing that work from October until July.

Q. What was the nature of your employment before you were set at the work which you have described and detailed?—A. I had charge of the Havana line, the South Side line, at piers 16 and 17.

Q. Was that employment easily within your strength and competency?—A. It was for a long time, and then they concluded it was necessary to have two men——

Q. I do not care to go into the details. I want to show this, if it is a fact: That you were put to the discharge of these burdensome duties by Surveyor Beattie?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The change that was made by Surveyor Beattie resulted in assigning you to work in a district much more remote from your home than the former business had been?—A. Yes, sir; about 9 miles.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Do you mean 9 miles further?—A. No, sir; I do not mean 9 miles further; I had the distance further from Wall street ferry to the foot of Tenth street on the North River, or to the foot of Pier 47.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES F. BOWERS.

CHARLES F. BOWERS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am fifty-four years of age and reside in Newark, N. J.

Q. What is your present occupation?—A. I am not engaged in any business now.

Q. Have you been at any time in the service of the Government here?—A. I was an inspector of customs.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. I was first appointed in May, 1879, a temporary appointment for six months, and then received a permanent appointment in 1883.

Q. When did your connection with the service cease?—A. The 14th of June, 1887.

Q. Was that of your own volition?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were removed?—A. Yes, sir; I was removed.

Q. Were you removed on charges?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know why you were removed?—A. No, sir.

Q. What had been your political sentiments?—A. Republican.

Q. Do you know of Republicans having been removed to a considerable extent without charges or investigation since the incoming of the present administration?—A. Nothing more than I have heard parties say they were removed without having any charges preferred; they simply received notice of removal.

Q. Have you ever had any suggestion as to the cause of your removal?—A. Yes, sir; I was informed there were two Chinamen on board of the steamer La Normandie, for which I signed a discharge, and the Chinamen were released by order of the agent of the line, Mr. De Bebian. He informed me that the collector told him he had no right to hold them and he had no orders to hold them. He permitted them to leave the ship without any notice given to us.

Q. Do you know anything about the Widow McGuinness' pig raffle?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell the committee what you know about it.—A. I paid \$20 for a chance.

Q. On whose application, if upon the application of any one?—A. Well, the matter was talked of several days previous to this; the having of it was talked about.

Q. Among whom?—A. Among the inspectors.

Q. It was a matter of current talk for several days?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any understanding as to what purpose it was held?—A. Yes, sir; for the purpose of aiding the Democratic State committee.

Q. That is to say, it was talked that this scheme was devised for that purpose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who brought it to your attention first?—A. Mr. Van Riper.

Q. What position did he hold?—A. He was an inspector, now deceased.

Q. What did he say to you on that subject?—A. He took me and introduced me to Mr. Joseph Murray, who was then unknown to me; he was not in the service at that time.

Q. What passed between you and Murray?—A. I was taken up to the desk, and gave him \$20 and walked out.

Q. What did Murray say to you?—A. Nothing; he simply took my name, or he had my name on the list, and he checked it.

Q. Did he have a large list; do you know anything about that?—A. I could not say. I saw the list, and as far as I could see there were probably twenty or thirty names on the paper, but I could not distinguish any of them.

Q. You paid \$20 to Murray?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Murray related in any way to Deputy Surveyor John M. Wyatt?—A. He was his brother-in-law.

Q. You say that Murray, at the time he acted as agent for this pig raffle, was not connected with the Government?—A. No, sir; not at that time that I knew of; he was not an inspector.

Q. After the raffle had taken place did he become at any time a part of the administration force here?—A. Yes, sir; he became an inspector shortly after that.

Q. To what position was he assigned?—A. As a discharging inspector at the barge office.

Q. How long after the pig raffle was it before he was appointed to his position?—A. I am unable to say. It may have been three or it may have been six months.

Q. Is he still in the service?—A. I believe he is.

Q. Do you know how much money was realized to the Democratic State central committee by the intervention of this pig?—A. I do not.

Q. Have you heard anything on the subject?—A. I heard that it amounted to \$2,000 or \$2,500, or something of that kind.

Q. Did you hear whether a considerable number of inspectors subscribed?—A. I heard many speak of it.

Q. Was there any understanding that it was essential to their interests that they should subscribe?—A. So I understood.

Q. Was that the general understanding among the inspectors, so far as you know?—A. I was given to understand that it would aid Mr. Wyatt in making him deputy surveyor by raising this money and turning it over to the Democratic national committee.

Q. And whether it aided him or not, it is a fact that he subsequently received that promotion?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator SPOONER. I find, by reference to the Official Register, or Blue Book, that Joseph Murray, jr., is one of the appointees. I suppose it is the same man to whom the witness refers.

Senator BLACKBURN (referring to the Register). This does not give the date of his appointment.

Q. What have you to say as to the qualifications (by which I include the capacity and habits of industry and sobriety) of the new men or new members of the force?—A. I did not come into contact with them very great deal. I had three or four new men assigned to me that were first appointed under instructions. I could find no fault with them; they were all gentlemen and properly behaved.

Q. Then you have no information to give in answer to my question?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember to have seen any of them intoxicated during business hours?—A. Not while in the service; I have since I have been out of the service.

Q. I do not ask you to limit your testimony to the time during which you were in office. Any information which you may have in your possession which bears on the subject of the efficiency of the force I would be glad to have. Do you remember to have seen any of them drinking in Hoboken?—A. Yes, sir; on one occasion I stopped at a saloon in

Hoboken by invitation to see one of the inspectors. I was on business at Hoboken, and the inspector assigned to the Fourth Street pier now invited me to this saloon to show me the manner in which they were discharging the ships. I found several officers there engaged in a social gathering.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. Playing a game of cards and drinking.

Q. When they had ships in the neighborhood?—A. I presume they had; they must have had ships there or they would not have been there; they were all in uniform.

Q. How many were there?—A. I could not recall the number now.

Q. Five or six?—A. Probably five.

Q. Were any of them apparently under the influence of liquor, lying down, or otherwise indicating intoxication?—A. One of them was lying on a lounge in the rear room, and I was taken in that room and he was pointed out to me. I was not aware of anybody's being there. An officer took me in and showed me the place. I never expected to hear of it again, however; I probably should not have mentioned it. I saw a young man lying there on the lounge and a lady bathing his head.

Q. You say, as I understand, that you were taken there by some one, to show you what sort of men they were?—A. Yes, sir; I was unloading a cargo of gravel near the Fourth-street pier and this officer with whom I was acting was on duty, and he said, "Walk up the street with me," and then he took me to this place; that is the way I came to know of it.

Q. What have you to say as to Surveyor Beattie's treatment of the "old men force?" By that I mean the men who were in the force when he was inducted into office.—A. I see very little difference in his treatment of the men. He treats them all as if they were brutes; he makes no exception, even of the men around him.

Q. What do you mean by that? Is he profane and abusive?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Joseph Kenney?—A. I do.

Q. Is he present?—A. I think not. I saw him last evening and he promised to be here.

Q. Was he in the service as an inspector?—A. He was.

Q. Was he appointed a roundsman?—A. He was.

Q. Did he accept the position?—A. He did.

Q. Is he now in the service?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know why he was discharged?—A. He was charged with accepting money from a passenger.

Q. Did he object to serving as a "roundsman"?—A. He did.

Q. On what ground, if you know?—A. He told Mr. Whalen that he came there to perform the duty of a discharging officer, and not to make a place for anybody; that he did not like the duties of roundsman.

Q. What was understood to be the duties of these "roundsmen"?—A. To make places.

Q. By the expulsion of Republicans to make places for Democrats?—A. Yes, sir; he never appointed one of the old men as roundsman, but simply appointed the new ones.

Q. The old men of the force were not appointed roundsmen or spies, but those offices were confined to the new men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any new men, Democrats, being discharged because of reports being made against them by roundsmen?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Kenney was a Democrat, was he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where does he live?—A. In Newark, N. J.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You say Kenney objected to serving as roundsman?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. But he did serve, did he not?—A. He served but a short time, and it led to his being assigned to discharging duty.

Q. Did you not let two Chinamen escape from a ship which came in here?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did not any Chinamen leave that ship that you were in charge of?—A. I was so informed after the collector sent Mr. De Bebian up to me to sign the document for their passage money, which I declined to do.

Q. You never had seen them?—A. I saw them aboard of the ship.

Q. Was it your duty to see that they were kept on there?—A. Yes,

Q. Did you discharge that duty?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You kept them there?—A. I did not. I was informed by the superintendent of the French line that the collector informed him that he had no right to hold them and gave him the blanks to draw for their passage money.

Q. Did you think the superintendent of the French line was competent authority to you to let those Chinamen get off that ship?—A. I did not let them go. They might have thrown them off the taffrail, or caught I know, or taken them off on a tug-boat.

Q. Was it not your duty to see they were on the ship, and as such discharging officer did you not know that those Chinamen had no right to land here under the law?—A. They had a right to land here; they had both been in this country before.

Q. Then why did you not let them land if they had a right to under the law?—A. They had been in irons. I knew of no charges against them until the agent of the French line called on the collector.

Q. There were no charges against them and yet they were in irons?—A. Yes, sir; they were robbed in France by the American consulate and were in poverty and they sent them aboard of the ship in irons. It was the statement of the Chinese consul. I brought the Chinamen down to the custom-house.

Q. You were in service, you tell us, in this custom-house for several years, and I take it you have been the discharging officer of ships there before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Answer me this: Has a Chinaman under the law any right to land in this country except under the permit of a deputy collector?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Then the fact is you were in charge as discharging officer of the ship, and saw two Chinamen on it in irons?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they left that ship whilst you were in charge of it without the production of any certificate from a deputy collector, did they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then under the law were you not guilty of a breach of duty?—A. I was not aware that they were released; I was not informed. I was on the dock discharging the cargo of the ship, taking the marks and numbers of every box, bale, and case of goods that came out of the ship; these are the duties of a discharging officer.

Q. Then it was not your duty as a discharging officer to keep those Chinamen on that ship at all?—A. No, sir; they generally send a special agent up for that purpose.

Q. You do not understand, do you, that they could go and walk off the ship any time they wanted to; do you say that?—A. No, sir; I do not say that.

Q. Don't you know that as such discharging officer you had no right to allow those Chinamen to leave that ship unless the permit of the deputy collector was brought there?—A. They did leave. Whether they left at night or in the day-time I am unable to say. I am relieved after sunset and some one else takes charge of the ship. I can not say whether they left at midnight or in the day-time.

Q. I do not care whether they left at high noon or at midnight. Did you never hear that that was the reason you were discharged from the place?—A. I heard so; I heard I was suspended pending an investigation.

Q. How long after you had charge of the unloading of that ship?—A. The ship was not discharged; I was relieved from duty on the ship.

Q. Right then and there?—A. Yes, sir; the following day.

Q. And then you were discharged?—A. Yes, sir; I was not discharged that day.

Q. But the next day you were?—A. No, sir; not the next day; I was discharged four days after. I was told by Deputy Collector Mascanti that I would have three or four days to produce evidence that I was not negligent in the discharge of my duties. That was on Saturday the 11th, at 12 o'clock, and on Monday at 7.30 o'clock, the following Monday, the 13th, I received my notice of removal. That was the three or four days I had to produce my evidence.

Q. Then you had some idea in your mind of what the charge was against you?

Senator SPOONER. He testified that he had heard of that.

Q. You spoke of a Mr. Van Riper; was he appointed by this administration or was he an old officer?—A. He was an old officer holding over.

Q. You spoke of a Mr. Murray, whom I believe you said was some connection of Mr. Wyatt's?—A. Yes, sir; he was a brother-in-law, so far as I am informed.

Q. Was Mr. Wyatt an appointee of this administration or was he holding over, an old officer under the Republican administration?—A. I was first appointed under a Republican administration.

Q. He held over and was promoted under this administration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the man, Murray, that you had a money transaction with about that pig raffle, was it not; didn't you pay \$20 to him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have said that it was a matter of general discussion there and that everybody understood that the proceeds of this raffle were to go to the Democratic committee here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know that was the object of it?—A. I do not know it, but I was satisfied that was it. It didn't go there, however; it went into Mr. Wyatt's pocket, a greater part of it.

Q. I am trying to get at what you understood to be the destination of your \$20 bill when you put it up. You understood you were putting it there as a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you at that time were a Republican?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet you did not hesitate to give \$20 to help the Democratic campaign along?—A. No, sir; I did just what the Democrats did when the Republicans assessed them.

Q. Did you ever treat Democrats that way?—A. I have known them to do so; yes, sir.

Senator BLACKBURN. Why, I am amazed.

The WITNESS. Oh, no, sir; they were generous in their contributions to hold their places, and some are in high positions to-day.

Senator SPOONER. The difference is that we did not pretend not to do it.

Q. I will ask you this: In the light of your experience, after the investment of that \$20 through Mr. Murray, did you not come to the conclusion that contributing to that pig raffle did not help a Republican much in the way of holding on to his place; it did not keep your official head on your shoulders?—A. I did not do it in anticipation of anything of the kind.

Q. If you did not do it to help you keep your place in the custom-house, being a Republican and knowing it was to go into the pockets of the Democratic committee, what did you give it for?—A. When a Democrat comes to me and says to me, "I paid your people so much money; here, be generous and give me something to help me along," I can not refuse him, and that was the case.

Q. Suppose you had not been holding office at the time, do you think you would have given him that \$20?—A. I do not know that; it would depend upon my circumstances. If I was "flush" probably I would.

Q. Who was it that took you in that back room to show you that drunken inspector who was lying on a couch and had a lady bathing his head?—A. I have had a very serious illness since that time, and I scarcely remember the name. I would not like to venture to give the name for fear I should make a mistake.

Q. You say there were, probably, five of them socially engaged in playing cards and drinking?—A. Yes, sir; probably five.

Q. Can you tell me the names of any of them?—A. Not at this time.

Q. You can not remember the name of one. Who was the officer who invited you to go there to see how they were unloading ships, when you found them playing cards and drinking whisky?—A. It was about nine months ago and I could not say.

Q. You can not recall the friend who invited you to go and see this novel method of unloading ships by drinking toddies and playing poker; can not recall the name of the official engaged in that business, and you can not remember the name of the man who took you back there to show you the drunken fellow who was getting his head bathed?—A. You say they were playing poker; I did not say anything about poker.

Q. Well, cards; you may call it cards if you want to. As you do not know the names of any of these people, I am afraid I will not succeed, but I will ask you: Do you know the name of the fellow who was so lucky as to have his head bathed that day?—A. No, sir; I don't. He was a new man and I have forgotten his name.

Q. As I can not find out the names of any of that party, I will quit by asking you only one more question: Was that the first time you had ever seen ships unloaded in that way?—A. That was the first time I ever saw discharging officers doing it.

Q. You did not take a hand in it, did you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nor a drink with them?—A. I drank with them.

Q. You did?—A. Yes, sir; I did. I was out of the service then.

Q. You are a Republican in politics you say?—A. I am.

Q. And you have been recently discharged from the custom-house here?—A. About a year ago.

Q. What is the state of your feelings towards the present management of that institution?—A. I have no feeling against any, other than

those who deliberately told me an untruth. When I produced the Chinamen at the custom-house on 12 o'clock Saturday, went to the Chinese consul after them, and with a member of the legation reported to the collector with them, ready there to be produced, and when the deputy collector tells me that I shall have three or four days to produce evidence that I was not negligent in the discharge of my duty, and then I go home, and Sunday intervening, on the following Monday I get my notice of removal, of course I feel hurt about it.

Q. I appreciate that. Then I will ask you, do you feel very kindly towards the present administration of the custom-house?—A. Well, as I have stated heretofore, it was my good fortune to come in contact with gentlemen at the head of the departments heretofore, but I never received such treatment as I received on the one occasion when I asked Surveyor Beattie if it would be convenient for him to see the Chinamen at 12 o'clock that day. He said, "What do I want of the Chinamen? You let them go, didn't you?" I said, "No, sir; I did not let them go." "Well," he says, "they have gone; I do not want them. What are you going to do with them now you have got them?" That was the following day after I received my notice of suspension. If you call that just treatment, why should I feel pleasant toward the man, the head of the department.

Q. I am simply asking whether you did.—A. I do not.

Q. You feel that you have been very badly treated?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the testimony you have given you admit is given under these conditions: That you are a Republican in politics and have recently been discharged from office and feel that you have been badly treated?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator BLACKBURN. I believe that is all.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Your personal feeling, growing out of what you deem unjust treatment, does not affect the accuracy of your recollection as to the subscription to the Widow McGuinness's pig raffle for political purposes?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH OVERFIELD.

JOSEPH OVERFIELD, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What is your age?—A. I am thirty-two years old.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In Brooklyn.

Q. How long have you resided there?—A. About five years; between four and five years.

Q. What are you in the matter of political sentiment?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. How long have you been a Democrat?—A. I suppose before I was born; surely since I was born.

Q. It came to you by inheritance, I judge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you in official position now?—A. I am.

Q. What position do you hold?—A. I am chief deputy collector of internal revenue of the first district of New York.

Q. How long have you been in that position?—A. It will be two years the 1st day of July next.

Q. Had you held any other position under the present administration prior to that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?—A. Various positions; as night inspector of customs.

Q. When were you appointed to that?—A. I will have to refer to my memorandum; there is quite a category. [Referring to memoranda.] July 23, 1883.

Q. How long did you hold that position?—A. Up until January 1, 1885. I resigned at that time; my resignation took effect January 1, 1885. I was appointed inspector of customs April 14, 1885. On August 1 of the same year I was promoted to superintendent in charge of the barge office, that is, as an inspector detailed in charge of the barge office, commonly called the superintendent of the barge office.

Q. Did you resign your position as superintendent?—A. No, sir; on the 1st of September following I was assigned to duty as acting deputy surveyor in addition to the duties as superintendent.

Q. How long did you hold the position of acting deputy surveyor?—A. I held it until October 15, and then I was formally appointed deputy surveyor.

Q. How long did you hold that position?—A. Until the 26th of June, 1886.

Q. Did you then vacate that office?—A. It was vacated for me.

Q. That is, you were removed?—A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. Be good enough to state to the committee, in your own way, the circumstances which led to your removal?—A. I do not know; I can not give the circumstances.

Q. Don't you know why you were removed?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you removed without cause so far as you know?—A. Yes, sir; so far as I know.

Q. Have you no understanding or opinion as to the cause of your being removed?—A. I have.

Q. Please be good enough to state it?—A. My opinion is that I did not suit Surveyor Beattie.

Q. Wherein?—A. As deputy surveyor.

Q. In what respect did you not suit him?—A. I do not know.

Q. Have you an opinion?—A. I can not say but what I have.

Q. Will you state it?—A. That I did not suit his purpose, using his own language.

Q. Did he state to you that you did not suit his purpose?—A. He stated so to the Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Fairchild, then Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Did you ever hear him say, "The only fault I have to find with Overfield is that he does not make enough removals," or words of that purport?—A. I have no knowledge of having heard that; that is, of having heard him say that, if that is the question.

Q. Do you know of his having said that to any person?—A. I do not—not of my own knowledge.

Q. Have you heard that he said that to any person?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. Or that in substance?—A. I have, the substance of that.

Q. What have you heard on that subject?—A. Just what you say.

Q. You say you have heard that Surveyor Beattie stated "the only fault I have to find with Overfield is that he does not make enough removals?"—A. Yes, sir; I have heard that.

Q. To whom have you heard that was said?—A. I can not tell you. That was current report at that time, but I was never able to trace it and never took any pains to trace it.

Q. Was not an expression of that kind made by Surveyor Beattie to

you or in your presence at one time in company with Mr. McLaughlin and Senator Murtha?—A. I never heard Surveyor Beattie say it in the presence of Mr. McLaughlin or Mr. Murtha; in other words, I never was present with those three parties on one occasion.

Q. Were you present on one occasion with either one of them?—A. A good many times; yes, sir.

Q. I mean with Surveyor Beattie?—A. No, sir; I have no knowledge that I saw Surveyor Beattie with Mr. Murtha, and I am sure not with Mr. McLaughlin.

Q. Do you remember a short time before your removal that an investigation was ordered by Secretary Manning into certain charges of smuggling at this port?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that investigation made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was made by you, was it not, in conjunction with two agents, John R. Schoonover and Adrian V. Bergen?—A. I did not understand that to be an investigation.

Q. Well, an examination?—A. Yes, sir; an examination.

Q. And that examination resulted in the seizure of certain smuggled goods, did it not?—A. It did.

Q. And those goods were deposited in the seizure room, were they not?—A. Yes, sir; as soon as practicable after the seizure.

Q. And you were commended for your success by Surveyor Beattie, were you not?—A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. Within a day or two after that, or a few days after, did not Surveyor Beattie call you into his office and make an attack upon you—I do not mean *vi et armis*, I do not mean with his fists, but with his tongue, in the course of which he threatened you with removal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the subject of conversation between you?—A. It was a difference of opinion as to the carrying out of the orders which I had received directly from the surveyor in reference to these various representations of fraudulently entering goods here, etc., in conjunction with John B. Peck. I was unable upon that occasion to explain to Surveyor Beattie the status of the case as I understood it then.

Q. Did this conversation have no reference whatever to removals?—A. No, sir; it had reference to this subject-matter of investigation ordered by Secretary Manning, but to nothing else at that time.

Q. Did you at any other time have a conversation with him relating to removals from among the force?—A. Upon several occasions prior to this time.

Q. Did he complain to you at any time (I will put the direct question to you) or of you at any time of not removing Republicans fast enough from the force?—A. I do not think so.

Q. Did he in substance?—A. I can not say but what he did in substance; that is, by leaving me to draw the inference.

Q. What did he give you to understand about it; that he considered it a part of your duty to weed them out as fast as possible?—A. I think I inferred that; yes, sir.

Q. Did he not complain of you that you did not make removals of Republicans with sufficient rapidity?—A. No, sir.

Q. I mean to you?—A. No, sir; not to me.

Q. After the conversation to which you have referred, and in which he attacked you in connection with that examination, as you call it, is it not true that on the same evening Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Murtha called on Surveyor Beattie with you?—A. It is not; I did not leave Brooklyn that night.

Q. Mr. McLaughlin is related to you by marriage, is he not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did they call on him, to your knowledge, in your interest and having relation to the difficulty between you?—A. I think they did that night.

Q. Was it, as you have been informed, in that conversation and at that time that Surveyor Beattie stated that the only fault he could find or had to find with you was that you did not make removals enough?

The WITNESS. Please repeat that question again.

Senator SPOONER. Was it not at the conversation had that evening between Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Murtha that Surveyor Beattie made the statement (as you are informed) that "The only fault I have to find with Overfield is that he does not make removals enough?"—A. I think I was so informed, or got the information in some way.

Q. Your understanding is that he stated on that occasion to Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Murtha that the fault he had to find with you, and the only fault, was that you did not make removals enough?—A. Yes, sir; that was it.

Q. Have you or not reason to believe that Surveyor Beattie shortly after that recommended your removal?—A. I have.

Q. And you were removed?—A. Yes, sir; I was. I have the time right before me, the 26th of June, and it could not have been more than three or four days, or perhaps a week, prior to the time you speak of.

Q. I suppose you did not consider that was just and fair treatment?—A. Well, it turned out first rate.

Q. That is not what I ask you. A good often comes out of evil. But you did not consider that that was just and fair treatment?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Have you ever heard of the Widow McGuinness's pig raffle?—A. I have heard more about it to-day than I have heard for a good while. I heard of it at the time.

Q. What did you hear of it at the time?—A. About what has been stated to you to-day.

Q. That is to say, you heard a scheme had been devised in the form of a pig raffle?—A. No, sir; I did not hear that; that was after the whole thing was over. I did not hear anything as to the pig raffle or anything of that kind until the whole affair was over and had been talked of by the newspapers at length.

Q. What did you hear about it?—A. I heard very little and it was about this: That the boys were giving something for campaign purposes.

Q. You understood, did you not, that they were collecting from the day inspectors \$20 each and from the night inspectors \$10 each, paid by means of this raffle?—A. No, sir; not by the raffle; you must not quote me as saying that.

Q. I am not quoting you; I am asking you the question?—A. No, sir; not by raffle, and I do not know that I knew the amount either from day or night officers.

Q. Are you sure you do not know? Has it not been your understanding and have you not stated that they collected for campaign purposes \$20 of the day inspectors and \$10 each of the night inspectors in connection with this raffle?—A. I can not say. I know that \$20 was mentioned, but any other sum I can not think of; I have no recollection whether it was \$10 or \$15, or what.

Q. Have you any recollection of the payment of the money realized at the raffle to Mr. Wyatt?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or what Mr. Wyatt did with it?—A. No, sir.

to conclude that you would have known if such had been the policy and practice there?—A. I think I should have known it.

Q. You think you would have known if it had been the practice, but you do not know of such a case while you were there?—A. No, sir; I do not know of a case of removal for political purposes.

Q. Let me ask you how long it is since you left that office?—A. On the 26th of June, 1886.

Q. That was more than a year after this administration had taken charge of it?—A. Yes, sir; more than a year from the 4th of March.

Q. Was or not the majority of inspectors left in that office at the time you left there Republicans?—A. Yes, sir; a great preponderance.

Q. A very large majority of the inspectors in that office were Republicans when you left there in June, 1886?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. How is it now; do you know?—A. I have no knowledge, but I would not be surprised if it was so yet.

Q. You do not mean to testify that removals were not made for political purposes?—A. I can not tell you; they were not, so far as I know or was in a position to know.

Q. You knew of men being removed without charges having been preferred against them, did you not?—A. No; I do not know that I did.

Q. You knew of men being removed without any cause that you knew anything about?—A. I knew of two men being removed on so-called charges, that I did not interpret as charges.

Q. Do you mean on merely frivolous pretexts?—A. Well, rather so.

Q. In plain English, that is what you mean, is it?—A. Yes, sir; that is what I mean.

Q. Good men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Democrats, of course?—A. No.

Q. Republicans, then? Then we have this proposition: That you knew of two good men, good officers, Republicans, removed on what you thought frivolous pretexts?—A. I will explain what I mean by that if you want to hear it.

Q. I should like to hear.—A. They were removed the same day was; their names were Adrian V. Bergen and John R. Schoonover. They were removed, as I understood it, for disobedience of orders when I interpreted it to be the carrying out in full of orders, and not overstepping them. They are the two men I refer to. There were charges made against them for disobedience of orders, but I interpreted it differently, for carrying out all orders; that is all the difference.

Q. A good many men were removed upon grounds of which you knew absolutely nothing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A great many?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not know what operated to secure their removal?—A. No, sir; only what I have stated.

Q. How long has Mr. Beattie been in office as surveyor?—A. I should think he was appointed at some time between June and August 1885, but I can not say.

Q. In what you have said in the testimony you have given I suppose you wish us to understand that you have no bias for the Democratic party?—A. Not the slightest.

Q. What office did he hold prior to that time?—A. I do not know except that I have heard he was deputy in the county clerk's office, if I mistake not.

Q. Was that when Patrick Keenan was county clerk?—A. I think so, but I will not be sure.

Q. Has it been generally understood that he owed his appointment to the influence of Keenan at all?—A. I do not know; I have no knowledge on the subject.

Q. Does he belong to the Tammany Hall or the County Democracy faction of the party?—A. He is understood to belong to the County Democracy.

Q. I am requested to ask you this question: If you have ever known or heard of an appointment to be obtained by political influence through Pat Keenan (ex-county clerk), Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Mr. Murtha, Mr. McLaughlin, Maurice J. Power, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Cummings, Joseph F. O'Donohue, or others—appointments in the civil service of the Government here?—A. I have not.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Were you ever a member of the board of civil-service examiners here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before whom these applicants had to appear who were appointed here in this custom house?—A. Yes, sir. I was recommended for appointment by Surveyor Beattie soon after my being placed in charge of the barge office. I have no data to refer to about that.

Q. What was the method employed by that board as you remember it; was it an honest effort to observe and carry out the law as it stood?—A. Decidedly so.

Q. Did you ever see or hear of substitutes passing through and men getting their appointments by substituting some other man to stand the examination for them, or of papers being fixed up by which a list of questions might be obtained or be furnished to the applicants in advance of the examination?—A. Never, sir; no intimation of anything of the kind.

Q. I will ask you as a member of that board to say whether it is probable, or even possible, that such things should have occurred?—A. I think it is decidedly impossible; I can not conceive how it could be done.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Do you mean to say that you can not conceive it to be possible that the questions to be asked should be given out in a surreptitious way by some one in advance?—A. No, sir; I can not. Those questions come to the board (if the practice has not been changed) in sealed packages, are opened by somebody detailed to open them, either by one of the commissioners themselves or somebody else; those packages are opened in the presence of the local board. That was always the custom when I was connected with the board, and Mr. Mason informs me it is the practice now. They were opened, I mean, by those who were to hold the examination of the class that day, the committee appointed by the board to make the examination. Those questions are opened in the presence of the class and the seals are broken there.

Q. Of course it would be possible before they went to the board that some one might, for purposes of his own, make copies of the lists of questions?—A. He could not do it.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Can you conceive of any way in which the board, of which you were a member, could have been so imposed upon as to have one man appear and stand an examination and another man receive the certifi-

cate and take the appointment?—A. I can not, sir; I can not conceive such a thing, or how such a condition of things would take place.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You do not personally know about it, I suppose?—A. No, sir; I am only speaking of my own personal knowledge of the way things are conducted.

Q. Would it be impossible for a man to come before the board, unacquainted with the members of the board, and stand an examination in a false name and have a certificate issued in the same name?—A. It might be possible.

Q. So that it might be possible for this substitute fraud to be worked?—A. It might.

Q. Of course in a great city there must be many applicants, a great many of whom are unknown to the members of the board. I do not say that it would imply any negligence on the part of the members of the board, and I do not know that it could even occur.—A. I do not think it could.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Let me ask a question just there. Does not the law require that four responsible men shall vouch for the identity of these applicants, based on their personal knowledge and acquaintance with them?—A. Yes, sir; the applications are made in that way.

Q. When a man makes out his application for an examination, as I understand it, he makes it in his own handwriting?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then his vouchers are filed signed by four responsible well-known men, predicated upon their personal knowledge of the applicant, and he then comes before the board to stand his examination. Does he not there, in the presence of that board, have to make a written statement corresponding with the one filed months before in his own handwriting?—A. Yes, sir; that was the first thing to be done; the preliminary sheet was to be filled out.

Q. You were asked in reference to a Mr. Keenan. I want simply to have the record show that he is not the Mr. Keenan who has found it convenient to take up his quarters in Canada, is it?—A. No, sir; I do not understand it so.

Q. That is another man?—A. Yes, sir; another man.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS W. DOWNS.

FRANCIS W. DOWNS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

The WITNESS. I desire to say a word to the committee before I give my testimony. I am so situated that I shall ask to be excused as a witness here. I am recorder of the city of Binghampton, and there are now pending before me criminal proceedings in which I may be compelled, possibly, at some time to give a decision, and I think my being a witness in this case might compromise me in some way and make me the subject of criticism. Anything that your committee may want to find out from our city they can no doubt find out without my testimony. When I was subpoenaed I asked to be excused, but of course it was too late then, and I have come in answer to your subpoena.

Senator SPOONER. I have just come in this morning from Washington, and this is the first time I have acted with this committee. I there-

have had no opportunity to become apprised of the line of investigation to be pursued here, or of the witnesses by whom any particulars were to be established. I do not know anything about the line of testimony that you are expected to give, and therefore do not feel at liberty to decide the question. You say you are recorder of your city and have exclusive criminal jurisdiction.

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir; exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and there is now pending before me a proceeding against one of the United States government officials, C. C. Anstett.

SENATOR SPOONER. What is the nature of the investigation?

THE WITNESS. It is on a charge of fraud and corruption connected with the locating of a public building in our city.

SENATOR SPOONER. Can not the case be removed from your jurisdiction?

THE WITNESS. There is no power to do it.

SENATOR SPOONER. Is it simply a preliminary examination?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir. There is no provision by which it could be removed.

SENATOR SPOONER. You have exclusive jurisdiction?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir; when the action is brought before me. It is simply the compromising position it would put me in, gentlemen.

SENATOR BLACKBURN. I understand the judge says it is more than probable his appearance here as a witness will give color to the charge against him in the action he may take judicially hereafter. I do not wish to embarrass any witness at all, and I am perfectly willing to excuse him.

I have no idea what his testimony is to be, but I do not want to embarrass him in any way.

SENATOR SPOONER. It is very often embarrassing to a witness to have all the truth on the witness stand. I have no doubt it was embarrassing to the last witness to be called and interrogated; but the mere fact that it embarrasses a witness, and inclines him to take the position that he would rather be excused from testifying, is not sufficient ground on the interests of truth to excuse him as a general rule.

THE WITNESS. But the two matters are so nearly connected with each other that I have to say here or what I anticipate might be asked me, that there would be more or less connection with it, and it would leave the effect in my opinion open hereafter to criticism.

SENATOR BLACKBURN. The impression made on my mind by the witness's statement is about this: That if he should in the discharge of his judicial functions reach conclusions that operate harshly towards any party on trial before him, it might be charged in the light of the testimony given here by him, that he was biased and prejudiced and led in that direction by his committal on record here.

SENATOR SPOONER. All that amounts to is that it would be charged to the fact that he knew something about the facts of the case. He would know just as much about the facts of the case whether he testifies to them here or not. I understand that he is not put on the witness stand to testify as to the facts involved in that case; I have been so advised now. However, we will consider the question later and proceed with the examination.

By Senator SPOONER:

What is your age?—A. I am thirty-nine years of age.

You are a lawyer by profession and recorder of the city of Binghamton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a Democrat?—A. I am.

Q. And never have been anything else, have you?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is your county?—A. Broome County.

Q. I will ask you this question: Whether the officers of the Government of various grades and degree appointed from that county and duty outside of the county, as well as in the county, have taken part and actively, habitually during their term of office, in the politics of the county, attended caucuses and conventions, and to what extent?—A. I think some of them have.

Q. Who has done so especially; I mean in a marked way?—A. We have Mr. Thomas Lee.

Q. What position does he hold?—A. I do not know; he is in one of the customs departments here; and also Mr. Thomas Larkin.

Q. What part has Mr. Lee taken in the politics of the county?—A. He has assisted in caucuses.

Q. And conventions?—A. I do not know that he has assisted in conventions any more than by his presence. He was not a delegate.

Q. Was he a systematic and open party worker during his term of office?—A. I do not know exactly what you mean by that.

Q. I mean whenever a political question was involved in that county has he made his appearance and taken part in it?—A. He has at times.

Q. Who else can you name?—A. Charles F. Terhune.

Q. What is his position?—A. He is in the custom-house; I do not know what position he holds.

Q. Who else?—A. Herbert Davidson.

Q. What position does he hold?—A. He is connected with the customs department, I understand.

Q. Who else?—A. William Sullivan.

Q. Also a custom-house employé?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Deputy Collector Davis?—A. Mr. Davis, when at home, has attended some of our caucuses and conventions.

Q. As much as ever?—A. I do not know that I have seen very much difference.

Q. Has Mr. Charles A. King taken part in political matters?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And James C. Truman?—A. Yes, sir; he is from the Treasury Department at Washington.

Q. Were those gentlemen present at a convention held in your county September 24, 1887?—A. All were present I have mentioned, I think, at the convention except William Sullivan. I do not remember seeing him.

Q. They were present taking part in the convention?—A. Yes, but not as delegates, I do not mean.

Q. What, if any, political demonstration did they make there; what part did they play? Just state, without waiting for me to interrogate you as to each particular point, the facts you are acquainted with in that connection, in your own way.—A. I think they were laboring with the delegates who came in from the outside towns in the county—that is what I saw them doing mostly.

Q. Were they attempting to control the political action of the convention?—A. I considered it so.

Q. In an offensive way?—A. It looked so to me.

Q. Wherein was it offensive?—A. I wanted a different set of delegates in the convention from what they did.

Q. It was simply offensive, then, because they beat you?—A. Well, that was part of it.

Q. What was the other part of it; were their methods dishonorable or unmanly?—A. No, sir; not that I saw there.

Q. What was the other part?—A. The only thing I thought was that they ought to be down here attending to their duties; that was all.

Q. Were you present at any caucus preceding that convention?—A. I was at one of them.

Q. How was it as to the representation of the administration in those caucuses?—A. I think there were none of them at that caucus; that was, where I lived. We have no appointees from that ward, I think, except Mr. Sullivan, who was not present at that caucus.

Q. Then there were none present at any caucus that you attended?—A. Yes, sir; I drove up to one of the caucuses in one of the other wards, and I saw Mr. Terhune and, I think, Mr. Lee at that caucus, the caucus in the Sixth ward.

Q. What were they doing—quietly participating in the proceedings of the caucus?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was their own ward?—A. No, sir.

Q. It was a ward in which they did not live?—A. Yes, sir. One lives in the Second and the other in the Fourth ward, and that was in the Sixth ward.

Q. What were they doing in the caucus?—A. They were trying to get parties to vote the ticket that they wanted there; that is all I saw.

Q. What was involved in that election of delegates; what was the contest for?—A. The contest on its face appeared to be which party there should select the delegates to the State convention.

Q. Whether they should be selected by the Federal officers or by the Democrats who did not hold office?—A. Yes, sir; that is the way I looked at it.

Q. Do you mean to be understood as saying that those gentlemen, notwithstanding they held office the discharge of the duties of which required their presence away from the county, were as active as they had been accustomed to be before their appointment, or more so?—A. Yes, sir, as active as they had ever been; I saw no difference.

Senator SPOONER. Now we will excuse you for the time being and determine later the question as to whether we will examine you.

The WITNESS. Let it be to day. I have an important matter at home to-morrow taking some evidence that can not be taken in my absence, and I would like to go back to-night.

Senator SPOONER. We will sit until 6 o'clock, and if we can put you at the witness stand we will do so, and do everything we can to accommodate you. For the time being you will be excused after Senator Blackburn is through questioning you.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You have told about those Federal officials who are in the habit of appearing at frequent intervals up there at caucuses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever known any one of them to appear in a representative capacity as delegate to any convention since he has been in the Federal service?—A. I think not.

Q. They met with their friends in caucus where, it may be, to advise and counsel as of yore with them, but they are not candidates for any delegates' places?—A. I have not heard of their being candidates.

Q. I understand, from what you tell me of them, that they have persuaded you that they have not quit being Democrats since they came to be office-holders under the Federal Government, but that they still take a lively interest in their party's affairs.—A. They do.

Q. Well, don't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are holding a judicial position, are you not?—A. I suppose it is so considered.

Q. Don't you attend all those caucuses, too, where you meet them?—

A. I attend a good many of them; yes, sir.

Q. You could not see them unless you were there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you seen anything upon their part that came up to what might be termed offensive partisanship?

Senator SPOONER. It is necessary first for him to define what he means by that term.

Senator BLACKBURN. He is a judicial officer, and I thought he would be able to determine it.

The WITNESS. What is your question?

Q. Have you seen any of those Federal officials guilty of conduct that amounted to offensive partisanship?—A. I construe it as such.

Q. In what way?—A. Their activity in going from one caucus to another in the city and riding about the country trying to secure delegates.

Q. That is the ground of objection with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen all of those gentlemen you have named at caucuses in your city or county?—A. Well, no, sir; at caucuses or conventions is the way I stated it. I have seen all I named, except Mr. Sullivan, at the convention, and my knowledge of his being at one of the caucuses came from persons who were there; I was not there personally.

Q. Did you ever see the deputy collector, Mr. Davis, here, at a caucus since he first held this position?—A. No, sir; I could not say positively, but I think not; I will not be certain whether he was at a caucus there or not.

Q. When was the last municipal election held in your city?—A. Last February.

Q. Was it a party contest, a regularly nominated municipal ticket by Republican and Democratic parties?—A. Yes, sir; on its face it was so.

Q. Which ticket did you support?—A. I did not support either one. I was sick and not out of the house for a week before—that is if you mean which did I support by my vote.

Q. I mean not only by your vote but by your influence?—A. Well, I guess you would have to put me down as a Mugwump on that; I helped both parties.

Q. You did not stand with the Democratic party on party lines in the fight?—A. Well, that is a question. Our party is pretty badly divided up there. I think I stood with a good share of them.

Q. But were you supporting the regularly nominated candidates of your party in this last election?—A. A portion of them. I contribute money to assist both sides.

Q. And men on both tickets?—A. Yes, sir; some I wanted to help others to punish.

The witness was allowed to step aside for the time being.)

TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER DE WITT WALES.

ALEXANDER DE WITT WALES, having been duly sworn, was interviewed as follows:

Senator SPOONER:

Q. State your age and occupation.—A. I am thirty-nine years of age and an attorney by occupation.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. At Binghamton, N. Y.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat—subject to the criticism raised by Senator Blackburn with regard to Mr. Downs, but I was fighting for Democratic principles in all those canvasses.

Q. Please make such statement as you desire to submit to the committee within the purview of the resolution.—A. In March last a bill was passed by Congress authorizing the appropriation of \$150,000 for a public building at Binghamton. A great deal of interest was excited in regard to the matter at Binghamton and a number of prominent sites discussed. Deputy Collector Davis, of the New York custom-house, came on there and obtained options on three or four of the most eligible sites.

Q. Were they personal options or was he acting for the Government?—A. He was acting for his own private purposes, apparently. He obtained options or conditional contracts. On representations (as appeared to me and from statements in the papers and as our people understand it) of his influence at Washington, parties gave him conditional contracts to the effect that if the site were located on their lands he could have their lands at a certain figure.

Q. How many such options did he obtain?—A. He had four options on what was called the Cary site at \$36,750.

Q. Was that a single site?—A. Yes, sir; a single site centrally located, one of the prominent sites which received within one or two of the highest number of votes in the Binghamton Board of Trade.

Q. His options applied to different tracts?—A. Yes, sir; four owners each gave him an option on their lot.

Q. The Cary tract is owned by whom?—A. It is owned by Messrs. Brown, Robinson, Cary, and Wilkinson, who owned it in severalty, and each gave him an option to take their land at a certain figure before a certain day.

Q. For a particular purpose, or was it a general option?—A. In terms; one of the options was written. Mr. Brown gave him a written option, which provided that if he wanted the land before the 1st of July (this being the 24th of May) by paying a certain price he could get a certain deed left in escrow for him. These parties all left deeds in escrow in that way. He put a portion of the land in to the Government, but reserved to himself a part of the land, at a fair valuation at that time, \$15,000, but in the event of the location of a public building anywhere from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Of course you must understand I am not giving this testimony from actual knowledge but from what appeared in the newspapers and what appeared in testimony already taken.

Q. Did the Government select that land for the site?—A. No, sir; it did not. It did not appear to be sufficiently profitable for Mr. Davis.

Q. Did he offer it to the Government?—A. He offered a portion to the Government. He put it in to the Government at \$36,750, reserving this land I have referred to, and whether he had other options or not, he states in a published article in the paper that he and Mr. Bennett put in four bids, though the bids are partly in his name and partly in Mr. Bennett's name and that the bid that was accepted was in his name and Bennett's together. The bid that was accepted was on Wall street, a site hardly dreamed of by anybody, owned by Bennett and Davis, and apparently not embraced in these options.

Q. Owned by them in fee?—A. I suppose so. Bennett owned a large amount of vacant real estate surrounding it. To what extent Davis was interested there we have no knowledge. This was down on the bank of the river on land almost annually flooded with from 1 foot to 7 feet of water, sometimes twice a year; the farthest away from the pop-

ulation and the most inconvenient of any site offered to the Government, doing outrage to the feelings of the people.

Q. At what price?—A. The Government agent accepted it at \$25,000, Major Anstett, the person referred to by Mr. Downs in his statement.

Q. What was the assessed value of that land?—A. Some \$4,000 or \$5,000.

Q. What is the fair market value of it?—A. I can only say there was a contest between the county and city about the assessed valuation of the property, and two or three gentlemen were employed at \$10 a day to swear the real estate up to the highest figure their consciences would allow, and they got this Wall street site up to about \$7,000 swearing in that way, and it was put in to the Government at \$25,000, and after this howl of indignation it was accepted at \$15,000. That created a feeling of intense indignation in both parties up there and intensified the dissatisfaction that already existed in the Democratic party. That acceptance occurred along in June, I think, and the feeling was growing all the while and culminated in the convention of 1887.

Q. The convention of September 24?—A. Yes, sir. I am speaking from hearsay about that, however; for about two weeks prior to that convention, as it was generally understood throughout the county, Mr. Davis had a number of these custom-house employés engaged manipulating things preparatory to this convention that he might receive, as we believed, an indorsement at that convention.

Q. What was the purpose of the convention?—A. To elect delegates to the State convention, and, as a rebuke to Mr. Davis, and to show the administration at Washington that the people were not satisfied there, it was desired to elect an anti-Davis delegation. To head that movement off, as we believed, Mr. Davis had all these employés up there, and I can speak of one caucus which I attended at Binghamton. I went to the caucus, which was called at an office in the city of Binghamton, the city hall being in the center of the town, and there was a little room, 12 by 16, jammed full, the caucus being called at 1 o'clock. Mr. O'Brien, not on the town committee, stepped up and nominated Herbert Davidson, a custom-house employé, as chairman of the caucus by acclamation. Somebody else nominated a Mr. William Whitney, an old Democrat of the town, by way of amendment, and the self-constituted committeeman of the town of Binghamton ignored the amendment and declared Mr. Davidson elected by acclamation, although there was just as large a vote to the contrary. Then somebody else nominated Mr. Truman, of the Treasury Department, and some other gentleman, as tellers by acclamation. That was rushed right through in the same way, although protest was made against it that it was no way to conduct a caucus. Then somebody nominated a list of delegates to the county convention by acclamation. I had got in there by that time, and protested against engineering matters through in that way and demanded a vote should be taken.

Q. Was that a caucus of your town?—A. Yes, sir; it was a caucus of the town; but despite my protest and just as large a vote to the contrary, that list of delegates was also declared carried.

Q. Who were the people who crowded the room full?—A. I think large share of them were probably what you might call "hoodlums" from the city brought there by the custom-house element that was running that caucus, and the custom-house mercenaries, as I term them on the floor there were doing the loudest hallooing of anybody there. They threatened to throw me out of the window on account of my protest, and I intimated to them that they might start in if they wished to

motion was made that they adjourn. We protested against that, and immediately adjourned. I then notified them, before I left, that the caucus would be held open for an hour and that every legal voter in the town of Binghamton entitled to vote should have an opportunity to vote. There was probably in the room not over forty persons present. The caucus took place. We held the caucus about three-quarters of an hour and the tally-list showed 64 votes cast, of which over 60 were for the party opposed to Mr. Davis. Then we went down to the county convention and found Mr. Davis (and I think Mr. Terhune was there) and Mr. Davidson and Mr. Lee, were there; I can not tell, I think, whether I do not know all of those parties. We attempted to have a caucus on the floor of that convention, but found this Wall-street method, and every effort of that kind was howled down by these custom-houses and parties they had brought there with them.

Q. Davis was there on the floor of the convention?—A. Yes, after we had made a number of efforts to be heard, the party opposed to Mr. Davis, satisfied that they could have no hearing or opportunity, and that everything was to be rushed through in the same manner as the Binghamton caucus had been conducted (and I understand it was a fair sample of the operations they had all through the State) withdrew and started an independent caucus, and this protest I have is a history of those matters, signed by a majority of the Independent Democrats of the city of Binghamton. It gives a history of the caucuses and conventions, and the performances of these custom-house officials.

Q. you say it is an accurate statement of the case?—A. It is substantially accurate.

THE HON. SPOONER. That may go in as a part of the record. The paper submitted by the witness is as follows:

O.—CHARLES DAVIS AND HIS METHODS HELD UP TO PUBLIC VIEW.—DEMOCRATS GIVE THEIR REASONS FOR WITHDRAWING FROM THE RECENT COUNTY CONVENTION.

Democracy of the County of Broome and all lovers of good government everywhere:

At the Democratic county convention of the county of Broome, held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, in the city of Binghamton, on the 24th day of September, 1887, the last official action of the convention was the appointment of a committee to draw up a manifesto to the Democratic voters of the county, explaining the reasons for the withdrawal from the convention, originally called at Firemen's Hall, and to inform a large portion of its members.

The following statement of facts is made in pursuance of that appointment:

During the twenty-four years that the Democratic party was out of power, so far as the Executive Department of the Federal Government, from 1860 to 1884, the Democratic orators, newspapers, primaries, and conventions never lost an opportunity of denouncing that the interference of Federal officials with caucuses, conventions, or elections was a practice destructive of Republican institutions, and of denouncing in the strongest terms such practices in their Republican adversaries.

But Cleveland's manifesto of July 14, 1886, declares "the influence of Federal officials should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions."

The declaration of our Democratic President is but the concrete exposition of the basic principles of local self-government as applied to the practical politics of caucuses, conventions, and local elections. The principle of local self-government is absolute non-interference on the part of the Federal Government with local elections and has always been the foundation principle of true Jeffersonian Democracy. To dispute this principle, either in practice or discussion, is to demonstrate unfaithfulness to true Democracy; to affirm and practice it is conclusive proof of the genuineness of Democracy. To re-instate this principle in the Federal Government and to give it all its pristine vigor was the mission of the Democratic party when again elected to power, and accordingly all President Cleveland's declarations, when referring upon this question, have had the ring of true and genuine Democracy.

If the acts of his subordinates do not correspond with his utterances we can not believe that it is from any want of zeal or honesty on his part, but because he has been unfortunate, in this county at least, in selecting as his agents those who have never manifested, by their principles or practices, any real understanding of or affection for Democratic principles and ideas.

As the Republican majority in Broome County in all important elections is generally at least 1,000, and there is usually but little hope of electing Democratic county officers, Democratic caucuses and county conventions ordinarily have but little interest for the Democratic voter, and are usually poorly attended. Under such conditions it is all-important, if the real will of the Democratic masses is to have any expression, that the action of such caucuses and conventions should be free and untrammelled, and the enforcement of the Democratic principle of non-intervention by Federal officials in such a case is imperatively demanded.

Never, we believe, has Broome County witnessed, even in the palmiest days of Republican ascendancy, such a scandalous violation of this cardinal and all-important Democratic principle as in all the proceedings of the so-called regular Democratic county convention of September 24th last, and in all the proceedings of the so-called Democratic caucuses which led to it. For about two weeks preceding the so-called Democratic convention, first deputy collector of the port of New York, Charles Davis, Mr. James C. Truman, of the Treasury Department, and Messrs. King, Davidson, Lee, Terhune, Tuttle, Larkins, and Sullivan, of the New York custom-house, appointees in reality of Mr. Davis, spent their time in efforts, by every species of political cajolery, entreaty, intimidation, trickery, and chicanery, in short, by all the tricks of the most unscrupulous partisan politics, to manipulate the Democratic primaries in the interest of Mr. Davis. The postmasters throughout the county were generally similarly employed.

As a fair specimen of their manner of operation we give the proceedings of the caucus of the town of Binghamton, which was regularly called to be held at the office of Bert Hotchkiss, at 12 o'clock, noon, September 24, 1857:

At about 12 o'clock, one James O'Brien, not a member of the town committee, stepped forward and called the caucus to order; the small room in which the caucus was held was already packed to suffocation with about fifty persons, many of them hoodlums from the city, brought there by the large custom-house contingent present to run the caucus. Some one nominated Herbert Davidson, one of Mr. Davis's deputies from the custom-house, as chairman; as an amendment to this motion, Mr. William Whitney was nominated for chairman, and his nomination was loudly seconded by half a dozen voices. The self-constituted temporary chairman ignored the amendment, put the motion with regard to Mr. Davidson, and declared him elected by acclamation, though the acclamation was as loud against as for him. Mr. Truman, of the Treasury Department, and another, by the same summary process, were declared tellers, the opposition all the while protesting against such irregular and unlawful proceedings; a motion was then shouted in the midst of this turmoil that a certain list of names be elected delegates to the county convention by acclamation, and by acclamation the custom-house chairman, Mr. Davidson, despite as loud a vote to the contrary, and loud and repeated demands for a count and ballot, declared the list elected. A motion to adjourn was immediately put through in the same infamous manner, and the custom-house delegation with their hoodlum contingent filed out, not, however, until they were notified that the caucus would be regularly opened and the polls held open until all legal voters had an opportunity to vote. The whole performance occupied about two minutes' time, and is a fair specimen of the methods resorted to by Federal officials throughout the county at all caucuses where they could not just as well succeed by milder methods.

On the withdrawal of the custom-house mercenaries the caucus was regularly called to order and a chairman, secretary, and tellers duly elected; the polls were open three-quarters of an hour, a poll-list was kept of every vote cast, and 67 ballots were deposited in the box, a greater number than were present at the outrageous proceedings just described.

A delegation to the county convention, headed by William Whitney, was elected by a vote of 64 to 3.

The Leader, the ardent defender of Davis, in the report of the proceedings of the county convention, characterized these proceedings of the custom-house delegation in the caucus of the town of Binghamton as a joke; nevertheless the jokers turned up at the county convention claiming to be the regular delegation, and contested the seats of the regular delegates headed by Mr. Whitney before the committee on contested delegations, and by this means deprived the town of Binghamton of its right to vote in the county convention upon the election for chairman.

The custom-house delegation was present and active at every ward caucus in the city, and if it did not succeed in carrying its ends in the caucus appeared at the convention with contesting delegations, thus depriving three wards of the city of a vote *upon the organization of the convention.*

When a vote was taken upon the election of chairman, the secretary, who was one of the many attorneys of Mr. Davis upon the floor of the convention, by a false announcement of the count of 43 for Wells and 24 for Devereaux, whereas the majority for Wells was only 2, ably continued the policy of chicanery by which the Government officials were bound to succeed.

It was from the outset of the convention manifested that the custom-house had made no mistake in its choice of chairman. Every motion or amendment made by those supposed to be opposed to Collector Davis, no matter how loudly seconded, he boldly overrode and absolutely ignored; so outrageous were his rulings, that the chairman of the county committee, who nominated him, became ashamed of his tool, and frequently gave the cue to the chairman to back out of some of his most preposterous rulings.

Every motion put by the custom-house interest was promptly put and as promptly declared carried, without a count of the vote, despite the demands of the opposition for a rising vote or the yeas and nays. At last Mr. Downs rose with a resolution, which he desired to read to the house and offer for its adoption, a harmless resolution, warmly indorsing the administrations of President Cleveland and Governor Hill. Without a pretense of right he was promptly ruled out of order by the chair and his voice drowned in the yells of the custom-house mercenaries. Mr. Welsh, an old and highly-respected Democrat, attempted to speak, and received the same treatment, and every speaker supposed to be opposed to Mr. Davis, it was plain to be seen, was to be cut off by rulings of the chair or choked down by the howls of the custom-house mob. Under these conditions, no other course was open to those who believe in the Democratic doctrines of free speech and local self-government, untrammelled by Federal interference, than to withdraw from this custom-house county caucus, miscalled a Democratic county convention, and hold a convention where Democrats and Democratic principles could have a hearing.

The so-called Democratic county convention was Democratic only in name; it was the fruit of custom-house interference in its primaries, and run by custom-house interference when assembled, for no other purpose than to give a fictitious and fraudulent vindication to Collector Davis.

Why Mr. Davis was so anxious for vindication, and what the matter was that the Broome County Democracy were in reality asked to indorse, the Democratic voters of the county should fully understand before giving their sanction to it.

Lest the delegates from the towns should understand the full iniquity which they were to be asked to sanction by a vote for a Davis delegation free discussion was choked off in the convention.

We have nothing to say about the location selected by Mr. Davis for the public building. The board of trade, the common council of the city, an almost unanimous public sentiment have condemned it; it is Mr. Davis's methods which we propose to consider, for it was these methods that he desired indorsed.

When Mr. Davis asked the indorsement of the Democratic county convention he asked it to indorse a series of recorded and published crimes. Section 1781 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides:

"Any officer or agent of the Government who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, from any person for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place, from the Government or any Department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person whatever, or for giving any such contract, office, or place to any person whomsoever, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers or agrees to give, or gives, or bestows any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring or aiding to procure any such contract, office, or place, and every member of Congress who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever after his election as such member, for his attention to, services, action, vote, or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law or under the Constitution be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such member of Congress, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than ten thousand dollars."

Section 1782 provides: "No * * * officer or clerk in the employ of the Government shall receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered, or to be rendered, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any Department, court-martial, bureau, or officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission whatever. Every person offending against this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and shall, moreover, by conviction therefor, be rendered forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States."

Mr. Davis came to Binghamton, and, on the representation of his powerful influence at Washington, obtained options upon almost all the property offered to the Government for the Government building. Every option that he took was in plain violation of the statutes above quoted, and in still plainer violation of the plainest principles of good government and honest business. Such a transaction on the part of the agent of any commercial house would be the very best of causes for his immediate dismissal. Nothing so flagrant was ever so publicly done in the palmy days of Tweed—an officer of the Government openly speculating in the contracts of the very Department whose agent he was. So dull is Mr. Davis's political conscience, that he is the first public official that has published his crimes in the newspapers and openly recorded them in the documents of his department.

In acting as agent for private parties in contracts with the Government, Mr. Davis was guilty of the grossest bad faith to the Government he should represent. The private parties that employed him accuse him of bad faith to them; they say that having obtained these options, he agrees to put in their bids for them on certain terms and conditions, but that he changed those terms and conditions, making them more unfavorable, so as to shut out competition and enhance the chances of his own property. It is clear that Mr. Davis was serving so many masters that he could not be true to them all.

In his defense, published in the Republican of July 16, speaking of one of these transactions, Mr. Davis says: "I was to put in the site at \$37,000, the aggregate price of the lots, and reserve \$250 for my labor."

The unconscious innocence of Mr. Davis in thus coolly admitting corruption and a violation of law, rendering him a criminal, subject to fine and imprisonment, is refreshing, and enables us to see that his failure to understand and appreciate the Democratic principle of local self-government was to be expected from the character of his mind, a mind which does not seem to know the difference between common decency and crime.

We ask the Democrats of Broome County, are these things to be sustained or indorsed? Shall we live up to the Democratic doctrines of local self-government, non-interference of the Federal office-holders with local affairs, free speech, and honest government, or shall we indorse Mr. Davis, his methods, and his crimes?

We say no; and if these methods of Mr. Davis are to continue in future caucuses and conventions, we ask, would not true Democratic principles justify us in rebuking them at the polls?

Alven Devereux, Deposit, one of Cleveland's electors.

Charles Butler, D. R. Grant, B. N. Loomis, J. K. Welden, ex-mayors.

W. L. Mudge, Allen Perkins, Alonzo Everts, A. D. Wales, J. A. Wheeler, C. B. Waterman, Matthew Hayes, M. L. Hollister, Alonzo Roberson, J. D. Stratton, Harper Dusenbury, Wm. Trebby, George S. Perry, S. F. Cary, N. L. Osborn, D. B. Cook, R. A. Ford, Miles J. Matthews, P. P. Rogers, P. H. Lee, G. W. Penrie, T. B. Schenck, A. H. Place, W. P. Davis, R. M. Seward, W. G. Mudge, D. T. Finch, A. Roberson, jr., C. D. Spencer, H. Welsh, W. M. Crosby, sr., W. W. Babcock, Lewis Baird, James F. Carl, Jno. Abbott, Fred. W. Smith, P. J. McTighe, P. J. Donley, F. M. Abbott, E. W. Conklin, F. W. Downs, L. S. Abbott, R. E. Gannon, F. A. Shaw, Alfred Dunk, John Bossom, E. W. Peabody, H. B. Darrow, Wm. Shanley, W. G. Leland, C. M. Clapp, E. Ostrom, R. W. Wright, W. H. Newton, Geo. W. Tyrell, L. Griffin, N. M. Clonney, J. H. Arnott, J. W. Lyon, A. J. Lyon, R. B. Smith, A. J. Crandall, G. A. Bishop, C. A. Everet, John Lynch, W. N. Bennett, James Prendergast, D. B. Cook, Benj. Buffum, T. H. Wheeler, J. H. Race, William Bassett, M. D., S. J. Bennett, F. D. Paige, J. M. Henwood, T. W. Vincent, J. D. Meacham, M. D., Moses Stoppard, J. A. Winslow, S. P. Allen, Paul Turner, W. P. Guilfoyle, Hubbard Rollins, W. J. Walker, S. W. Harding, J. H. Walker, Frank Alden, Peter Salem, Geo. W. Ford, Samuel Ashton, C. Wadsworth, D. S. Burr, M. D., L. M. Jackson, Edward J. Beebe, A. W. Walker, J. M. Seabury, John Attridge, W. S. Harding, V. W. Ford, supervisor, J. J. Rodgers, Chas. Gale, L. D. Felter, G. W. Lester, H. S. Rummer, W. H. Riley, Aaron Gennett, H. M. Benedict, G. A. Woolsey, D. V. Mandeville, S. R. Doane, W. A. Snow, Lewis Holland, G. B. Hollister, Myron H. Hollister, William Morris, William Hooten, Geo. Gee, William Fowle, W. E. Carpenter, John C. Oliver, alderman, William M. Ely, Joseph E. Ely.

The above document is signed by the only ex-Democratic county judge of the county of Broome, four out of the six living ex-Democratic mayors of the city, the present and ex-Democratic recorder, the ex-Democratic city attorney, eight of the present and ex-Democratic aldermen, the last Democratic chairman of the common council, the two present Democratic police commissioners, the last Democratic candidate for mayor, the Democratic candidate for member of the assembly in 1885 and 1886, the two last Democratic candidates for Congress, six ex-Democratic assessors of the city, two ex-Democratic members of the board of education, three ex-Democratic members of the board of health, the ex-Democratic health officer four ex-Democratic supervisors, besides prominent merchants, hotel keepers, etc.

effort has been made to get a large number of signers, but only to get represent-Democrats.

most significant signatures are those of the nominees of the so-called regular Democratic county convention for members of assembly and county treasurer, whose these two gentlemen refuse to be.

the WITNESS. We have been fighting this Wall street matter ever since. It has come up at every election and convention, and we have been met by the same sort of tactics and had a horde of Federal officials running the county, whenever there was going to be an election or convention, to choke down the honest sentiments of the Democrats of the county of Broome.

. Is the public building to be erected on this lot which you say is merged from time to time?—A. It is, unless the President sees fit to let it down on the iniquity.

. Has there been any representation of this case made to the Government at Washington?—A. Yes, sir; quite extensively.

. And Mr. Davis's connection with it has been shown?—A. Yes, quite extensively.

. By whom and to whom was the representation made?—A. It was made to the Secretary of the Treasury, as I understand (I was not there), but I think more likely to his subordinates, although I may be mistaken in that. I think the Secretary was not there; I only speak from newspaper reports on that point.

. Have you anything further to state?—A. I suppose the committee is familiar with the fact that under the Revised Statutes of the United States the taking of those options was criminal. I can say by way of summary that our politics, our so-called Democratic politics, have been run ever since that post-office matter began, to consummate an outrage on the people of Binghamton and a fraud on the Government of the United States regardless of how unscrupulous might be the means used to perpetrate it or to consummate it.

. To what extent, if any, was this official influence interposed to affect the municipal election?—A. They were on hand at the municipal election. Mr. Davis was there himself taking a very active part, and I know how many of them I could not say. Some of them I saw, but somewhat like a kaleidoscope before my eyes, there has been so much of it; the papers have been filled with it there for months.

. How about the April convention held to elect delegates to the State convention which was to send delegates to the national convention?—A. Well, these Federal officials were more or less through the city misrepresenting the real issue, as I am informed, and judging what parties from the county would come in and say to me, and the caucuses were not called until very nearly the time of the meeting of the State convention, I think about two weeks, and then those for the city were called, contrary to the usual custom, by a little coterie getting together and fixing up the things. They would have the caucuses held in different wards and claim the two wards. The Davis Democracy regard this as the strongest thing it has done. Having won the city they relied on the effect of that to carry the rest. We gave up the contest there.

. The participation, then, of these officials, whose duties are to be discharged here, in the April convention was as marked as before?—No, sir; not as marked, because there was not a call for it; there was no contest over who should be nominated at the convention, it was a foregone conclusion that Cleveland was to be nominated, and it was right in the busy season of the year for farmers, there was very little effort made to get out any vote opposed to the Davis faction.

Q. I am requested to ask you if any of those custom-house officials took part at the polls on election day at any time, and if so, to what extent, within your knowledge?—A. I can not say from actual knowledge as to that. My understanding is that they were there taking part actively; in fact, I think I saw them around election day.

Q. What is this pending criminal prosecution to which the preceding witness, Mr. Downs, alluded?—A. There are four or five different criminal prosecutions pending; three or four against Mr. Davis and one against Major Anstett.

Q. Of what nature?—A. Those against Mr. Davis are for a violation of sections 1781 and 1782 of the Revised Statutes. Those against Major Anstett are for bribery in the matter of the location of this public-building site.

Q. Bribing who?—A. For bribing Major Anstett.

Q. That is for receiving bribes?—A. Yes, sir; for receiving bribes.

Q. What was his function?—A. He was the Government agent sent on to receive the bids and report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. By whom is it alleged that he was bribed?—A. It is alleged that he was bribed by Mr. Bennett.

Q. The partner of Deputy Collector Davis?—A. Yes, sir. After Major Anstett had made his report and before the Secretary of the Treasury had approved it (I am giving this, of course, from hearsay, but I have read the testimony) he was accused in Washington of having had his hotel bill of \$40 paid by Mr. Bennett. He replied that it was no such thing and that the party ought not to accuse him of it, because it was bribery; that Mr. Truman had paid his bill; that Mr. Truman, a brother official, had done it as an accommodation to him.

Q. Who was Mr. Truman?—A. He was a Federal official at Washington appointed from Binghamton. After the Secretary had approved his report, in a letter to the Easton Free Press he admitted that Mr. Bennett had paid his bill—the crime that he had previously denied. The testimony of the hotel clerk is also to the fact that Mr. Bennett ordered the bill charged to him as soon as Major Anstett got there, or within a day or two after he got there.

Q. What is the nature of the accusation made against Deputy Collector Davis?—A. The accusation against Mr. Davis was that in taking each one of those options he violated that provision of the Revised Statutes which provides that no officer or clerk in the employ of the government shall directly or indirectly receive or agree to receive any compensation or gratuity for procuring or aiding to procure any contract, decision, or anything of that nature from the Government or any department thereof.

Q. Is there anything else connected with the case which you desire to state?—A. I think I have stated the general features of the case.

Q. If there is any matter of detail that you consider important you may state it.—A. If I were to go into the detail of the Wall street matter it would probably be foreign to your inquiry. I only bring that in because it seems to me that a serious crime was undoubtedly committed in that Wall street matter, and to whitewash that iniquity Mr. Davis has used all the power and influence he had, and all the influence of these Government employes to stifle opposition in the county of Broome, and there has not been such a thing as a fair caucus or convention held there since he began, in the Democratic party.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Have you made any report to the Treasury Department at Washington or to any other proper official of the Government about this Wall

street matter as you term it?—A. Yes, sir; I have. I have not made any report, but a document has been recently presented down there.

Q. By whom?—A. By a couple of gentlemen representing the Broome County Democratic Alliance.

Q. And presented to whom?—A. To the President.

Q. Did you sign that document?—A. I did not.

Q. Have you either verbally or in writing, or in any way, called the attention of the proper officials of this Government to the matter of which you have been speaking?—A. I have not personally.

Q. Have you in any other way?—A. I say this document was presented to the President on the 16th of this month by two gentlemen from Binghamton.

Q. Had you any connection with that document?—A. Yes, sir; I had, to draw it up for them.

Q. Why did you not sign it?—A. Because I was not called on to sign it. It was not thought of whether I should sign it or not.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Are the men who signed it officers of the alliance?—A. They were sent down as a committee to present it to the President, and therefore they signed it.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What, if any, Federal official did you see, or have you ever seen, or do you know of at present, taking part at any election had in the city of Binghamton?—A. If you refer to the charter election, as I have said, I have a general recollection of seeing those parties around.

Q. Which ones?—A. I think I saw Mr. Terhune; I may be mistaken, because I may confuse different names. He is a Binghamtonite, but his office is in the custom-house here.

Q. Are you positive of that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you positive of any one you saw there?—A. I am not positive of any one at that election.

Q. Or at any election?—A. No; because I have those gentlemen all mixed up in my mind. I am not personally to any extent acquainted with any of them. I am positive about their being at caucuses and conventions, but as to election day I could not say. I rode around quite extensively at the charter election. I think I saw Mr. Davis there before the charter election, and I understood that he staid there until 3 o'clock in the afternoon on charter-election day, and had been there several days before.

Q. Do you know whether he was there on the day of the election?—A. I would not swear that I saw him. I know it was generally understood that he was in the city that day and that he left on "No. 8," I think.

Q. Was it understood that he was taking active part in politics at the polls?—A. No, sir; it never has been understood that he did that; Mr. Davis does not operate in that way.

Q. What is the state of the charges against Mr. Davis now; are they in the shape of indictments?—A. They are in the shape of preliminary examinations.

Q. Indictments are not found on any of them?—A. No, sir; they have not got to the position where they could be found. Under our practice you can go to the grand jury in the first instance or go before an examining magistrate and take the evidence.

Q. And the latter course was adopted in this case?—A. Yes, sir, it was.

Q. And that is what you mean when you refer to the testimony you have seen which had been taken?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long ago was that?—A. It is still pending uncompleted. It is pending in the State court under the section of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which gives any State magistrate jurisdiction.

Q. How long has it been since this proceeding was initiated before the magistrate—the examining tribunal?—A. It was begun two or three months ago.

Q. Not longer than that?—A. It may have been longer, but that is my general recollection.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. Have you always been one?—A. I have always voted the Democratic ticket except since this fight began.

Q. You are an original Democrat?—A. No, sir. I was so far as voting was concerned. I was brought up a Republican, but in 1871 I did not like the administration of President Grant.

Q. Did you not vote the Republican ticket?—A. I never voted the Republican ticket until this question came up, when we were obliged to vote the Republican ticket or be swallowed up in the Wall street iniquity owing to the position that Mr. Davis and his satellites took.

Q. When was the first time you gave a Republican vote?—A. The first Republican vote I gave was four or five years ago, when we put up a good Democrat for Congressman and had him withdraw and swap off for a Greenbacker, and I did not propose to be handed over to the Greenbackers, and so I voted for the Republican Congressman at that time, although I voted the rest of the Democratic ticket.

Q. And when was the next time you voted the Republican ticket?—A. I voted the Republican State ticket last fall. After we had this bolt and put up an independent county ticket and got down close to the election Mr. Davis's henchmen began to claim that they did not care anything about our independent county ticket, that the State ticket would be all right, and we did not want to have Democratic loyalty used as whitewash for Mr. Davis, and so we gave 2,500 Republican majority in the county of Broome, the heaviest majority ever given there.

Q. You are a practicing attorney; engaged in the practice of law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been in Binghamton for many years?—A. Since 1871; I was admitted in 1871.

Q. Were you an applicant for appointment as postmaster in Binghamton in 1885?—A. I was.

Q. Did you obtain the position?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you get "mad" about it?—A. I got mad about some things that were done, but not about my not getting the office.

Q. Did you get "mad" with President Cleveland?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did you swear you were going to take the stump in the State of New York to beat him if he was ever a candidate again?—A. I can not say.

Q. Do you say that you did not?—A. I will not say so.

Q. Did you go to Washington to make a personal appeal to him to give you that office?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not go to Washington the very day it was given to somebody else?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. And did not the President refuse to talk to you at all, because the matter had been settled?—A. I proposed to present him some facts

ilar to these and ask him to appoint any Democrat satisfactory to the same element which was fighting this Wall-street iniquity.

Q. And didn't he tell you that he declined; that he had made up his mind about it, and that that thing was out of the way?—A. Yes, sir; and I know he has been sorry about it since.

Q. Have you been in good humor about it since?—A. Yes, sir; I am on the best of terms with the present postmaster and do not care anything about it whatever.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS W. VINCENT.

THOMAS W. VINCENT, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am fifty-five years of age, and reside in Binghamton, N. Y.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. I have lived there over twenty years.

Q. Are you a Democrat?—A. I am.

Q. Are you cognizant, or have you been, of the intervention in the politics of that county to any extent, within the last three years, of Democratic officials, custom-house officials, and others?—A. I have been somewhat mixed up in politics there for the last twenty years.

Q. That is hardly an answer to my question. The reporter will read the question.

(The reporter read as follows:)

Q. Are you cognizant, or have you been, of the intervention in the politics of that county to any extent, within the last three years, of Democratic officials, custom-house officials, and others?

The WITNESS. We have had some trouble in that direction.

Q. Were you present at the caucus referred to by the witness who preceded you?—A. I was there through a part of it; I got there just as the first party was breaking up; they had not broken up, but were about breaking up.

Q. What have you to say on that subject?—A. Nothing, only this: that I thought it was rather a boisterous piece of work; we were hardly even, I think, a fair show.

Q. Who was responsible for that, apparently?—A. I should say that these custom-house officials who were there were the cause of it; that would be my judgment; they were in our ward, I know.

Q. Who were they?—A. I saw Mr. Davidson and Mr. Truman there.

Q. Were they present at the caucus of your ward?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Who were—I mean what officials were?—A. Thomas Larkin was here in our ward (he is a custom-house official, I believe), and there was a gentleman named Terhune, I believe, who was pointed out to me; I was not acquainted with him.

Q. Do they reside in that ward?—A. Yes, sir; in the second ward. You asked me regarding my ward?

Q. Do they reside in that ward?—A. No, sir; not that I know of; I did not know that they belonged there.

Q. If they were offensive in their participation in the proceedings, so state?—A. I thought they were.

Q. In what did it consist?—A. In boisterous language and hurrah to control the elements to carry their points. I was considerably interested in the getting up of the caucus; that is, in getting out the voters to get a fair representation of the ward.

Q. What about this convention of September 24; were you present at that time?—A. I was during a part of it. I was sent for and went away before it broke up.

Q. To what extent were they present at that convention?—A. There were quite a number of them.

Q. Were they active in the attempt to control the action of the convention?—A. I thought so.

Q. Who were they?—A. I do not know that I could name them.

Q. Was Mr. Davis, the deputy collector, there?—A. I think he was.

Q. And Mr. Terhune?—A. I think he was there.

Q. Mr. Terhune is a store-keeper here in the custom-house?—A. I think he belongs here at the custom-house; I have heard that he did.

Q. Mr. Larkin was there also?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. King?—A. I think he was there also.

Q. And Mr. Davidson?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Lee?—A. I could not say as to Mr. Lee.

Q. Mr. Sullivan?—A. I think he was there.

Q. I would like to know how many representatives your county has in the custom-house.—A. It is pretty well supplied, sir.

Q. Do you know how many?—A. No; I do not. I was told about that time that there were ten from our locality.

Q. Were they all there on that day?—A. You would have thought so if you had heard the uproar and noise we had there.

Q. I believe you have named six who were there?—A. Well, I did not know them all and do not recollect their names.

Q. On what other occasions have they offensively participated in the politics of the county, in conventions, caucuses, or elections, and when I say "offensively," I mean offensively to Democrats and not to Republicans?—A. The worst instance we had was in this caucus before our last election last September and at our county convention.

Q. How about the charter election?—A. Well, they tried to control that, of course, in the interest of Mr. Davis. We have two factions there, one called the Davis faction and the other the Democratic alliance, and they struggled to get officers in favor of Davis, and the other element tried to defeat it, and claim it is not just and right that the officials should control.

Q. The Davis faction seems to be somewhat ahead in the getting of offices?—A. Yes, sir; in the way they get them, you know; the way they got it in the last convention they had, of course they got ahead.

Q. What have you to say about the location of this public building and the alleged connection of Deputy Collector Davis with it; do you know anything about that?—A. No, sir; not directly. That is the issue; that is what has caused all this difficulty, is this locating of that public building in the place where it is and taking the privilege away from the citizens of Binghamton.

Q. Will you state to the committee whether or not it is a fact that the site sold by Mr. Davis and Mr. Bennett for the location of the Government building there is frequently submerged?—A. Yes, it is; once a year and sometimes twice.

Q. Was it practicable to obtain in that convention the free expression of the will of the delegates; I mean in the convention of September 24?—A. I should think it was not.

Q. Why not?—A. There was an element there which was bound to control, and you could not get a hearing unless you belonged to that element.

Q. Were a majority of the delegates to that convention opposed to your view?—A. Well, perhaps they might have been a majority, but not of the city delegates; but taking the county delegates who did not understand, perhaps, and were not posted. But I think a majority of the city delegates were in our favor.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Don't you think the main trouble you were in in that convention was that you were in a minority?—A. No, sir; I do not really think so.

Q. Then how happens it that the other side, the fellows that you were not with, elected a chairman by a majority vote of the uncontested delegations?—A. I claim it was a kind of bulldozing arrangement; that was my idea.

Q. Nobody voted in the election of a chairman if there was a contest over his seat as a delegate, did he?—A. Well, when the chairman was elected he was elected by the votes of the whole county. I claim of course that Mr. Davis had a majority of the delegates of the county and city; I admit that.

Q. That entitled that majority to rule, did it not?—A. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. Then what are you complaining about?—A. I am complaining of the methods they used to bring about or get a majority.

Q. You say you are a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you voted the Democratic ticket all the time for the last four years?—A. I have voted the Democratic ticket with the exception of some of the candidates.

Q. Have you voted for any of the Republican candidates in the last four years?—A. I presume I have.

Q. Are you or have you recently been a candidate or applicant for office under the Republican mayor of the city of Binghamton?—A. Under the Citizens' mayor.

Q. He is not the Democratic mayor, is he?—A. He was elected on a Citizens' ticket by Democrats and Republicans.

Q. Who was his opponent?—A. He was elected mayor in opposition to James Wheeler.

Q. And Wheeler was the candidate of the Democratic party?—A. Yes, sir; of the old line of the Democratic party, of the Davis faction.

Q. You were a candidate under him for appointment?—A. I suppose I was.

Q. Did you receive that appointment?—A. I did not, and I am glad of it, too.

Q. You have spoken about the location of this public building by Deputy Collector Davis. When an appropriation is made by Congress for a public building who locates the site of it, do you know?—A. I believe they sent up a man from Washington this time and he located it.

Q. The Treasury Department then locates it through the agency it selects, does it not?—A. But we claim that he did not locate it; that is what we think.

Q. You claim that the agent of the Treasury Department did not locate it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did?—A. We claim—that is, we think—that Mr. Davis had the control of that matter.

Q. What power had Mr. Davis to make the Secretary of the Treasury do what he wanted?—A. Well, his influence.

Q. Don't you think the people of Binghamton have rather overestimated Mr. Davis's measure and size at Washington?—A. I hope so.

Senator BLACKBURN. We never have found out yet that he was running the Treasury Department.

The WITNESS. I understood—I do not know this to be the fact—but I understood that Mr. Anstett said Mr. Davis had great influence there, and had access to the White House when no other man could go there.

Q. Who told you that?—A. I have heard it said by a number.

Q. Give us the name of one man who told you that?—A. Well, Mr. Wales, for one, the gentleman who has just testified.

Q. Did Mr. Wales tell you that Major Anstett told him that?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did he tell you; that some one else told him that Major Anstett told somebody else that?—A. I would not undertake to say how he got his information.

Q. Well, I think we have run that line out to the end, anyway. Now about the location of this site. You say it is submerged once every year and sometimes twice?—A. Yes, sir; every year as a rule; it might sometimes skip a year.

Q. Where does that water come from that submerges it; out of the river?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there not a street between that site and the embankment?—A. They use it for a street; it has been filled up in there.

Q. Does the river come up once or twice a year and overflow that street?—A. No, sir; not to overflow it; it gets through it.

Q. Then it is not overflow but seepage water?—A. If the street had not been filled in it would have been a flat, so that it would have been probably three or four times a year flooded. But this embankment was put there, and of course when the water rises a little it does not come on to the flat, but if it was not there it would be covered every time.

Q. But it is there, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If the water of the flood had not subsided we should have been under water yet, should we not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that for twenty years the water of that river has never come up over the bank or street in front of this site?—A. That embankment has not been there twenty years to prevent the water coming up; that street was made since I came there.

Q. Will you say that within twenty years that river has been high enough for the water to flow over and get to this public-building site?—A. As the street is now I do not think it has; not since 1865.

Q. Suppose that lot is graded up level with the street between it and the river bank; is it not above overflow then?—A. Unless we should have a flood like that of 1865.

Q. Or a bigger one than you have had in twenty years?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. I am asked to put this question to you: Did Mr. Davis and the custom-house men canvass the county to secure the election of Davis delegates to the convention of 1887?—A. Yes, sir; to a certain extent they did.

Q. Now, in regard to this lot. You say there is a road or embankment between the lot and the river?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is a fact, is it not, that every year the lot is covered 6 or 7 feet deep with water?—A. It is covered all the way from 2 to 6 feet, *say. It soaks through that embankment and covers the flat inside.*

Q. And fills the cellars of stores and buildings in that vicinity?—A. Yes, sir; and men who have got engines in their basements have had to leave them within a few years right alongside of them.

Q. The level of the water in the lot corresponds to the level of the water in the river, does it?—A. Yes, sir; as a rule.

Q. Did Mr. Wales, in referring to what Major Anstett said in reference to the influence of Deputy Collector Davis, say this: "That two very respectable witnesses had sworn that Major Anstett said that Mr. Davis had big influence at Washington and could get into the White House when nobody else could?"—A. That refreshes my memory; I think he did.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What did he tell you the names of those two very respectable witnesses were?—A. I could not tell you; I think now that he read a portion of that.

Q. Did he not name to you Charles M. Stone and Dock Gannon as the witnesses who had so sworn?—A. I would not swear positively, but I recollect, now that my memory is refreshed, that he said it had been sworn to by one or two witnesses in this examination.

TESTIMONY OF BARNEY FAGAN.

BARNEY FAGAN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What is your age?—A. I am forty-one years of age.

Q. And your business?—A. I am a cigar maker.

Q. What are your politics?—A. Democratic.

Q. Do you know Deputy Collector Davis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he take any interest or part in the election in your county in 1887?—A. A year ago this coming fall? Yes, sir.

Q. Were you opposed to him and to his faction, so-called, or were you co-operating with him?—A. I was not opposed to him; no, sir; not on the start.

Q. Did you oppose him at the charter election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he taking an interest in the charter election?—A. Yes, sir; that is, the spring election.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in regard to it?—A. Not in the charter election, but at the fall election before we were talking.

Q. You were at that time opposed to Mr. Davis, were you not?—A. In the fall election? No, sir, I was not; not on the start.

Q. I do not care anything about the start, but were you at the time you had the talk with him?—A. Well, I was a little at the time I had the talk with him. I was a little against the Government building.

Q. What was that conversation?—A. A Mr. Whitbeck, a man who lives in my ward, talked to me considerably, and wanted me to go and see Mr. Davis; he said Mr. Davis wanted to see me; that he was in Mr. Cunningham's. I went down, and saw him in there. Mr. Terhune, Mr. Davis, and one or two more were in there, and we talked awhile. I was on the committee of the alliance club.

Q. How many customs-house officials were there?—A. I did not see anybody belonging to the customs-house except Charles Terhune and Mr. Davis; there might have been more, but I did not know them. I

talked there with them, and that night I withdrew from the committee of the alliance.

Q. What was the talk you had with Mr. Davis?—A. I don't remember what I did say; there was a lot of talking.

Q. Was it a conversation which led you to withdraw from the committee?—A. I do not know that it was, right there. We were all talking together and saying that the Government building did not make any difference about politics.

Q. Did you have any other talk with him before you withdrew on the committee?—A. No, sir; not after that night. I went over and withdrew that night, or the next night, when the caucus was held.

Q. What inducement was offered to you by Mr. Davis to withdraw from the committee and support him and his views?—A. He did not offer me any that night.

Q. When did he?—A. I met him afterwards on the corner of State and Court streets and asked him if Cunningham had spoken to him in my behalf about a job in the custom-house. He said he had; that there was no job open there then, but as quick as there was he said he would give it to me, if there was any chance.

Q. Is that the reason you withdrew from the committee?—A. I do not know but what it was; I could not say it was; I do not know but what maybe it was.

Q. And that was the reason you withdrew from the committee? Had he given you to understand you might have a place if you withdrew from the committee and helped him instead of the others?—A. Probably in my own mind that was the reason I withdrew. He did not say he would give me a job at all; he said he would do the best he could for me; that there was no place open there, but as quick as there was any chance he would give me a job.

Q. And that is what led you to withdraw from the committee, was it?—A. I think it was, maybe.

Q. You know whether it was or not, do you not?—A. I can not remember now. I know I withdrew from over there; I know that. I can not think what I was on the committee for; I have been trying to think all day so that I could explain, but I can not do it. There were three of us. There was an alderman there, and me and another man.

Q. You may have some doubt of what you were on that committee for, but you have not any doubt that you went off the committee, have you?—A. Probably not; I probably have not any doubt.

Q. He offered to give you a place when an opportunity offered?—A. I was talking to him on the street. I asked him about a chance, and he said there was no opening then, but the first chance there would be he would do the best he could for me.

Q. And so you went off the committee?—A. I think I went off the committee before that.

Q. All I want to know is whether you had any talk with Mr. Davis which led you to go off the committee?—A. I was talking with the whole of them that night. There was nothing said about going off the committee, but after I got through talking there I went and withdrew right away.

Q. Have you stated to any one as a reason for leaving the alliance so suddenly and joining the forces of Mr. Davis, that he had offered to give you a position?—A. What I withdrew for was on the strength of that; yes, sir; expecting I would get it.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Now, then, I think we understand each other.—A. I guess so.

Q. Do you say that the night you were talking over at Cunningham's (I believe) where you saw Mr. Davis and Mr. Terhune, there was nothing said about his getting you a job?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you left there and went over and withdrew from the committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And afterwards you met him on the street and asked him to help you to get a job in the custom-house, and he told you there was no vacancy at that time, but as soon as there was one he would do the best he could to help you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that all that passed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you simply asked him to help you and he agreed that he would?—A. I asked him if Mr. Cunningham had spoken to him about me and he said he had.

Q. And he said he would help you?—A. Yes, sir; the first chance that was open.

Q. But before that was done you had already withdrawn from the alliance?—A. Yes, sir; after I was talking to him that night at Cunningham's.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What is the reason you left the alliance?—A. Oh, I had a little object of my own, I suppose.

Q. That is what I think, too; what was it?—A. I wanted a job, I suppose; I thought I would get a job.

Q. That is, after talking with Cunningham and Davis, you left the committee because you wanted a job?—A. Yes, sir. I was sick a couple of years and I wanted something to do, of course.

Q. And you left the committee to get a job, didn't you?—A. Yes, sir; I think I did, and I thought I would get it.

Q. Have you ever got the job?—A. No, sir; I never got the job, but I went back to the alliance again.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Did the alliance promise to give you a job if you went back to them again?—A. They ain't got no job; they ain't got nothing.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You left the alliance committee to get a job and you got cheated, is that it?—A. May be I didn't wait long enough to get cheated; but I did not think there was any chance, and I went back.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You thought if you left that committee that you had a chance to get employment here in the custom-house, may be; but you say that up to that time when you did leave the alliance you never had asked Mr. Davis to help you get it and he never had promised to do it?—A. Mr. Davis had a petition from me long before from all the straight Democrats in Binghamton.

Q. But he never did promise you until afterwards?—A. No, sir; not until afterwards.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Not until after what?—A. Not until after the night I withdrew there was no promise ever made by him.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS E. CLARK.

FRANCIS E. CLARK, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Where do you reside ?—A. In Brooklyn.

Q. What is your age ?—A. I am thirty-four years of age.

Q. Are you a Republican or a Democrat ?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. Have you held any position under the Government here ?—A. I was an inspector for nearly six years.

Q. When were you appointed ?—A. The 24th of April, 1882, I think.

Q. And when removed ?—A. I received notice of dismissal March 1888.

Q. Shortly before your removal did you have a conversation with Surveyor Beattie ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it ?—A. I could not state all the conversation, but the talking was all done by him ; I did not have a chance to say anything.

Q. Then he had a conversation with you instead of you with him ?—A. Yes, sir ; he had a conversation with me ; he asked me some questions in relation to what I was doing over there.

Q. Did he say anything about your place in the custom-house ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say ?—A. I will tell you what he said. I have a memorandum of it here somewhere. I could not make any memorandum of it then but I did afterwards. He said to me, "You have been here too long. We do not want such men as you ; we want these plain men for our friends, and I propose to have them. You can go out and get the rest of them so." That is what he told me.

Q. Do you know of the formation in the barge office of a campaign club last fall ?—A. No, sir ; I do not know that I do.

Q. Did you hear anything of it ?—A. I heard that some of them were contributing. I was not asked to contribute and I understood from those who were talking about it that only Democrats were contributing. What they gave or what was done with it, of course I do not know any further than that.

Q. All you know is that you heard that Democrats were contributing to the campaign ?—A. I understood so. They did not ask the Republicans, I understood, to contribute at all, only among their own associates classed as Democrats.

Q. Were they contributing such sums as they chose, or fixed sums ?—A. I do not know that there was any fixed sum ; I think that they were giving just whatever they were willing to give.

Q. Do you know any of the men who paid contributions ?—A. No, sir. I could not say that, for I had nothing to do with it.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Why were you removed ?—A. For trying to help one of the inspectors ; that is what I am charged with. I am charged with having assisted one of the other inspectors.

Q. Helping him do what ?—A. According to the surveyor's report helping him evade the consequences of his neglect of duty or something of that kind. The man came down to the barge office and did not feel himself hardly fit or presentable to go in, and wanted to see one of the night men, and I went in the night room and asked for him, and *or that I was removed.*

Q. This inspector you were trying to help, was he removed?—A. I believe he was.

Q. And you were then removed for assisting him in his effort to evade the consequences of his neglect of duty?—A. Yes, sir; that is the idea.

Q. Do you think you were removed for political reasons, because you were a Republican?—A. No; I do not think I was.

Q. You had held office there for three years under a Democratic administration, had you not, from March, 1885 to 1888?—A. Yes, sir; I did not say I was removed for that.

Q. I know, but I wanted to know whether you had that impression on your mind?—A. No, sir; and I do not say so now, either.

Q. What was the character of the appointees under this administration during the three years that you were there, from March, 1885 to 1888; what was the character of the new men who were appointed there as to their habits, intelligence, competency, and fitness; as a rule were they good men for the service or bad?—A. I think the majority of them were a very fair lot of men. Of course there were some rough ones among them but it could not have been otherwise.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES A. BLOOMFIELD.

CHARLES A. BLOOMFIELD, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In this city.

Q. What is your age?—A. I am forty years of age.

Q. And your occupation?—A. I am now mining fire-clay in New Jersey.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. At No. 27 Bank street, New York.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a black Republican and an "offensive partisan" in the full meaning of that phrase.

Q. Have you been in the service of the Government here?—A. I have.

Q. When?—A. I was appointed and sworn in on the 20th of March, 1882, as an inspector of customs by Hon. William H. Robertson, collector of the port.

Q. When did you resign?—A. I drew my last pay on the 9th of June, 1887.

Q. Did you voluntarily relinquish the emoluments of the office?—A. No, sir, not at all; I was politely requested to get out.

Q. During your service under the present administration were you at any time requested to make contributions for political purposes?—A. I not only was, but I did.

Q. By whom were you requested to contribute?—A. It was in this manner: On the last day of October, 1885, when I drew my pay and was walking down to the barge office with a brother inspector, he asked me if I knew that a collection was being taken up. I told him I did not. I went into the barge office to get the mail and then went into Mr. Overfield's room, the deputy surveyor. I said to Mr. Overfield, "I understand there is a collection being taken up." He said, "Yes." I said, "How much is it?" He said, "\$20 for inspectors, and I am giving \$25." Said I, "Does the surveyor know of this?" He said, "Yes; it is done at his suggestion and with his approval."

Q. Was this the Widow McGuinness's pig-raffle business?—A. No, sir; it was not. I do not know anything about that, except by hearsay.

Q. Is the Mr. Overfield you speak of the one who testified here this morning?—A. Yes, sir; the same gentleman.

Q. This matter about which you are now testifying had no relation, then, to that other transaction?—A. Not at all. I gave Mr. Overfield \$20 in an envelope. I went back to my ship and spoke to my partner, Frederick S. Jackson, about it, and he put \$20 in an envelope, and I took that to Mr. Overfield also. That was on the last of October, 1885; it was pay-day.

Q. Do you know about how general those subscriptions were?—A. Only by hearsay.

Q. What is that hearsay opinion?—A. That it was general throughout the department. There were a few who refused to give, but only a few.

Q. You knew Deputy Surveyor Wyatt?—A. Yes, sir; I knew him.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with him as to the purpose for which roundsmen were appointed?—A. I did see his correspondence with Washington after I was removed.

Q. When was it?—A. That was last spring.

Q. What was it?—A. It was correspondence——

Q. No; his conversation first.—A. His conversation was to the effect that there had been fourteen roundsmen appointed, with a fifteenth to overlook them, who was called, I believe, sergeant of the rounds by courtesy, whose business it was to go around and look after Republicans. Mr. Wyatt so stated, and he also stated to me that out of the first sixty charges or more that were brought they were all made against Republicans.

Q. That is, charges brought by the roundsmen?—A. Yes, sir; he stated that after Mr. Beattie was shot and got well and was out again he formed what was called the triumvirate, Surveyor Beattie did, with John M. Wyatt as chairman, and Michael Whalen, who was acting superintendent, and Johnson, who was captain of the night watch, as side partners, to try those cases.

Q. That is, to try the charges made against the Republicans?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Wyatt claims that all the charges that were made whilst he was there were against Republicans.

Q. Do you know of any case in which the charges resulted in a trial and acquittal for a Republican?—A. Mr. Wyatt claimed that he fought those charges and pooh-poohed them, and that there was a trumped-up charge against him, which cost him his place. Now, that is all hearsay evidence, what Wyatt said, but I have seen the letters, in which he makes these charges, sent to the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Your testimony as to the conversation you had with Wyatt is not hearsay, is it?—A. No, sir; I can prove it, or it is susceptible of proof, if you can get hold of the correspondence, and I believe it is at the Treasury Department.

Q. What is the correspondence and between whom?—A. Between Mr. Wyatt and the Secretary of the Treasury, and I believe also between the President and Mr. Wyatt.

Q. What was the nature of it?—A. At the time he was removed he brought in those charges against Surveyor Beattie in his own defense.

Q. What was the charge against Surveyor Beattie?—A. That he had appointed these roundsmen for this purpose against President Cleveland's express determination to uphold civil-service reform; that he had appointed these fourteen roundsmen, with a sergeant, at a cost of

.460 a year, who performed this duty, whose whole occupation, it seems is to prefer charges against Republicans.

Q. You saw that correspondence?—A. Yes, sir; I saw the correspondence. I did not see the original letters, but I read a copy of them after I was suspended.

Q. In which these charges against Surveyor Beattie were brought to the attention of the President?—A. Yes, sir; and to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. You saw letters to each?—A. I saw but one copy, but I understood they went to both; Mr. Wyatt so informed me.

Q. Do you know of any other assessment for political purposes than those to which you have referred?—A. No, sir; that is all. He also informed me, and I also saw it in his letter, that he had applied for the position of custodian of what was called the stationery-room in the large office, and that there had been an appointment as such made, but instead of the appointee being assigned to that position a night inspector had been assigned to the position, and the man who had been appointed as the custodian of the stationery-room had been kept by Surveyor Beattie around his own person, to prevent his being thrashed, probably, when he went out on the street, and that he walked behind him at a respectful distance. He called the man, I believe, "Sullivan." I believe that was the correspondence.

Q. I am requested to ask you if you knew at any time during your tenure under this administration of the appointment of a Republican?—

A. Not to my knowledge. There were quite a number of Democrats appointed, though, under Collector Robertson, and I believe Collector Robertson only removed about thirty in the four years that he was there.

Q. Were the men who were removed, to your knowledge, mostly Republicans?—A. With one or two exceptions I do not know of a Democrat, and I believe those men were removed on baggage charges or something of that kind; I only know of three or four removals.

Q. What do you say as to the efficiency and capability of the new men who were appointed under this administration as compared with those who were discharged?—A. I was appointed in 1882. The civil-service law went into force in 1883. In that year previous to that, in 1883, there were a good many six-months' probationary men appointed. Up to the time that Mr. Robertson went out I saw a steady improvement in the force until the advent of this new administration, and I am sorry to say that from that time there has been a decided retrograde movement made, so much so that friends of mine whom I have met in the mercantile community at large and steam-ship companies speak of the new men with contempt.

Q. I am requested to ask you if there is any information you can afford the committee as to Surveyor Beattie's methods of administering the duties of his office?—A. I never have been brought in contact with Surveyor Beattie but once or twice personally, and I must say that I have no desire to be brought in contact with him again. I do not think Surveyor Beattie would dare to treat one inspector out of fifty outside his office as he treats them when they are unfortunately brought before him. He acts the brute and the bully.

Q. Is he profane and abusive?—A. I will not say profane, but abusive. He has no regard for the feelings of his fellow men and is utterly unfit to account for the position he now holds.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. That is an honest difference of opinion between you and Surveyor Beattie, is it not; he thought you were unfit for the place you had?—A.

Surveyor Beattie, when he wrote a letter to the collector asking for my dismissal, was guilty of deliberate lying.

Senator BLACKBURN. That is a matter between you and Surveyor Beattie that the committee has nothing to do with.

The WITNESS. Very well, you asked me for my opinion, and I gave it.

Senator BLACKBURN. No; you gave me your opinion and I said it was an honest difference of opinion, and it might be an opinion as to which side the honesty or the dishonesty was to be found on. What were you discharged for?

The WITNESS. The cause was insubordination, but the specification of the cause was a lie.

Senator BLACKBURN. When you get through with all of your epithets then please answer my question, so that it may be put down on the record.

The WITNESS. I am telling you what is the truth, and you can put it down on the record as such.

Senator BLACKBURN. Do you think Surveyor Beattie is a worse man with his deputies and inspectors than you are before this committee in the language you are employing?

The WITNESS. The old-fashioned truth, I think, is all that is necessary. I have used no language here that could not be used anywhere else.

Senator BLACKBURN. That depends upon what kind of company you keep.

The WITNESS. A lie is a lie, and I do not——

Senator BLACKBURN. I do not care about your epithets; please answer the question, and then you can use any epithets you please. What were you discharged from the service for?

The WITNESS. It was called "insubordination," and if you would like to have me read the letter I can read it to you; I have a copy of it in my pocket.

Q. Were you charged with disobedience of orders?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Please tell me what your insubordination was said to consist in.

Senator SPOONER. He will read the letter to you.

Senator BLACKBURN. No; I do not want that; I want the question answered.

The WITNESS. I was called before Surveyor Beattie on the charge originally of violating article 561 of the surveyor's regulations. That charge hung fire for three or four weeks. At Surveyor Beattie's request, I called on him several times, and the last time I called he made a remark somewhat to this effect: that I had made a charge against a brother officer and had attacked him in my testimony, and he did not believe it. I stated to him then and there that I had offered to bring gentlemen well known in this community before him, who would testify that any information or assertion I might make could be relied upon. He said he did not care anything about that. I finally said that my word was as good as those parties, and that I had this day been to see a brother inspector to obtain an affidavit from him, which would prove that the man who had made this charge against me had been hunting to obtain evidence against me for four months, but at the time the officer had declined to give it, saying if he did so—if he gave me that affidavit—it would lead to his removal, and reminding me of the promise given at the time not to use the information that he had given me to his injury. Surveyor Beattie requested me to state who the man was, and he would remove him. I said to Surveyor Beattie, "You surely do

not expect me to give you information that would allow you to remove a brother officer for benefiting me, and returning evil for good." He said, "If you do not I will remove you." I simply stated to Surveyor Beattie that I did not propose to surrender my manhood and self-respect to him, and I bid him good day, and I have not spoken to him since.

Q. Then there is no very good feeling between you?—I have done better ever since I was out of the department than when I was in it, and I have not said this from any personal grounds; but I do think that the civil-service law has been nullified in spirit, if not in word, under this administration, and those who have been guilty of so doing, I think, ought to be brought to account. That is all I have to say on that question.

Q. I am glad to have your opinion. Now answer some of the questions. You were not anxious to be put out when you were put out?—

A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. You thought you were badly treated?—A. Yes, sir; and I think so yet.

Q. Didn't you think you had pretty good luck for a "black Republican," as you describe yourself, to serve for two years under a Democratic administration?—A. No, sir; according to the spirit of the law I should have been there to-day. I was there over five years, and there never could have been a charge brought against me, and never was. According to the spirit of that law I was to be there on good behavior.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What was your percentage?—A. It was 94.62; I was not appointed on political influence.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You were appointed under a Republican administration?—A. Yes, sir, very true; but my politics were never asked or sought for.

Q. Now answer a question or two. Do you think you would have been "at outs" with this administration if you had been allowed to stay in your place in the custom-house?—A. Most decidedly; I would not vote for a Democratic free-trade candidate any day.

Q. Do you think you would have been appearing as a witness against the administration of this office?—A. If I had been subpoenaed I most decidedly would.

Q. You were a contributor to the Democratic campaign fund in 1885 knowing what it was for?—A. Yes, sir; I knew what it was for.

Q. You contributed \$20 to help the Democrats beat the Republicans?—A. Yes, sir, because I considered it black-mail, to enable me to keep my position.

Q. You were willing to be black-mailed?—A. Yes, sir; I was willing to be black-mailed for bread and butter for my family.

Q. You thought enough of your position to submit to all that?—A. I thought it was one of the evils which had been in existence for years and I was willing to submit to it.

Q. Do you say that black-mailing had been in existence for years?—A. Yes, sir; I believe it a species of black-mailing.

Q. The Republicans had been doing it for years?—A. It does not make any difference where it is.

Q. I only know what you say?—A. Wherever it comes from, whenever it comes unwillingly it is black-mail.

Q. It did not save your head, did it?—A. Not by a large majority.

Q. Did you hear of any persons who lost their positions because they

did not contribute to that fund.—A. I do not know who contributed and who did not.

Q. You did not hear of anybody being put out because he refused to contribute?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. According to my recollection of your statement awhile ago, when the chairman was interrogating you, Mr. Overfield did not come to you to get your contribution, but you went down to the barge office, hunted him up, and asked him about it, and gave him your money, and went off to your partner and got his \$20 and carried that back to Mr. Overfield, too.—A. I did not go down to the barge office for that purpose. I was there, and I saw Mr. Overfield. I was on good terms with Mr. Overfield, and while he was superintendent I had frequently acted, when he went out, as superintendent in his place. I was on the best of terms with him.

Q. Were you not a sort of self-constituted collector of that black-mailing fund?—A. Not at all.

Q. When you went and hunted up the man?—A. I did not hunt him up.

Q. But you found him and opened up the subject, and went and offered the money, and hunted up your partner and got his money and gave it to Overfield?—A. No, sir; my duty was to be with him. He gave me the money and I took it back to Mr. Overfield.

Q. Did you not ask him for it?—A. No, sir. I told him what was being done, and he asked me to take it, and I took it.

Q. So you were acting as agent for collecting the money?—A. No, sir; I was not. I did it as a favor for my partner.

Q. Did Mr. Overfield come to you or your partner for it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You took the \$20 for yourself and your partner to him?—A. I did.

Q. In regard to that correspondence of Mr. Wyatt's that you saw, who had it?—A. At the time I saw it it was in Mr. Wyatt's hands, or a copy of it at, his house in One hundred and forty-fifth street west.

Q. He had preserved a copy, had he?—A. Yes, sir; and there are copies extant to-day.

Q. What you saw was a copy of the letters that he wrote?—A. Yes, sir; as they were sent.

Q. Did you see the originals or the copies of the replies he received?—A. I did not see the replies.

Q. You did not see any letter to Mr. Wyatt, but only the letters of Mr. Wyatt's to them?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK PAGE.

FRANK PAGE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age.—A. I am fifty-seven years of age.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. At No. 155 First avenue, New York.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I have no business now at all.

Q. Were you in the Army?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long?—A. For four years and eight months.

Q. In what regiment?—A. The One hundred and fifty-fifth New York.

Q. With what rank?—A. I was colonel.

Q. Were you wounded in battle?—A. Yes, sir; I have the wound on my body yet.

Q. You have a bullet in your leg?—A. Yes, sir; and a broken leg besides.

Q. You were honorably discharged from the service?—Yes, sir; I was.

Q. Have you at any time been in the civil service of the United States?—A. Yes, sir; I was appointed inspector in the custom-house on the 8th of October, 1870.

Q. How long did you remain in that service?—A. Until the 26th day of last March, when I was removed.

Q. Did you resign?—A. No, sir; I was removed.

Q. For what reason?—A. Because I was sick.

Q. How long had you been sick?—A. I was sick on the 21st of March, and my notice came on the 26th. I was sick with erysipelas.

Q. Do you know Surveyor Beattie?—A. I do, well.

Q. Do you know anything of his personal habits as to sobriety?—A. He is a gentleman, in my estimation.

Q. I said as to sobriety?—A. That I could not tell you. I have met him up in the club-room, but I never saw him under the influence of liquor at all.

Q. Were you at any time called upon in the year 1887 to make political contributions?—A. Yes, sir. I have the receipt here in my pocket now.

Q. By whom were you called upon?—A. I could not tell who it was; he was a stranger to me personally.

Q. Was he an official?—A. I do not think he was. I was then down at Castle Garden.

Q. Was it Matthew W. Walker?—A. He was a first officer and I was a third officer.

Q. Was he the man who called upon you to make contributions?—A. No, sir; it was not; it was a stranger.

Q. How were you asked to make contributions?—A. We were asked to make them or get out, one or the other.

Q. Is that the way it was put to you?—A. Yes, sir; that was just about the amount of it.

Q. That you must pay or quit?—A. But my money was handed to Capt. John E. Moore, chief of the landing office of Castle Garden.

Q. Did you receive a receipt?—A. Yes; you have it in your hand.

Senator SPOONER. I will read it:

NEW YORK, November 3, 1887.

Received from Frank Pago \$15, contribution to the New York Democratic State committee.

C. R. DE FREERE,
Clerk.

Senator SPOONER. It is a printed form; the words "contribution to the New York Democratic State committee" are printed.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Who is the man who signed that, do you know?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. Who else subscribed and paid, to your knowledge?—A. Now, don't ask too many questions, because I would not like to give my comrades away, for they all paid; every one down there paid; so I will give you no names.

Q. I will not ask you to give me the names, but I will ask you to tell me who was at work there with you?—A. You can find that out by looking at the Official Register.

Q. Was John Kane at work with you there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Howard D. Woodfield working there with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. M. W. Walker?—A. Yes, sir; he was boss.

Q. Fred Linders?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They all worked with you there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all the men who worked with you there paid?—A. I can not say that; I will not give anybody away.

Q. You had charge at Castle Garden how long?—A. I was there for three years as third officer.

Q. During that time do you know of any Republicans who were appointed to office?—A. No, sir; there was never a Republican appointed during the three years I was there.

Q. How many Democrats were appointed there?—A. They were all Democrats.

Q. As many as 160?—A. There must have been 160. There were two gentlemen there called Republicans, Cobb and Dillon.

Q. Do you know anything about appointments having been secured by prominent politicians?—A. No, sir; they went through the civil service properly; that is what I think; I could not tell you for certain.

Q. Did you ever hear of Congressman Merriman obtaining appointments?—A. I have not.

Q. Did you ever hear of Mr. Murtha obtaining appointments?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or of Mr. McLaughlin?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or any other politician?—A. No, sir. The only man I ever knew had an appointment was Pat Keenan, and the first man who was appointed there was Foster, who was his protégé; but then he passed off in the examination, and he didn't need to be a protégé.

Q. What do you say as to the new officials as regards efficiency and correct habits as compared with the old ones?—A. I think they are all good young men, and I think they are intelligent, too.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You were in the service here for seventeen years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Until the 26th of last March?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that gentleman to whom you paid that money for which you filed a receipt here, Mr. Moore, in the office, too?—A. No, sir; he was chief landing officer at Castle Garden.

Q. What were his politics?—A. Republican, the same as I am; I was born one.

Q. And he received that money from you?—A. I paid it to him; who got the money, I can not say.

Q. But you know you paid it for the benefit of the Democratic campaign fund, and paid it into the hands of a Republican?—A. Yes, sir; I had to.

Q. Did you pay it to a Republican?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was collecting, was he?—A. No, sir; it was given to him because he was not an official; an official can not collect any money for political purposes.

Q. But he was a Republican, and he was collecting money for this Democratic committee?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose so.

Q. What did you understand was the complaint or trouble when you were removed?—A. I know no more about it than you do. I was taken with paralysis on the 21st of March last, and I got notice on the 26th of March that my services were no longer required. Dr. Parker, my surgeon, was sitting at my bed-side, and my wife was sick in the next room. The notice came upstairs at 9 o'clock at night; Dr. Parker opened

d read the letter, but would not show it to me. That is all I know of it. It was done by an order from Secretary Fairchild.

You know that I do not want to ask any question that would be easant or offensive to you. I do not mean to ask whether it was or not, but please tell me whether you have heard that the complaint lodged against you at that time was because of intemperate remarks?—A. No, sir; I never heard that. I have been seventeen years here and never had a charge against me. I never lost a day's service eventeen years until I was taken sick this time.

The subcommittee then adjourned until Friday, May 25, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ROOM No. 73, POST-OFFICE BUILDING,
New York City, Friday, May 25, 1888.

The subcommittee met pursuant to adjournment, at 10.15 o'clock, a. m.

Present, Senators Spooner and Blackburn.

There was also present John B. Pine, esq., counsel for the New York Civil-Service Reform Association, Deputy Collector Davis, Secretary of the Custom-House Civil-Service Examining Board, and others. Senator SPOONER. Yesterday during the investigation a question was pounded by Senator Blackburn to a witness relating to the practice of prior administrations concerning appointments to office, to which I was constrained for the time being to object, upon the ground that it ended the investigation beyond the purview of the resolution under which the committee is acting. Although I had, by an understanding with Senator Hale, the right to cast his vote on the question and therefore to overrule the question finally, so far as the action of the subcommittee is concerned, I preferred to let the matter go over so that I might cast the vote of Senator Hale, if he were unable to be present today, after consultation with him. Senator Blackburn and myself have both presented the question to him and he coincides in the ruling made yesterday. The ruling which was made yesterday, *pro forma*, will, therefore, be taken as the final ruling so far as the subcommittee is concerned. Of course an appeal may be taken later to the committee as a whole.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will just state here, Mr. Chairman, that my purpose was to have the question determined as to whether this committee was authorized to inquire into the operations of the civil-service law from the date of its enactment, or was limited in its inquiry to the period embraced under the present administration. I construe the resolution as giving authority to extend the inquiry to the whole period of the existence of the law.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD SHERER.

Dr. EDWARD SHERER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am forty-five years of age and reside at Garden City, Long Island.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a chemist by profession.

Q. What position, if any, have you occupied in the appraiser's office?—

could obtain in proof of statements made by me to the effect that the full amount of duty imposed by the tariff upon imported sugars has, for the past three years, been uniformly assessed at the port of New York, and that no advantage in the assessment of duty has been possessed by the importers of sugars at New York over those of Boston, and that the importers are practically unanimous in the opinion that such is the fact, I have the honor to submit the accompanying exhibits:

Exhibit A, a statement compiled by Mr. J. C. Sage, of the naval office of this port, showing that during the period referred to the average market value of raw sugars of different grades, as shown by the prices at which actual sales were made, has closely approximated the dutiable value at which such sugars have been classified by polariscope test. The value of this statement will be apparent when it is considered that the polariscopic test is the basis alike of the market and the dutiable value. If sugars were paying a lower rate of duty than their actual test or value would warrant, then the relative values in the market would not be uniform. It would be utterly impossible to make regular variations in test for duty on all varieties and values of raw sugars, and if irregular variations were made, the market values would readily sympathize with them, and the uniform relation of market value to dutiable value shown to exist in the list of proportions furnished of five different grades of raw sugars would be impossible. The duty paid is a very considerable part of the market value of the sugar. The average test for duty of raw sugars imported at New York during the past three years has been 89.2844 per cent. The average test for value is estimated to be 89.0 per cent.

Exhibit B has been compiled from the records of the appraiser's office and shows the relative quantities of raw sugars commercially known as of low grades imported at the ports of New York and Boston during the past six months (statistics covering any portion or the whole of the past three years on this point would show similar results, but their preparation would involve delay in the presentation of this report, which is deemed inadvisable).

From this statement it will be seen that large quantities of sugars from localities producing only those of the lowest grades are imported at New York, and that sugars of this character are either not imported at Boston at all, or in very small quantities. This circumstance accounts for the fact that the average test of sugars imported at Boston is higher than that of sugars imported at New York.

It is manifest that to be conclusive as evidence of difference, or agreement, comparisons should be made of tests of identical samples. Exhibit C is therefore submitted, giving results of comparative tests of samples of sugar exchanged between the ports of New York and Boston for the years 1885, 1886, and 1887. For the years 1885 and 1886 the difference shown to exist is but 0.13 per cent. For the year 1887 the average difference is 0.38 per cent., the test at Boston averaging that much higher than the test at New York. This difference may be accounted for by the probability of the expert at Boston having adjusted his instrument 0.4 of 1 per cent. higher than the correct value of the quartz plate used by him for the purpose. This plate was selected by me by direction of the Department and has a value marked upon the mounting of $99\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and is in exact agreement with the quartz plate which was in use in this laboratory when I entered the service, in 1880, and which has always been valued at 99.1° . The expert at Boston assumed the value of the plate sent to him to him to be 99.5° , understanding $99.1-2$ to mean $99\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 99.1 to $.2$. I called his attention to the fact that as this plate was in agreement with the one in use at this laboratory, valued at 99.1° and was mounted and marked in Germany, where vulgar fractions are never used, and since the scale of the instrument it was used to adjust was divided into tenths of a degree, he was unquestionably in error. As he persisted in the assumption that the correct value of this plate was 99.5° , I sent him a plate valued at 96° , advising him to discontinue the use of the plate, the value of which was in dispute. He returned the 96° plate, stating that he preferred to use the other. The plate valued at 99.1° , used in this laboratory, was by direction of the Department sent to Professor Wright at New Haven, to be tested by him as to accuracy. His report, or that of the National Academy of Sciences, by which he was designated to make the examination, is doubtless before the Department. I am not advised of the result of the examination. The question has been raised whether assessments of duty made at Boston by the use of instruments adjusted to a false standard are legal.

Regarding the importation of sugars at New York, and their shipment thence to Boston, I submit letters from Mr. Ira Bursley and Messrs. Willett & Hamlen, importers of sugars both at New York and Boston.

Exhibit D. From the statement of the latter firm it will be seen that to make it profitable to import sugars at the port of New York and pay cost of transportation to Boston, other things being equal, there would have to be an advantage of at least 3 degrees lower test for duty at New York than at Boston, since the cost of transportation is 10 cents per 100 pounds, to say nothing of collateral expenses, such as wharfage, lighterage, interest, etc. Not less than 4 degrees lower rate of duty would, in my judgment, be required to make such transactions profitable. No such differ-

in the average rate of duty at New York, as compared to that of Boston, has been claimed to exist, and such difference as does exist is fully accounted for by the larger importations at New York of low-grade sugars.

That sugars may sometimes be purchased in New York and shipped to Boston is due to the fact that New York is the principal sugar market of the United States, and Boston refiner must at times purchase in New York or close his refinery. In addition to this fact, freights are often in favor of New York, as I am informed by importers.

Exhibit E is a statement signed by the leading importers of sugar at New York, among whom some are also importers at Boston, to the effect that assessments of duties upon raw sugars at this port are accurately and uniformly collected, and that the interests of the Government are fully protected, and that their rights are fairly considered, and that they deprecate any change in the administration of this important branch of the public service, etc.

Exhibit F is a statement and inclosures prepared by Examiner John A. Sherer, relative to damage allowances made under his supervision during the period of his employment.

It is proper that I should state, in conclusion, that I assume full responsibility for the results of all tests of samples of sugar made at this laboratory, and that Mr. John Sherer, as damage examiner, has charge of examinations of sugars only in relation to damage allowances. The portion of the Department regulations relating thereto was suggested and framed by him, and the portion relative to the polariscopic test of sugars was framed by me.

These regulations, so far as they concern the testing of sugars and the allowance of damage thereon, have been complied with to the letter since their adoption by the Department.

I trust that I may be afforded an opportunity to refute any statements in any way derogatory to the efficiency with which these duties have been performed, which may be considered worthy of your attention and of which I am not at present advised.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD SHERER,
Chemist in Charge.

The WITNESS. This error amounted to one-half of 1 per cent., and as shown to have been made by the expert in Boston when the standard used for the adjustment of his instrument was submitted to the National Academy of Sciences for examination. The report of the National Academy of that examination I believe is in the hands of the committee.

Q. Is this a copy of the report?—A. Yes, sir; that is a copy of the report.

The paper referred to by the witness is as follows:

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON SUGAR DETERMINATIONS.

[Correspondence.]

YALE COLLEGE,
New Haven, Conn., December 30, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a report on certain standard quartz plates used in the classification of sugars for duty made by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, in compliance with the request contained in your communication of June 17, 1887.

Very respectfully,

O. C. MARSH,
President of the National Academy of Sciences.

HON. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1887.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
Washington, D. C. :

GENTLEMEN: Certain questions connected with the classification of imported sugars are now under consideration by this Department. It becomes necessary that three standard quartz plates used by appraisers in determining the saccharine strength of

sugars, whereby its classification for duty is made, be tested with a view to ascertain their exact measurement, angle, and ray. I will thank you to inform me if the necessary test can be made by your academy, and if so, upon receipt of your reply, the plates will be forwarded to such address as you may indicate.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

YALE COLLEGE,
New Haven, Conn., June 28, 1887.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Your communication of June 17, inquiring if the National Academy of Sciences would undertake the examination of the standard quartz plates used in the classification of sugars for duty, reached me to-day.

In reply, I have the honor to say that the academy will undertake the proposed investigation, and I have appointed Prof. A. W. Wright, of Yale University, to superintend the work. If you will have the plates forwarded to him, at New Haven, Conn., the investigation will be commenced without delay.

Very respectfully,

O. C. MARSH,
President of the National Academy of Sciences.

YALE COLLEGE,
New Haven Conn., June 28, 1887.

Prof. A. W. WRIGHT,
Yale College:

SIR: I inclose a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 17, 1887, inquiring if the National Academy of Sciences would undertake the examination of the standard quartz plates used in the classification of sugars.

I have informed the Secretary that the academy will undertake the proposed investigation, and I have requested him to send the plates to you, whom, as chairman of the committee, I have appointed to superintend the work.

Your colleagues in this investigation will be Prof. Edward S. Dana and Prof. Charles S. Hastings, of Yale College, and it will be a favor to the Department if you can complete the examination at an early day.

The proper province of the National Academy is not merely to make a technical examination in a case of this kind, but likewise to bring out the scientific principles involved, as a basis for future use, and, with this idea in view, I hope you will be able to undertake the work.

Very respectfully,

O. C. MARSH,
President of the National Academy of Sciences.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *December 29, 1887.*

Prof. O. C. MARSH,
President of the National Academy of Sciences.

SIR: The committee appointed by the president of the National Academy of Sciences, at the request of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, to examine certain quartz plates used in the laboratories of the United States appraiser's offices in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, respectfully report that they have completed the examination and measurement of these plates, and submit herewith the results obtained by them, together with an account of the methods employed, and of the instruments and processes made use of in the different stages of the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR W. WRIGHT, *Chairman.*

REPORT.

The committee have made an examination of six quartz plates, sent to the chairman by order of the Secretary of the Treasury from the appraisers' offices of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The plates are used in adjusting the saccharim-

eters employed in the determination of the saccharine strength or degree of purity of imported sugars, upon which depends the classification of such sugars into different grades for duty. The use of the saccharimeter is founded upon the property of cane sugar, that when a ray of plane polarized light is passed through a solution of it, the plane of polarization of the ray is turned to the right, and the angle through which the plane is turned in a column of the solution of given length is proportional to the strength of the solution, or, in other words, to the amount of sugar contained in it. The same property is found in quartz; for a ray transmitted through it in the direction of the crystalline axis and the variety of quartz known as right-handed, turns the plane of polarization to the right, and the amount of the turning for light of different wave-lengths or the dispersion is very nearly the same as for cane sugar, and is proportional to the thickness of the crystalline plate. Each plate bears a number representing the exact percentage which a column of sugar solution of a certain length bears to a standard sugar solution of the same length under certain standard conditions when it rotates the plane of polarization to the same degree as the quartz plate. Hence, when placed in the saccharimeter, it may be, and is, used to determine the exactness of the scale of the instrument, or for adjusting it when not properly set. As an error in the setting affects all subsequent measurements made with the instrument, the importance of a correct determination of the exact value of the quartz relatively to a standard sugar solution is evident.

I. Description of the quartz plates.

Of the six quartz plates, three were received by the committee early in July, and these bore the numbers 54.5, 99.1, and 99.1-2. During the first week of September three others were received, bearing the numbers 50.8, 96.0, and 98.8. In the following paragraphs they are designated by the numbers simply and in the order of their numerical value.

No. 50.8. This was a portion of a broken plate, and was in three fragments, the larger of which comprised the central portion of the plate, and was amply sufficient for the examination. It was simply mounted loosely in an ordinary sugar tube. The number was marked upon the end of this tube.

No. 54.5. A circular plate 15^{mm} in diameter, mounted in a blackened brass tube 30^{mm} in diameter and 38^{mm} long. At about the middle of one side of the tube a short brass pin or plug was inserted, the mark number being engraved in the metal near it.

No. 96.0. A circular plate 15^{mm} in diameter, mounted in a polished and lacquered brass tube about 125^{mm} long, and having at each end a flange of the same diameter as that of an ordinary sugar tube, for supporting it in the proper position in the saccharimeter. The number is marked in the flat surface at the end of the tube, where the plate is inserted.

No. 99.1. A circular plate, 15^{mm} in diameter, not mounted. The value, 99.1, is not marked upon the plate, but was communicated to the committee in a letter from the appraiser.

No. 99.1-2. A circular plate, mounted like No. 96.0, having substantially the same dimensions, and marked upon the end surface in the same manner.

No. 98.8. A circular plate of the same size as the preceding, mounted in a rather heavy brass tube, which was polished and lacquered. The tube, 30^{mm} in diameter and about 125^{mm} long, has a pin on one side, like No. 54.5. The mark is scratched upon the end surface of the tube.

II. Thickness of the plates.

The thickness of each of the quartz plates was measured with a spherometer with great care. Independent series of measures were made by two members of the committee with substantially identical results. They are given herewith, and may be considered accurate to the thousandth part of a millimeter. They represent the thickness at the center of the plate, which is approximately the mean thickness of the whole plate:

	Millimeters.
No. 50.8	0.813
No. 54.5	0.875
No. 96.0	1.537
No. 98.8	1.576
No. 99.1	1.589
No. 99.1-2.....	1.585

The rotation of the plane of polarization by a quartz plate of given thickness, cut perpendicularly to the axis, has been determined with great precision by several different physicists. Mascart,* from a series of very accurate measures, deduces the

*Annales Sci. de l'Ecole Normale. Deuxieme serie. Tom. I, p. 209.

value 21.73° , for the angle of rotation of the plane of polarization for the rays from a sodium flame, for a thickness of one millimeter, and states that this value is correct to one part in two thousand, or one unit in the last decimal place given, at the temperature of 15°C . Govet and Sarasin* give the value 21.727° for 20°C . Von Lang† found the value 21.727° at about 21.0°C . These observations were made with long columns of quartz, and the results may be accepted as correct. The number 21.73° may be taken as the most accurate value for 20.0°C . The direction of the ray in all these experiments was very accurately parallel to the crystalline axis.

For thinner plates, of from one to two millimeters in thickness, the commonly-accepted value for 20.0°C is 21.67° per millimeter,‡ which is founded upon the determination made by a number of different observers. The difference is perhaps due to a change in the constitution of the substance of the crystal near the surface, made in polishing, or, more probably, to the fact that these plates will rarely, if ever, accurately fulfill the conditions of perfect parallelism of the surfaces and perpendicularity of the crystalline axis. The number is probably too small, but, as will be mentioned further on, these thin plates give different values according to their position.

Were the rotation of the ray strictly proportional to the thickness of the plate, its value could be readily deduced from the measurement of the thickness by the use of the above data. As they were found, however, to give results varying among themselves, as well as less accurate than those obtained subsequently by a different process, this method was abandoned as unsuited to the requirements of the problem.

III. Rotations.

For the measurement of the rotation of the plane of polarization the following instruments were used:

(1) A pair of Nicol's prisms, one of which was stationary and the other mounted in a graduated circle, the quartz plate being placed between the two perpendicular to the line of collimation. The rotation was measured by the extinction of the light, or by the use of a bi-quartz or bi-selenite plate as an indicator.

(2) A Laurent polarimeter, or saccharimeter (large model), having a circle 184mm in diameter, graduated around the entire circumference, reading directly by a vernier to intervals of two minutes of arc and readily allowing measurements to one minute of arc. The circle was investigated for the determination of its errors, and found to be perfect within the limits of possible accuracy of reading.

(3) A polaristrobometer of Wild, reading by a vernier directly to tenths of degrees and by estimation readily giving differences of one-twentieth of a degree. The light of the sodium flame was employed in all the observations. The values for the rotations determined by the different methods, though agreeing fairly well with each other as respected any particular plate, proved to vary in a manner different from the thickness when the different plates were compared with each other. It was also found that the same plate gave different results according to its position in the instrument, and further, that the values obtained were dependent, in some measure, upon the instrument employed. This was found to be the effect of defects in the plate. A plate cut perpendicular to the axis, and with surfaces accurately parallel and plane, when placed perpendicular to the incident ray, could give but one value for the rotation angle. None of the plates examined fulfilled these two conditions accurately, and in some of them the divergencies were considerable. In all of them the surfaces are inclined at a small angle to each other, so that the thickness in different parts of the same plate is perceptibly different. In the case of the plate 50.8 the difference amounted to some six one-thousandths of a millimeter, or about eight-tenths of one per cent. of the whole value. In the plate 98.8 it amounted to nearly twelve one-thousandths of a millimeter, or nearly the same percentage of the total thickness as in the case of 50.8. In 96.0 it was four one-thousandths of a millimeter.

As the rotation is proportional to the thickness, it is evident that the value of the rotation angle would be different in different parts of the plate, and that in all instruments using a divided field for the indicator, as a bi-quartz or a half-shadow arrangement, the value would be affected by the position of the thicker and thinner portions relatively to the two halves of the field.

Another cause of variation is to be found in the fact that the crystalline axis of the plate does not lie in a line perpendicular to the surface, and thus is not parallel to the ray traversing the plate. The effect of this is that the ray issuing from the crystal is no longer plane-polarized, but is polarized elliptically. This causes a variation of the rotation, of such a character that it will increase it in one position of the plate and diminish in another position, such as would be found by turning the plate 90°

* C. R., Tom. 83, 1876, p. 819.

† Sitzungsab. Akad. der Wissenschaften, Wien. Bd. LXXIV, p. 213.

‡ Landolt. Das Opt. Drehungsvermögen Organ. Substanzen, p. 41.

rees about its axis. All of the plates showed this effect somewhat, but in 99.1 and 1 it was very slight. It was especially marked in 96.

As in all cases, both the defects mentioned above co existed in the same plate, though in different degrees the results found for the separate plates do not follow the same law for the various positions of the plate relatively to the plane of polarization of the incident ray; and as remarked above the value obtained for the same position on a plate would vary somewhat with the instrument employed for the measurement, especially in the case of light polarized elliptically.

For these reasons, the value of the rotation obtained in any single case would be without significance unless referred to the position of the plate, and the mean value of the rotation for a particular plate would be of little practical use in determining its value in the saccharimeter as it is ordinarily used, since it would necessitate for its application the making of numerous series of tedious measurements.

IV.

In consequence of the want of satisfactory agreement between the results obtained from the measurements of the thickness and those derived from the rotation, dependent upon the variations in the form of the plates, a method was adopted which, though requiring a great number of laborious determinations for each plate, had the advantage of furnishing values under conditions similar to those which prevail in their practical use with the saccharimeter, and of indicating a means of securing for each one a constant and accurate value. A saccharimeter of the same form as that used in the laboratories of the United States appraiser's offices was employed, which had been constructed in the atelier of Dr. Scheibler, of Berlin. As the value of the divisions of the scale of the instrument, and its adjustment, must be accurately known, a direct determination was made of different points of the scale, by comparison with the values of columns of different lengths, and different degrees of concentration, of solutions of pure sugar in distilled water.

(1) Preparation of pure sugar. A quantity of crystallized sugar candy was dissolved in about one-half its weight of distilled water, and the hot solution was filtered. Absolute alcohol was added to the sirup thus obtained, and the mixture stirred until precipitation was complete. A small quantity of distilled water was then added to dissolve the finer portions of the precipitate, and after a very brief interval the liquid was poured off, leaving the sugar in a finely granulated condition, facilitating thorough washing. This was then transferred to a clean filter and washed, first with alcohol containing a small proportion of water, and finally with copious fusions of absolute alcohol. After draining the sugar was thoroughly dried at a gentle heat.

(2) The sugar flasks. Four sugar flasks of the kind ordinarily used and of the nominal capacity of 100 cubic centimeters were used. Their actual capacity when filled to the mark with distilled water was determined by means of the balance, the weighing being corrected for the reduction to a vacuum and for the temperature of the water. The values found showed that the flasks had been graduated without applying these corrections. The capacity of the flasks having been thus carefully determined, the amount of sugar to be used with each one was computed, applying the reduction to the weight in a vacuum, and on the basis of 26.048 grams of sugar to 100 cubic centimeters of distilled water at 17.5° C. The weight thus determined, or a suitable fraction of it, was used in the subsequent experiments.

(3) The sugar tubes. The tubes accompanying the instrument were found to be inaccurate, the 200^{mm} tube being too long by about 0.25^{mm}, and the 100^{mm} tube having its ends oblique to the axis and not parallel. The latter was of brass and was remedied by cutting out the brass tube and substituting one of glass, and then both tubes were carefully ground to the accurate length of 200^{mm} and 100^{mm}, respectively, by comparison with an accurate standard meter bar, and great care was taken to make the ends flat and perpendicular to the axis.

(4) Determination of the scale values of the Scheibler instrument. Standard solutions having been prepared, under the conditions above described, the tubes were filled and the values determined with the saccharimeter at a temperature of 20° C., one varying from this so slightly as to make correction unnecessary. The scale of the instrument was found to be sensibly correct at 100.0; at 50.0 it read too high by 0.08 division, and at 37.5 too high by 0.05 division. These corrections were applied in the measurements of the quartz plates. Other points of the scale were verified in the same manner. The results for the tubes in the different cases were checked by measuring the rotations with the Laurent instrument, and computing the corresponding values with a very satisfactory agreement in each case.

V. Measurements and results.

The results obtained in the previous work had shown very clearly that the value of a quartz plate is a function of its position relatively to the plane of polarization of

the incident light. It became necessary, therefore, to determine whether the number accompanying each plate fell within the range of the variations in its value in different positions. The method of procedure was as follows: The tube holding the plate was placed in the instrument, the quartz being toward the light; that is, away from the observer. The pin, or the number stamped or engraved on the tube, served as a mark for the position. The mark being at a certain point, a series of readings was made, never less than five, often ten or twenty, then the tube was turned about its axis through an angle of 45° , and the operation repeated. The value of the plate was thus derived from a very large number of readings. The means of the results thus obtained were then used to plot a curve showing the variation, and this was used to determine the proper position of the tube and quartz plate in actual use. The results obtained with each plate are given in the following paragraphs. It is to be understood that in every case the tube carrying the quartz plate is so placed that the latter is toward the end of the instrument at which the light enters:

50.8.—This is the broken plate, and it is understood that it is no longer in use. From its fragmentary condition the proper position is not easily assigned, but if the line drawn between the opposite angles in the direction of its greatest length is placed vertically, and then the top is turned about 45° toward the left of the observer, it will have very nearly the value 50.8. The plate is strongly wedge-shaped, and its value may vary from about 50.6 to nearly 51.0 in different positions.

54.5.—This plate has the value 54.5 when the pin upon the tube is at the top; that is, so that the diameter of the tube passing through the pin is vertical. This plate is also very variable, the range being two-tenths of a scale division when it is turned through 180° about its axis.

96.0.—This plate has the value of 96.0 when placed with the mark at the top and turned about 20° to the right of the observer. It will have the same value if the tube is reversed, with the quartz plate nearest the observer, and the mark at the top in a vertical diameter. This plate has well-marked elliptical polarization, showing that it is not cut perpendicularly to the crystalline axis, and its value may vary through a range of some two and a half tenths of a scale division, for 180° change of position, from 95.95 to nearly 96.2.

98.8.—This has the value 98.8 when placed with the pin at the top of the tube in a vertical diameter. Its variation is less than the preceding, amounting to about one and a third tenths of a scale division for 180° change of position, or from 98.67 to 98.8.

99.1.—This plate was not mounted. The mark used in fixing its position is the larger of the two nicks at the edge, and it must be placed with the side having this nick nearest the light. Some minute marks made with a diamond near it will serve to distinguish it. The plate should be placed with the mark at the top and turned about 20° toward the right of the observer, from a position in a vertical diameter. The number 99.1 is the minimum value of the plate, and it may change to a little more than 99.2 as the plate is turned 180° around its axis. The mean value of the plate for all positions is very nearly 99.16.

99.4.—This plate has the value 99.15, corresponding with the marked value, when the mark is placed at the bottom in a vertical diameter. This is very nearly its maximum value. With the mark at the top its value is 98.92, which is nearly the minimum rate. The mean value of the plate for all positions is nearly 99.05.

The values above given are for the temperature of 20.0° C., the standard temperature for observations of this kind. If the quartz plates are used at temperatures differing considerably from this, corresponding corrections must be applied.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR W. WRIGHT, *Chairman.*
EDWARD S. DANA,
CHARLES S. HASTINGS,
Committee.

The WITNESS. I was directed, in September, 1885, by reason of certain differences which were shown to exist in comparative tests between Boston and New York, to proceed to Boston and ascertain the cause of such difference. I went there, and, on consultation with the expert there employed, found that the quartz plate or standard used in the adjustment of his instrument was not correctly marked. We both agreed that there was something wrong about that plate; that it was about six-tenths per cent. higher than it was actually marked. I then recommended that he be furnished with a new standard quartz plate, the value to be marked plainly on the plate, assuming that the possible interchange of wrappers on which the mark was placed originally had caused the difficulty. I was directed to purchase such a plate and send it to him. I procured

one of the value of 99-1-2, meaning 99, 1 and two-tenths. The experts at Boston interpreted that to mean 99 and a half, or five-tenths, and so reported to him. I called his attention to the error at once, assuring him that the plate was mounted in Germany, where vulgar fractions are never used; that it was used to adjust the value of instruments the scale of which was divided into tenths; that it was in exact agreement with the plate in use at the laboratory of the port of New York, the value of which was 99 and one-tenth. He insisted, however, that his valuation of 99 and five-tenths was correct, and continued to adjust his instrument to that valuation up to the 1st of April. The attention of the Department had at that time been called to the matter. I had reported it repeatedly, but had received no consideration. I had reported these facts, that the mistake occurred in Boston. Shortly after the 1st of April the Department directed the appraiser at the port of Boston to adopt a lower valuation of that plate, and re-adjust his instrument in accordance therewith. This is, perhaps, outside of the inquiry here. I was going to allude to the fact that the importers at Boston had made claim to the Department for reliquidation of all invoices for the error made in that way, but that may not be necessary to state.

Q. You may state it.—A. Then I will state that as the fact, and in so doing the Department had acknowledged the error committed by the expert in Boston, and the report of the National Academy of Sciences, which was before them last December, shows that error to have been $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the minimum value of that plate being 98.92 per cent., the maximum value being 99.15 per cent., and the mean value being 99 and a little less than five-tenths per cent. The minimum value is the only value that should be assumed in using that plate, the principle being to give the merchant the benefit of any doubt there may be in the matter, and it should therefore have been valued at not above 99, although its marked value was 99-1-2, but as a matter of fact it was valued at 99.5. The error in the tests of sugar made at Boston during that time has been one-half of 1 per cent.

Q. Your testimony, then, as I understand it, is that it has been established that the error did occur at Boston, and that that fact has been recognized by the Department?—A. I so understand it.

Q. Was this error the sole cause of the discrepancy, as you understand, it between Boston and New York?—A. No, sir; I found on a recent visit to Boston that there was another source of error caused by the delay in testing samples. I find that the same system of prompt work does not prevail there or did not prevail as it does here, but there is frequently a delay of several days between the time of the taking of the sample and its test. That is of sufficient account, in my judgment, for another one-half of 1 per cent. difference in tests. But there is also another reason for the difference which is set forth in the report I have made on the subject, and that is that a higher grade of sugars are imported at Boston than at New York, and proportionately a very much larger amount of sugars of commercially low grades come to New York than go to the port of Boston. The conditions of the market give that fact.

Q. Is this statement of the low grade sugars received at the ports of New York and Boston during the six months ending January 31, 1888, a correct statement [handing a paper to the witness]?—A. Yes, sir; that is one of the exhibits to the report I submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a correct statement; yes, sir.

Senator SPOONER. This table may be made a part of the record.

The paper referred to is as follows :

EXHIBIT B.—*Comparative statement of low-grade sugars received at the ports of New York and Boston during the six months ending January 31, 1888.*

	Test.	New York.	Boston.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Molasses, sugars..... hogsheads..	81-92	5, 124, 800	51, 74
Do..... bags..	81-92	35, 105, 700	146, 10
Pernambuco, Brazil..... do..	85-88	58, 601, 100	2, 102, 00
Maceo, Brazil..... do..	85-80	.....	1, 905, 45
Marenheim, Brazil..... do..	81-84	3, 370, 800	.....
Bahia, Brazil..... do..	81-84	17, 424, 300	.....
Rio Grande, Brazil..... do..	84-85	5, 103, 300	.....
Aricaçu, Brazil..... do..	80-82	600, 000	.....
Matolim, Brazil..... do..	78-82	1, 582, 500	.....
Beet-root seconds..... do..	86-92	5, 003, 240	.....
Total.....	.....	131, 916, 740	4, 271, 75

Excess of sugars of the above grades imported at New York, 127 643,990 pounds.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Is there anything further upon that point which you would like to state?—A. I understood from Assistant Secretary Maynard that that was the sole ground for my removal.

Q. Has an investigation been made, to your knowledge, by the Department into this alleged ground for your removal?—A. The only investigation of which I have any knowledge in relation to this matter was that conducted by Mr. Byrne some nine months previous to my removal. There have been some inquiries made by special agents, but no investigation that I know of.

Q. No investigation at which you have been permitted to be heard?—A. None whatever.

Q. Or in which you have been permitted to participate?—A. There has been no investigation of that character.

Q. You were removed from office, were you?—A. Yes, sir; I was removed on the 1st of April, notice of my removal having been sent to me on the 23d of March.

Q. Who took your place?—A. My place is at present filled, and was filled immediately, by the expert formerly employed at Boston, Mr. J. F. Leary.

Q. Is that the expert under whose administration this error you have spoken of occurred?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the expert to whom you allude in your testimony?—A. Yes, sir; as to this difference in tests between Boston and New York. He is now discharging the duties and is in charge of the testing of sugar at the port of New York.

Q. Is the testing that is now being made at Boston carried on in accordance with the principles suggested or recommended by you?—A. I was informed that the appraiser of the port of Boston had been directed to lower the instrument and adopt the lower standard of value for the quartz plate used in the adjustment of this instrument, and such course I suppose has been followed by the expert.

Q. To what do you attribute your removal from office, if you have an opinion on the subject?—A. As I have said, I was informed by Assistant Secretary Maynard that politics had nothing to do with my removal; that it was solely on the ground that there was discrimination against the port of Boston in the matter of testing sugars. I consider

at the misrepresentations made in this report of Agent Byrne have undoubtedly misled the Department in that particular. Certainly my removal was not justified on any ground of good administration, and the only conclusion I am left to is that it may have been on the ground of politics; I have no opinion about that.

Q. Do you know John A. Sherer?—A. He is my brother.

Q. Was he in the civil service of the Government here?—A. His position was that of examiner in the damage division of the appraiser's department.

Q. When was he appointed?—A. In January, 1880, six months prior to myself.

Q. Was he removed from office?—A. Yes, sir; he was removed at the same time I was, on the 1st of April.

Q. Do you know whether he was removed upon charges or not?—A. There were no charges whatever.

Q. Do you know anything about the reasons which prevailed to secure his removal?—A. I know nothing of the reasons which secured his removal; the only inference I can draw is the fact that he was my brother.

Q. Was he connected in any way with the sugar laboratory?—A. In no way whatever.

Q. How did you ascertain here that your removal was contemplated by the Department?—A. The first intimation I received was, as I have stated, from Mr. McMullen. I have had also indirect information that there had been submitted to Mr. McMullen a list of fifteen names of employes of the sugar division and laboratory for removal, and that my name was on that list.

Q. Do you know by whom the list was submitted and transmitted to Mr. McMullen?—A. I was told that it had been submitted to him by Assistant Secretary Maynard.

Q. Do you know what names the list contained?—A. I do not remember them.

Q. Does this paper contain a list of the names so far as you know? We will call it the "black list" for the purpose of identifying it in the testimony hereafter [handing a paper to the witness].—A. There are nine names certainly there that I remember as having been stated to me as being on that list, and I presume the others were on there too. I was not particularly interested in the matter beyond the fact that my own name and my brother's name and that of one or two employes of the sugar division and laboratory were upon it, and I do not know that the entire list was ever shown to me. I was simply told that there were three or four names on the list.

Senator SPOONER. The list may be printed in the record.

The paper referred to is as follows:

MAYNARD'S BLACK LIST.

Edward Sherer.	A. P. Cole.	William C. Jacobs.
John A. Sherer.	Adam G. Mundy.	James S. Dale.
Robert E. Bowne.	Frederick Leimbach.	Peter Twamley.
Gottfried Landmann.	Patrick T. Rahl.	Thomas G. MacQuaide.

By Senator SPOONER;

Q. How many of the men named in the foregoing list were removed; was Edward Sherer removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. John A. Sherer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Robert E. Bowne?—A. He was not removed; his salary was reduced from \$2,500 to \$2,000.

Q. Gotfried Landsmann?—A. He was not removed.

Q. A. P. Cole?—A. He was not removed.

Q. Adam G. Mundy?—A. I do not think he was removed.

Q. Frederick Leimbach?—A. No, sir; he was not removed.

Q. Patrick T. Rahl?—A. No, sir. I think there were but four removed; I think Rahl was not removed.

Q. William O. Jacobs?—A. He was not removed.

Q. Who is Jacobs?—A. He is a son of ex-State Senator Jacobs, of Brooklyn; I believe he was a sugar examiner.

Q. James S. Dale?—A. He was removed.

Q. Peter Twamley?—A. I do not think he was removed.

Q. Thomas G. McQuaide?—A. Yes, sir; he was removed.

Q. Do you know whether Fredrick Leimbach was at any time removed or any action taken affirmative in its nature in his case?—A. I understood that he went to Washington, knowing that his name was on the list (I am not sure it was Leimbach), and saw the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury with some friend or connection of his who was there, and who had informed him that his name was on the list.

Q. Who was the friend?—A. I have understood it was the brother-in-law of Mr. Leimbach. The friend was Congressman Cummings; I think he was the friend who interfered in his behalf.

Q. Was it Congressman Cummings or Congressman Campbell?—A. I understood it was Congressman Cummings, but it may have been Congressman Campbell.

Q. Your understanding was that it was proposed to remove him and that some member of Congress intervened to secure his retention?—A. That was my understanding of it.

Q. He was not removed?—A. No, sir; he was not removed.

Q. Do you know anything about the action of the Department as to the removal of Jacobs, if any was taken?—A. I was told that when the attention of Assistant Secretary Maynard was called to the name of Jacobs that he erased that name from the list.

Q. On what ground, if you know?—A. On the ground that he was the son of an ex-Democratic State senator; that is the way I was informed about it.

Q. Who called the Secretary's attention to the fact, if you know?—A. I was told that Mr. McMullen had called the attention of the Secretary to the fact.

Q. To the fact of the political connection of Jacobs?—A. Yes, sir; he incidentally remarked who Mr. Jacobs was, and thereupon that name was erased from the list.

Q. Do you know Daniel J. Moore, assistant appraiser?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in regard to this list of contemplated removals?—A. I did.

Q. When was it?—A. A day or two after Mr. McMullen's return from Washington.

Q. What was the substance of it?—A. In talking of the matter Mr. Moore said to me that he had seen a copy of this list. I asked him in regard to the names on it, and he told me of three or four names which I have remembered were on the list.

Q. Anything else?—A. I do not remember; the matter was a subject of conversation pretty generally.

Q. Do you recollect who showed that list to Mr. Moore, if you were informed?—A. I do not think he informed me who showed him that list. I know that he told me that he had seen it, and, in fact, had a copy of it.

Q. Did Mr. Moore undertake to give you any of the conversation reported by Mr. McMullen to have passed between him and Assistant Secretary Maynard?—A. I suppose Mr. Moore thought that Mr. McMullen had communicated to me more of that conversation than he had and therefore Mr. Moore felt freer to speak of it to me than he otherwise would have done, and, as a matter of fact, he did communicate to me a good deal of that conversation.

Q. What did he say to you the conversation was about?—A. The portions of it that impressed themselves upon my mind were, first, this matter in relation to the striking out of the name of Jacobs from the list; that Mr. Maynard said to Mr. McMullen that those men must be removed, and Mr. McMullen had protested that they were all efficient and faithful officers and should not be removed.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Who was it that told Mr. McMullen that?—A. Assistant Secretary Maynard told him that.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You may proceed.—A. And that attention was incidentally called to the fact that Mr. Jacobs's name was on the list and that he was a son of ex-Senator Jacobs, and Mr. Maynard said he was not aware of that fact and immediately erased the name.

Q. That you have testified to before. What else was there in the conversation?—A. The only other point that struck me with any particular force was the statement that Mr. Maynard made to Mr. McMullen, "Do you know that this is the third year of President Cleveland's administration and yet there are a great many Republicans in your office?"

Q. Did Mr. Moore repeat that to you as a part of the conversation reported by Mr. McMullen to have taken place between him and the Assistant Secretary?—A. My impression is that I got that from Mr. Moore, but this was a subject of general conversation before and I got some parts from one source and some from another; I really would not like to say that Mr. Moore told me that.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You are a Republican, are you not?—A. Yes, sir; I am.

Q. You have been turned out of office by this Democratic administration?—A. Yes; I have been removed from office by the present administration.

Q. Do you think you were treated well when you were removed?—A. I think that the Secretary of the Treasury labored under a misapprehension of the facts in my case. I do not think that he has understood at all what the real facts were. I still believe if the Secretary of the Treasury understood this matter and was not deceived by these misleading reports from special agents that he would make an investigation that would give me a fair hearing and exonerate me, and such an investigation could only result in my re-instatement.

Q. You want to be re-instated, then?—A. I still have faith enough in humanity to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury would take that course if he thoroughly understood the situation.

Q. And therefore you want to be re-instated?—A. Undoubtedly, I want to be re-instated.

Q. Then I will ask you a question: Do you think you were treated badly in your removal?—A. I certainly think my removal was not justifi-

fiable. I consider that I have been removed on the imputation that I am either dishonest or incompetent. I think I have not been allowed an opportunity to meet the charges which have been made against me and which have resulted in my removal. I have given you the reason. I think the Secretary has been misled in this matter, or he would have given me such an opportunity.

Q. All that being told, do you think you were treated badly in your removal?—A. I certainly do.

Q. Then do you feel very comfortable about it?—A. I feel as a man naturally would who labors under an imputation affecting his character and his ability. In appearing before this committee I have come under subpoena, but of course I may say not as an unwilling witness, because I have thought I might have an opportunity to obtain some sort of a vindication in the matter. . But I do not come here from any feeling of revenge and have no animus against the Secretary of the Treasury or the Treasury Department, I assure you, but I believe that the Secretary and the Department have been totally misled in this matter.

Q. And you want to be re-instated to that office?—A. Yes, for the vindication it would give me.

Q. As a Republican having held office under a Democratic administration for more than three years, do you not think you have been pretty well treated?—A. If the sole purpose of office-holding is to reward politicians, if I was put in that office because I was a Republican, your assumption would perhaps be fair.

Q. You were put in there when you were a Republican and by a Republican administration, were you not?—A. I was requested to accept that office, and I did so at some pecuniary sacrifice. My income from my business was larger than my salary. I took it as a matter of professional pride, and was solicited to take it. No friend of mine used any influence in my behalf whatever. I never solicited it myself nor was it solicited for me. I did not know that such an office was in existence five days before I was appointed to it.

Q. You made a sacrifice pecuniarily to accept it?—A. I did.

Q. And now you want to make another pecuniary sacrifice to get it back?—A. I feel that my vindication from the charge on which I was removed would be most complete by my re-instatement.

Q. Where did you ever see the charge that Agent Byrne referred to in which he implicated both you and the then Assistant Secretary, now the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sugar ring here?—A. Mr. Byrne, in conversation with Dr. H. M. Baker, a chemist in the employ of the Government laboratory, told him that he considered Assistant Secretary Fairchild as implicated in this ring, and for that reason he would not go to Mr. Fairchild in regard to the investigation, and that he had so told Mr. Maynard; and we can only account for Mr. Fairchild's permitting this investigation to be conducted by Agent Byrne on the ground that such implication had been made by Agent Byrne, and therefore he felt it was best to give him full swing.

Q. That is your inference?—A. Yes, sir; it is my inference and the inference of a great many others.

Q. Let us keep the inferences separate from the facts. Then you never saw any charge made by Agent Byrne implicating Secretary Fairchild in the sugar ring here?—A. I was never permitted to see Agent Byrne's report at all. I asked Mr. Maynard to submit that report to Mr. McMullen and give those implicated in the charges made by Agent Byrne an opportunity to meet them, but I was told that such a course would be impracticable.

Q. You were told that by whom?—A. By Assistant Secretary Maynard.

Q. Had Mr. McMullen asked to see the report and been refused?—A. I so understood.

Q. From whom?—A. I think from Mr. McMullen.

Q. Are you sure of that?—A. That was my understanding.

Q. That Mr. McMullen told you he had asked to see that report of Agent Byrne and been refused?—A. That was my understanding. I know that Mr. Moore, the assistant appraiser of the sugar division, wrote a letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury asking that the report be referred to him.

Q. How do you know that?—A. He told me so.

Q. You did not see the letter?—A. I may have seen the letter; I will not be sure.

Q. But did you?—A. I am confident that Mr. Moore told me that he wrote such a letter.

Q. But you did not see it?—A. I do not know whether I did or not.

Q. Who told you about that black-list of fifteen names of persons who were down for decapitation?—A. That came to me, as I told you, indirectly.

Q. Through whom?—A. My first information of it, I think, was from my brother.

Q. The one who was removed at the same time you were?—A. Yes, sir. It came, as I told you, indirectly, and it was confirmed by the statement of Mr. Moore. I am therefore in doubt as to the exact source from which I heard it.

Q. What did Mr. Moore tell you?—A. That he had a copy of it in his desk, and that those fifteen persons were to be removed.

Q. But only four of them were removed.—A. As a matter of fact only four were removed.

Q. Whoever told you that, then, was a bad guesser, was he not?—A. I flatter myself that my interview with Assistant Secretary Maynard had determined him for the time, or had prevented his acting upon it. From questions which Mr. Maynard submitted to me while I was in Washington I understood those fifteen names were the names of men all of whom were implicated by charges in Agent Byrne's report.

Q. That you understood when you were in Washington?—A. Yes, sir; that I understood.

Q. When you were in Washington?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who told you that?—A. No one told me that.

Q. How did you understand it, then?—A. Because they were for the most part the names of sugar examiners and samplers and experts employed in the laboratory, all of whom had been witnesses before Agent Byrne in his investigation and were connected with that work. It was an assumption of mine.

Q. In order that we may understand exactly what value attaches to your language, I would like to know whether you mean, when you say you "understood" a thing, that you inferred it without anybody having told you anything about it?—A. The fact that these men were connected with the classification of sugars, and the fact that Agent Byrne's report was entirely upon that subject, and the fact that Assistant Secretary Maynard, during my interview in which I alluded to this whole list and said I understood my name was on the list with a number of others for removal, all I said in regard to these men, having in mind those I knew to be on the list, that I considered they were all faithful

and efficient officers, and "if your action is guided by conclusions based on that report of Agent Byrne you are making a very serious error," and the circumstances justify me in the assumption that these men were men implicated by that report—I knew that some of them were.

Q. So that when you said you understood this in Washington you meant to be understood as saying that you inferred it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who told you about Leimbach getting himself retained by the interference of Congressman Cummings?—A. I do not know where I got that information.

Q. Who told you about Jacobs being retained because Assistant Secretary Maynard's attention was called to the fact that he was a son of an ex-Democratic senator of New York?—A. My impression is that that statement was made to me by Mr. Moore.

Q. Are you positive Mr. Moore told you that?—A. I think I can say that that is to the best of my recollection. This was a general matter of conversation.

Q. Whether it was fair treatment to you or not, and whether there was any warrant or justification for the action or not, is it not a fact that you were removed from the office you held because of the Treasury Department having been advised that you were implicated in a sugar ring that was engaged in undervaluing the sugars which came into this port?—A. In the face of the Secretary's statement to me that there was nothing in the charges which brought about my removal affecting my character or my ability, it would perhaps hardly be fair for me to assume that he would be willing to say that that was the reason why I was removed.

Q. You have been very liberal in your inferences heretofore in your testimony. Now I wish you would go one step further and infer on thing more for me. Did you not infer and did you not believe, and did you not believe this minute, that you were removed from office because the Treasury Department (whether rightly or wrongly) had been induced to conclude that you were mixed up in a sugar ring here and undervaluing the cargoes of sugar that came into this port?—A. I do not know.

Q. I asked you if you believed, and whether you believe now, that that was the reason or basis of the action of the Department?—A. Undoubtedly the Secretary's action was based, as I have told you before, upon misrepresentations and lying statements; but I never have seen this report of Agent Byrne and I do not know what that report is. I hoped that report would be produced before this committee. I wanted it to see the light of day. I have courted the fullest and freest investigation of every official act of mine while I have been in the Government service.

Senator BLACKBURN. It is in the power of the committee to put the report into the record if it wants to.

The WITNESS. I wish that report could be published; it is just what I ask for in this matter—to be allowed to meet whatever charge or complaint is made in that report.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. I understand you state positively that in conversation with Assistant Secretary Maynard, at Washington, when you went there to have an interview with him concerning your removal, he stated to you that there were no charges in the Department against you affecting your character?—A. Or my ability; that statement was made distinctly by Mr. Maynard, and he then went on to recite as I told you before.

Q. I understand you to say that you accepted this position at a pecuniary loss to yourself?—A. That is true.

Q. And without solicitation upon your part or on your behalf?—A. I have made that statement; yes, sir.

Q. That you were appointed because you were a chemist, and not because you were a Republican?—A. I was appointed because I was a sugar chemist.

Q. That you took the place as a matter of professional pride, and that your complaint now is that you have been removed unfairly and without an investigation which gave you a hearing, and in such a manner as to leave an unjust imputation upon your professional and official character?—A. That is the sole cause of complaint which I have.

Q. Do you know at whose solicitation you were appointed, or how you happened to be appointed?—A. I was appointed by Secretary Sherman; at the request of Secretary Sherman the appraiser nominated me for the position. My impression is that the special agents of the Treasury Department who knew of my services in connection with the Baltimore trial had something to do with the matter of my appointment.

Q. Was Mr. Moore present at your interview with Assistant Secretary Maynard?—A. No, sir; Mr. Moore was not present at that interview.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. How long has Mr. McMullen, the present appraiser, been employed in one capacity or another in the custom-house in this city?—A. My impression is for thirty or forty years.

Q. He is not a new appointee under this administration, then?—A. Except to his present position of appraiser.

Q. He was promoted to that position?—A. Yes, sir; he was promoted.

TESTIMONY OF GIDEON E. MOORE.

GIDEON E. MOORE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your name, age, residence and occupation.—A. Gideon E. Moore; I am forty-five years of age; by occupation an analytical and consulting chemist; I reside in the city of New York.

Q. Have you ever been employed in your professional capacity by the Treasury Department? If yes, state under what circumstances and how so employed.—A. I was retained by the Treasury Department to investigate the question of the artificial coloring of imported sugars, and was the leading expert for the Government at the sugar trials at Baltimore and New York; I had charge of the arrangement and presentation of the scientific branch of the case for the Government.

Q. Are you personally acquainted with Mr. Edward Sherer, late chemist in charge of the United States laboratory at the port of New York? If yes, state what you know of his personal character and qualifications for the position he held under the Government.—A. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Sherer and know him to be a man of the very highest character. I have always considered his appointment to the position that he has held the best that could be made, and considered him thoroughly qualified for it in every respect.

Q. Have you ever examined the standards used by Mr. Sherer in the adjustment of the polariscopes in use at the United States laboratory?

If yes, state the result of such examination and your opinion of the degree of accuracy of the work of sugar analysis as conducted in the said laboratory under Mr. Sherer's administration.—A. I have examined the standards in use at the Government laboratory. I found them to be strictly correct. The work of sugar analysis performed there has always been, in my opinion, of the highest degree of accuracy.

TESTIMONY OF H. J. ABBOTT.

H. J. ABBOTT, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence?—A. I am forty-two years of age, and reside in Brooklyn.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a sugar expert.

Q. Have you held any position in the civil service of the Government?—A. I have been about ten years engaged for the Government as a sugar expert, and am now under suspension.

Q. When did you first enter the service?—A. About 1878.

Q. When were you suspended?—A. About the 8th of May, 1888.

Q. How long have you been a sugar expert and chemist?—A. It is about twenty years since I first went into the business.

Q. You are a chemist?—A. Only a sugar chemist; I am not, outside of sugar.

Q. Do you know Mr. Sherer?—A. I do.

Q. What is your opinion of him as to his competency in his specialty?—A. I think he is first class in every respect.

Q. Who took his place under the Government?—A. A man from Boston, Mr. J. T. Leary.

Q. Have you had any opportunity to know his qualifications for the position he holds?—A. I was sent to Boston to take his place on the 1st of April.

Q. And have had occasion to know what his methods were and his degree of qualification for the duties of his position?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know if he had any knowledge of the use of the polariscope prior to his entrance into the service?—A. He did not have. I instructed him in the use of the polariscope.

Q. When?—A. In 1879.

Q. What was the result of your investigation of his methods at Boston?—A. I found, in the first place, that the instrument there was from five-tenths to six-tenths too high, and I found that the apparatus used was in a bad condition generally and their methods primitive, which would give a high test in their manner of working. Their flasks were very dirty, and contained a great deal of stuff which occupied the place which sugar and water should have done.

Q. You had an opportunity to know in what estimate his work was held by his assistants, the appraisers at Boston?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State as to that, if you please?—A. They thought his work was right.

Q. Did you report the result of your investigation to the Department?—A. No, sir; I did not report the result of my investigation. When I found the mistake, I went to work and tested the instrument in Boston. I made three tests of it by pure sugar, which showed that the instrument was from five-tenths to six-tenths too high. I then made a comparison with an outside quartz plate which belonged to a sugar

refiner there, and called in his man to verify it. I made first a reduction, that is, a subtraction from my readings, and afterwards he lowered the instrument one-half per cent.

Q. Did you have any conversation with the appraiser at Boston regarding this difference between New York and Boston?—A. Yes, sir. He was very much excited over it when he knew that I pronounced the instrument too high, and declared at the time that he knew all about the business and did not want any nonsense from me.

Q. Who sent you there?—A. The Secretary of the Treasury—that is, Mr. McMullen, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Did you make a report to Mr. McMullen when you returned?—A. On my return I did; a verbal report.

Q. You have no means of knowing, I suppose, whether that was communicated to the Department at Washington?—A. No, sir. I went there about the 3d of April, and I continued to do my work as I thought was right. I told the appraiser at Boston that I should do what I thought was right, whether it pleased him or not. About the 28th of the month I was ordered to report back to New York, and a Dr. Battershaw, a chemist here, was ordered to take my place in Boston. I came back to New York, and was ordered to go to work under Mr. Leary. I worked there one day, and then had orders to report back to Boston, orders which came from the Secretary of the Treasury. I had a letter from Mr. McMullen which quoted that authority. I went back to Boston about the 3d of May (the present month), and presented the appraiser my letter. He refused to recognize me. He said he did not believe the Secretary had sent me back to Boston, and refused to allow me to go to work. He said he did not propose to allow Mr. McMullen to run the port of Boston; that they were honest in Boston, and did not propose to have the Boston standard brought down to the New York standard.

Q. Did he refer by that to the honesty of the polariscopic test?—A. To every kind of honesty, I suppose; I could not understand exactly what he meant; I had to draw my own inference as to that.

Q. I will put this question to you, which has been handed to me: Were you informed by the appraiser or Mr. Leary's assistant that sugars had been tested for duty at the port of Boston without any deduction for the excessive valuation of the standard or quartz plate used in adjusting the polariscope?—A. I was so informed by the appraiser and assistants.

Q. Had there been any allowance made for a higher setting of the polariscope over and above the erroneous valuation of the quartz plate?—A. I judge not from what they said.

Q. What is your opinion as to Mr. Leary's capacity and competency as an expert to discharge properly the duties of the position which he holds?—A. Judging from the manner in which the work was done in Boston and the erroneous value that he put on the quartz plate I should say that he was incompetent.

Q. Were you informed that the Department had instructed the appraiser at Boston to adopt a lower valuation for the quartz plate or standard than had been given to it by Mr. Leary or his assistant after your arrival at that port?—A. I heard outside that he had a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury directing him to value the plate at 90¢. I went to him the next day and asked him if such was the fact. He said he had some kind of a letter from the Department in regard to the matter, but he did not understand it.

Q. Have you reason to suppose that your action or the investigation

which you made at Boston brought about the enmity of the appraiser there towards you?—A. I have.

Q. You have been suspended pending an investigation?—A. I have been suspended by recommendation.

Q. Upon what charges?—A. On the charge of ungentlemanly language towards the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Is that charge a true one?—A. It is not true.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What is the compensation of the office that you hold?—A. Two thousand dollars a year.

Q. You have been in that office since 1878?—A. I went in there in 1878 as special inspector, employed by the Treasury Department as an expert in sugar, at the time of the colored sugar controversy.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. You do not attribute your suspension to any political reasons, do you?—A. I have no reason to think so now; I have no evidence of that fact.

Q. When did you first reach the conclusion that Mr. Leary was an incompetent man for the office that he holds?—A. When I arrived at Boston and ascertained the manner in which the work was being done there.

Q. When was that?—A. That was about the 3d of April last; it was when I first went there.

Q. Did you make any report of that fact?—A. No written report, no sir; I was not asked for a report.

Q. Who was it that told you that the appraiser had a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury such as you have just described?—A. Examiner Keise told me, one of the examiners employed at the port of Boston. He told me that one afternoon on the street as I was going out of the appraiser's office.

Q. Is there an investigation pending during which you are suspended from the duties of the office?—A. There has been an investigation.

Q. Has any conclusion been reached?—A. I do not know that.

Q. You have not been informed?—A. No, sir; I have not been.

Q. You have not been discharged permanently from the service?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are still under a suspension order?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I think you stated, in answer to a question by Senator Spooner substantially, that you thought this order of suspension because of ungentlemanly language towards the Secretary of the Treasury came because of the disagreement between you and the appraiser at Boston?—A. I think that was the cause of the charge, yes, sir.

Q. The only difference between you and him was that you were insisting upon a lower classification of the sugars imported at that port?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That has been the quarrel between Boston and New York all the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you took the view of the New York examiner here and insisted upon lowering the standard to the rate of impost duty upon sugar at Boston?—A. I do not think I took his view at all; I did not know the condition of affairs until I got there.

Q. Dr. Sherer has testified that the instruments there were five-tenths too high and you lowered them?—A. Yes, sir; I lowered them, but not because of his opinion or the opinion of any one else.

Q. But you concur with him in the conclusion he stated?—A. Yes sir.

Q. And the difference between you and those who brought about your suspension, you think, is because you were insisting on a lower standard in Boston than they were willing to adopt?—A. I think that is the cause of their making the charges against me.

Q. What experience had you as sugar expert prior to 1878?—A. An experience of about eight or ten years.

Q. Then you have been engaged in it since 1868?—A. Yes, sir; at that time in sugar refineries.

Q. You never had been in the employment of the Government prior to 1878?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK LEIMBACH.

FREDERICK LEIMBACH, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am fifty-six years of age, and live in New York.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a sugar sampler at present.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that business?—A. In the appraiser's department going on the ninth year now.

Q. You are now in the service?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. In 1880.

Q. Did you at any time learn within the last three years that your name was on the list of persons proposed to be dropped from the civil service of the Government?—A. I heard some rumors of it.

Q. What action did you take, if any, to prevent your dismissal?—A. From the account which I heard I thought it was best to go to Washington.

Q. Did you go there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do when you got there?—A. I saw Assistant Secretary Maynard.

Q. Who did you see him with, or did you take any one with you to see the Secretary?—A. Yes, sir. It was Mr. Campbell, the member of Congress from New York.

Q. Did you call on Mr. Campbell first?—A. Yes, sir; I saw him.

Q. And he took you to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What transpired then?—A. I told the Secretary that I heard that my name was on for removal on some charge that I did not want to be removed on; that I understood there was a report circulated that I was an old man, a cripple, and not able to do the work, and therefore I wanted to defend myself right there and then.

Q. What did the Secretary say?—A. He said he would see that I had justice done me.

Q. What reasons did you give why you should not be removed?—A. Because I thought I was doing work as well as, and probably better than, a good many of them were.

Q. Is that all?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you say anything about your politics?—A. No, sir.

Q. What reasons did Mr. Campbell give why you should not be removed?—A. Because I lived in his district; I am one of his constituents.

Q. Is that all that he said to the Assistant Secretary?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take him up there away from his duties as a member of Congress simply to tell the Secretary of the Treasury that you were one of his constituents?—A. He told him so; yes, sir.

Q. What did you take Mr. Campbell there for?—A. I did not know the Secretary and I wanted to be introduced to him.

Q. All he said to the Assistant Secretary was that you were one of his constituents?—A. Yes, sir; and he wanted to see if there was any serious charges against me and wanted me set right.

Q. Did he not tell the Assistant Secretary that he thought it would be pretty good politics to keep you in the office?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing of the sort?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. McElwee?—A. I do.

Q. Did Assistant Secretary Maynard ask you any questions about him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he ask you?—A. He wanted to know if I saw Mr. McElwee drunk.

Q. What did you tell him?—A. I told him, yes, that I had.

Q. Did he ask you how many times you had seen him drunk?—A. Well, I only saw him drunk once.

Q. Was he on duty?—A. Yes, sir; he was on duty.

Q. Did you so tell the Assistant Secretary?—A. He came there in the morning; he didn't go on duty, but came to the office to attend to his duties, and I thought he was not a fit person to be there, and I took him home.

Q. Did you tell the Secretary that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had Mr. McElwee previous to this time been removed?—A. Not previous to that.

Q. When was he removed, if at all?—A. I believe it was some time in July last year.

Q. After your visit to Washington?—A. Oh, no; my visit there was later.

Q. He was removed before that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he now in the service?—A. He is.

Q. Occupying the same position?—A. Yes, sir; the same position.

Q. When was he re-instated or re-appointed?—A. Some time last month, I think, or perhaps two months ago, I could not say; I know he is back again.

Q. You never had but one conversation with Assistant Secretary Maynard?—No, sir; that is all.

Q. What did Mr. Campbell say, if anything, when you told the Assistant Secretary about your having seen Mr. McElwee drunk and were obliged to take him home; what remark did Mr. Campbell make to Assistant Secretary Maynard when you told him about the drunkenness of McElwee?—A. He did not make any remark about his being drunk but he made a remark about something else which happened afterwards.

Q. It is that which I am trying to get at?—A. It was not in regard to drunkenness; it was something else of a delicate nature.

Q. Going to his moral character?—A. No, sir; going to mine. Mr. Campbell got up and said, "That fellow is a dirty cur."

Q. Referring to whom?—A. To Mr. McElwee.

Q. And still he is in the service of the Government, is he?—A. Yes, sir; he is.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Mr. Campbell wanted him put out and discharged from the service, did he not?—A. No, sir.

Q. He said he was a dirty cur?—A. That was in regard to what he accused me of after I had had the kindness to take him home; he made that remark just in that way.

Q. Was Mr. Campbell talking to the Secretary as though he was the friend of McElwee?—A. He did not take part for McElwee or anybody else; he only wanted to see me righted.

Q. The only thing he did for you was to tell the Secretary that he knew you were a constituent and he did not want you discharged?—A. He said, "I want you to hear this man and have his case sifted through fairly; if he has done anything wrong let him go, but if he has not I want him kept."

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL J. MOORE.

DANIEL J. MOORE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am forty-four years of age, and reside at No. 317 East Twelfth street, New York.

Q. Are you in the employ of the Government?—A. I am.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As assistant appraiser.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?—A. About three years.

Q. What are your political affiliations?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. Are you a Tammany Hall Democrat, so called?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know John A. Sherer?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Was he formerly in the employ of the Government here?—A. He was.

Q. In your division?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was removed, was he not?—A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. When was he removed?—A. About two months ago, I think.

Q. On charges?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know any reason why he was removed?—A. I do not.

Q. Was he a faithful and efficient man?—A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. Entirely satisfactory in the discharge of his duties?—A. Yes, to me.

Q. You were his superior, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not recommend his removal?—A. I did not.

Q. You would not be willing to say, then, in your opinion, that his removal was a benefit in any sense to the service?—A. I would not.

Q. But rather a detriment than otherwise, he having had experience, I suppose, in the discharge of his duties?—A. You may put that construction on it.

Q. Did you make any protest against his removal?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you state at any time, in any way, to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury that you regarded his retention in office as in the interest of the Government?—A. I did.

Q. When, at what time, with relation to his removal, did you state that?—A. I think it was in February.

Q. And at what time was he removed?—A. About the first part of April.

Q. How did you do that, by letter?—A. No, sir; verbally.

Q. You made that statement to Assistant Secretary Maynard, as I understand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What reply did he make to that, any?—A. I do not think he made any.

Q. Do you know Dr. Edward Sherer?—A. I do.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. About three years.

Q. Was he removed upon charges?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you regard him as a competent man?—A. I do. However, I would like to say, Senator, that I had nothing whatever to do with Dr. Sherer; he was not in my division at all.

Q. He never had worked under your supervision?—A. No, sir.

Q. You know, of course, Mr. McMullen, the appraiser?—A. I do.

Q. Do you know about his being summoned to Washington by Assistant Secretary Maynard on or about the 17th of February?—A. I do.

Q. Have you any means of knowing for what purpose he was summoned there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not he was furnished with a list by the Assistant Secretary of men in the service who were to be removed?—A. I do not know it.

Q. Do you know it from him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say to you on the subject?—A. He told me that a list was presented to him for that purpose.

Q. Did he show you the list?—A. I think that he did; I know it.

Q. Is that a copy of it; does that contain the names on that list [showing the "black-list" to the witness]?—A. I think it does contain all.

Q. Did Mr. McMullen say anything to you in regard to his protesting or having protested to the Assistant Secretary that these men were good men and could not be dispensed with without detriment to the service?—A. We may have had a general conversation in that way.

Q. But did you or not?—A. I mean to say that we had a general conversation and that Mr. McMullen's language, I think, was that way. But that he entered a protest—

Q. Perhaps my question does not fairly construe the conversation and I will ask you to state what the conversation was on that subject.—A. I do not remember specifically.

Q. Did Mr. McMullen make any statement to you as to what he said to the Secretary on the subject?—A. He did. We had, as I say, a general talk about the proposed removals.

Q. You understood that Mr. McMullen had advised the Secretary that these were good men and that their removal would be to the detriment of the service?—A. Yes, sir; I did; I talked that way. There is no fault to be found with any man on that list so far as Mr. McMullen's opinion went.

Q. Did Mr. McMullen say to you that he called the attention of the Secretary to the fact that the removal under the circumstances would be in violation of the law, or anything of that purport?—A. I do not remember that; I do not think he did.

Q. Did he say anything to you about the conversation that he had with the Assistant Secretary concerning the retention of Mr. Jacobs?—A. I think he did.

Q. Please state to the committee what that was.—A. I think Mr. Jacobs was one of the men to be removed, and among other things that Mr. McMullen said was that he was a son of State Senator Jacobs, of Brooklyn; that he had been a faithful officer and ought not to be removed.

Q. Did he say what reply the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury made to that, if any?—A. He said he was glad to know the fact and erased his name from that list.

Q. That he was glad to know the fact that he was a good officer or that he was a relative of Senator Jacobs?—A. Both.

Q. But he had been told that all these men were good officers?—
A. That is supplementary.

Q. Did Mr. McMullen say anything to you about the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary directing him to address a communication to the Department requesting the removal of these men?—A. I think he did; I know he did.

Q. What did he say on the subject?—A. That the removal of the men named——

Q. I mean what did he report the Assistant Secretary as requesting him to do in that respect in the matter of a letter?—A. He advised Mr. McMullen to suggest the removal of those people.

Q. And what did Mr. McMullen say to that?—A. I do not know.

Q. He did not report to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether in obedience to the suggestion of the Secretary Mr. McMullen did write to Washington requesting the removal of those men?—A. I understand that he did.

Q. Did you go to Washington at any time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When?—A. In February.

Q. About the 23d of February?—A. Yes, sir; about that time.

Q. Did you have an interview with Assistant Secretary Maynard?—
A. I did.

Q. Who was present at that interview?—A. Ex-Register John Riley was there at that time; I met him accidentally in Washington and he walked with me to the Treasury Office.

Q. Who else was present?—A. No one else that I know of except the clerk of Assistant Secretary Maynard and myself.

Q. Dr. Sherer was not present?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did he go with you to Washington?—A. No, sir.

Q. What information, if any, did you give the Assistant Secretary in regard to the efficiency and fidelity of the men who were proposed to be removed?—A. I do not know that I gave him any.

Q. Did you have any talk with him about the proposed removal of those men?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did you not state to him that they were efficient men or anything of that kind?—A. I do not think I did.

Q. You had no conversation with him as to the propriety of the removals?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. What was it?—A. I told him if those people were to go out because they were Republicans that I did not have a word to say; that I was with him all the time on that matter, but if there were charges against any of them that I ought to know something about it.

Q. What remark, if any, did that suggest in response?—A. That gentleman did not make any remark about that.

Q. He did not inform you whether there were or not charges against those men?—A. He did not.

Q. Did you have some talk with him about some charges against Dr. Sherer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any talk with the Assistant Secretary in regard to the testimony taken and the methods employed by the Byrne investigation so-called, or in the Byrne investigation?—A. Yes, sir; Byrne and Moore, of Boston.

Q. What did you say to him generally on that subject?—A. I told him that in my opinion I should have a copy of the report that was made to him, so far as it affected my division.

Q. Did you not characterize in any way the methods employed in that investigation and in the report?—A. Yes, sir,

Q. How did you characterize them?—A. I told him that I knew that Mr. Byrne was incompetent to conduct any investigation, and that I was satisfied that he lied.

Q. What did you say to the Assistant Secretary, if anything, about the methods employed by Byrne in conducting the investigation and making the report?—A. I deprecated the whole matter and condemned Byrne and Moore as well as I knew how.

Q. Did you say anything about the testimony having been altered and falsified?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, to sum it all up, you denounced the report and testimony?—A. Yes, sir; as false.

Q. And not entitled to credit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that no man should be removed from the service?—A. On such charges, yes, sir.

Q. You know, of course, about the removal of John A. and Edward Sherer?—A. I do.

Q. Do you know anything about the removal of Thomas G. McQuaide?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the removal of James S. Dale?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know about what time those removals were made?—A. About two months ago.

Q. It was about the 23d of March, was it not?—A. About that time.

Q. Do you know by whom the removals were directed?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is it not true they were directed in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you not understand that the Secretary requested their removal?—A. Yes, sir; I so understood all of them.

Q. And you say that these men were accordingly removed and that they were faithful and efficient men, as I understand you?—A. I know of nothing against them.

Q. That is a thing you have already stated.—A. They were generally good men and some of them excellent men.

Q. Do you know John S. McElwee?—A. I do.

Q. He is now in the service, is he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Serving in what capacity?—A. As a sugar examiner.

Q. Was he at any time removed?—A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. When?—A. I think about September last.

Q. Kindly state to the committee, if you know, the circumstances which led to his removal?—A. He was removed upon my recommendation.

Q. Upon what ground?—A. For drunkenness and insubordination.

Q. Upon what did you base that recommendation?—On affidavits and statements presented to me from employes who made them.

Q. Do you remember whether one of the men who made affidavit was Adam G. Mundy?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. And Frederick Leimbach?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Patrick T. Kahl?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. James O'Donnell?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isaac W. Cole?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any others?—A. I think Mr. Peter A. Hepburn was one and Mr. Bowne.

Q. Was Peter Twanley one?—A. I am not sure about Twanley.

Q. Had you known anything of his habits in that regard other than as shown by those affidavits?—A. Nothing whatever. I would like to state that the very day I assumed charge of the sugar bureau these

statements and affidavits were given me, so that I had no opportunity of knowing anything about McElwee or his habits previous to this time, inasmuch as he was not under my supervision.

Q. Do you know where those affidavits are?—A. To the best of my knowledge and belief they are in the possession of Special Agent Holahan.

Q. Do you know whether they were at any time transmitted to Washington?—A. I do not know.

Q. You do not know whether they ever came under the personal knowledge of either the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary?—A. I do not know.

Q. Well, he was removed for drunkenness on your recommendation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was not put back on your recommendation, was he?—A. No, sir; he never would get back if he waited for that.

Q. He was removed by Mr. McMullen, was he not?—A. No, sir. Mr. McMullen does not remove; the Secretary removes on Mr. McMullen's approval and my recommendation.

Q. You recommended his removal, Mr. McMullen approved it, and the Secretary made the removal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was he re-appointed?—A. About the 1st of April, I think.

Q. How did he happen to be re-appointed?—A. I do not know.

Q. Have you understood that the letter from Assistant Secretary Maynard, which requested the removal of the two Sherers and others, also requested the re-appointment of McElwee?—A. I have so understood.

Q. Do you know where that letter is?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of Mr. McMullen receiving any communication from the Civil-Service Commission relative to the re-appointment of McElwee?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have heard nothing about that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you stated all you know as to the circumstances and influences which led to the re-appointment of McElwee after having been removed for drunkenness?—A. Yes, sir. Is that a fair question to put to me, Senator; because my conscience might trouble me about that? I answer your question, but I mean as to whether I should tell you all that I know. I only want to ask for information.

Senator SPOONER. What I want to get at is this: Of course I am not so thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances surrounding this case as to be able to put specific questions. But I want you to tell me all you know about the case, whether I put specific questions to you or not. I want you to tell all that you know about the re-instatement of McElwee, who secured his re-instatement, what political influences if any led to it, what protests were made against it, and all about it.

The WITNESS. I think I have done so; I have answered all your questions, Senator.

Q. I will ask you this question: Have you heard it stated that this re-appointment of McElwee was in violation of the civil-service law?—A. I have heard that stated; yes, sir.

Q. Have you heard anything said about any amendment being made in the civil-service record of removal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What have you heard upon that subject?—A. I heard that there was a change in the character of the certification for re-instatement; that is, that the present certificate for the re-instatement of a man who was removed had been changed so as to simply give the appointing officer notice that he had been removed within a year, leaving out the words "without delinquency or cause;" I heard that.

Q. You heard that the rule had been changed so that a man might be re-appointed on a certificate; that the certificate had been so changed as to leave out the words that his former removal was "without delinquency or cause?"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At whose instance was that change made?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you understand that Mr. Mason had anything to do with securing that change?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you heard at any time that he went to Washington for that purpose?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you have not heard that he had anything whatever to do with it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Mason has secured the appointment of any relatives of his in the custom house?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the appointment of any relative of his?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What relatives of his have been appointed?—A. His father is employed in the appraiser's stores as opener and packer.

Q. At what compensation?—A. I think at \$2.75 a day.

Q. That is just below the civil-service rate, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has any other relative of his been appointed to position in the department?—A. There is a young woman named Mason in the office that I understood was Mr. Mason's sister-in-law.

Q. In what capacity employed?—A. As cleaner, to clean the windows of the offices.

Q. What is the technical designation of the employment?—A. I do not know the technical designation.

Q. What pay does she receive?—A. I do not know.

Q. Is it \$540 a year? A. I should think that was about the pay, but I do not really know. I never heard. It is about \$40 a month.

Q. Is any other person employed there in the same capacity paid that much?—A. There is no other person employed in the same capacity.

Q. (Referring to the official register.) Here is Mrs. Sarah Dennin, foreman of scrubbers, at \$420 a year. That is the same class of employment.—A. There is no such woman there.

Q. Then the official register is wrong in that respect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see also here the name of Mrs. Hester A. Riley.—A. There is no such woman there.

Q. Mrs. Mason's name appears to be there.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the official register incorrect as to those other names?—A. They are not in that building. They may be employed in the customs service at this port.

Q. That is the same grade of office, is it not?—A. I do not know about that.

Q. Is there any difference in degree as to scrub women?—A. I do not know; I am not up on that business.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You have told of an interview that you had with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in which you asked for a copy of the report made by Agent Byrne?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What answer did you get?—A. He did not make any.

Q. You never have seen that report?—A. Never.

Q. You have been shown a list of names which you have identified as the one which the appraiser had been furnished by the Assistant Secretary, of persons for removal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you said that you understood that the Secretary had written

ter to the appraiser directing the removal of those men?—A. Yes; understood.

Q. Who told you that?—A. The appraiser did.

Q. That he had a letter from the Assistant Secretary directing the removal of these men?—A. Yes, sir; "directing," I think that is the word.

Q. In point of fact about how many of those persons were removed?—About four I think.

Q. So that the order of the Treasury Department was not obeyed?—I think it was obeyed by the appraiser.

Q. By the removal of all of them?—A. I think he did what he was directed.

Q. You think he recommended the removal of all upon that list?—I think he did.

Q. But they were not removed?—A. They were not.

Q. Then where did the intervention occur?—A. I do not know.

Q. You do not know who prevented the removal of all those persons?—A. No, sir.

Q. But only four were removed and the balance are there on duty now?—A. I think only four were removed.

Q. You have also stated that in that same letter of the Assistant Secretary the re-appointment of McElwee was suggested or directed, as you were informed?—A. Yes, sir; as I was informed.

Q. Was the appraiser your informant there; did you get your information from him?—A. Yes, sir; he was necessarily so, as I was the superior officer of Mr. McElwee.

Q. Now as to the removal of Mr. McElwee. That, I understand, occurred shortly after you took charge of the office that you now hold?—

A. The day that I assumed charge he was suspended pending the investigation which I made, and which resulted in his removal; yes, sir.

Q. Is it or not a fact that these charges of drunkenness and insubordination which were alleged against McElwee showed that the offense, committed at all, was committed months before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some time before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether McElwee had just testified as a witness in that investigation in regard to the undervaluation of sugars before Messrs. Byrne and Moore?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did not this suspension and subsequent removal of McElwee follow closely in point of time upon his giving testimony as a witness in that sugar undervaluation investigation?—A. Yes, sir; it did.

Q. As a witness in that investigation did he not testify against the low standard that the office here was insisting upon and had in operation?—A. I do not know.

Q. You do not know what the character of McElwee's testimony was there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever heard?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you tell about how many months (approximating the time) had intervened between the time of the charge of drunkenness alleged against McElwee and the filing of these affidavits upon which you suspended him and ordered an investigation?—A. I think perhaps about two months.

Q. Before any charges were made?—A. No, sir; not before charges were made. Two months did not elapse before charges were made. Charges were made at the time of the occurrence, the time that he was guilty of the crime. The charges were made at once to the appraiser and his superiors, so I am informed.

Q. Who was then the appraiser?—A. Louis McMullin.

Q. He was then and is still the appraiser?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. No action was taken upon it, however, prior to the action you took?—A. No, sir.

Q. You took the first action and that was two months after the alleged drunkenness?—A. Yes, sir; the appraiser suggested that I take action.

Q. Who was your predecessor?—A. A man named Fowler.

Q. How long had he been in that office?—A. I do not know; I think a year or two.

Q. It was then two months before any action was taken after this drunkenness was alleged to have occurred, but it was immediately after McElwee had testified as a witness in the sugar-valuation examination?—A. Shortly after. Now, Senator, I would like to explain, if there is no objection, the reason why action was not taken. Mr. McMullen knew that Mr. Byrne and Mr. Moore from Boston were coming here to make this investigation, and he did not remove McElwee when he was charged with drunkenness because he wanted him here to give just such evidence as he saw proper to give; because, as he stated to me, if he made the removal at that time it would be charged that he removed him to get him out of the way of that committee.

Q. What was the issue which was pending in that investigation?—A. I do not know.

Q. Was it not that there was a difference of practice in the matter of the valuation of sugars between the port of New York and the port of Boston?—A. Not a difference in practice, but it was charged that New York was favored and Boston discriminated against.

Q. That the standard was lower here than there?—A. Yes, sir; that it was lower.

Q. What was the result of that to the Government; was it not that the Government was getting more money from the importations under a higher standard at Boston than from a lower standard at New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the point which was pending, and it was on that that McElwee testified just before these affidavits were filed with you and he was suspended?—A. It was on that subject, generally.

Q. You do not know what his testimony was?—A. No, sir.

Q. In reference to that information which you had about a change of the certification of a man to be re-appointed after having been once removed, who was your informant as to the matter of the change made in the rules of the civil-service board?—A. The members of the civil-service examining board at the port of New York were the informers.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Be kind enough to give their names?—A. John A. Mason, Deputy Collector Davis, Mr. Howard, Dr. Deagan, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Walden, and myself.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You were a member of that board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was that board that made that change?—A. No, sir; that board were my informers.

Q. Who made the change in the rule?—A. The Civil Service Commission at Washington.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You do not say that this was a general change of the rule of the Commission?—A. Oh, yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Throughout the country?—A. Yes; I so understood it.

Q. You understood it was a change of the general rule of the Civil Service Commission?—A. Yes, I so understood; I may have been misinformed.

Q. You understood that it applied to the civil service throughout the whole country and not to New York alone?—A. I so understood.

Q. Did you know or have any reason to believe that that change of the general rule made by the Civil Service Commission at Washington was brought about or in any wise induced by reason of the case of McElwee?—A. I had no reason to believe anything of the sort whatever; I knew nothing about the influences which brought it about.

Q. And you know nothing about the influences which brought about the re-appointment of McElwee?—A. I do not know of any.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. McElwee is the son of a surgeon in the Confederate army?—A. I do not know whose son he is.

Q. You have heard?—A. I heard that he was from Alabama.

Q. Do you know anything about Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney having secured or influenced in any way the re-appointment of McElwee?—A. I do not know anything about it.

Q. Did the letter which requested the removal of the Sherers and others and the re-appointment of McElwee, request the re-appointment of any other person than McElwee that you remember?—A. I do not remember, but I think not.

Q. Did he pass any examination under the civil-service law of any sort before his re-instatement or re-appointment?—A. Not to my knowledge.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Was he required to do so?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do the civil-service rules require it?—A. No, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. They did before they were so changed, did they not?—A. No, sir.

Q. They never did?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF LEWIS McMULLEN.

LEWIS McMULLEN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am seventy-two years of age, and reside in Brooklyn.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am United States appraiser for the port of New York.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?—A. Since April, 1885.

Q. Were you in the civil service of the Government before that time at this port?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. I was appointed February 27, 1852.

Q. And you have served from that time down to the present in various capacities?—A. I have only occupied two positions during that

time; one as examiner, and the other my present position, as appraiser.

Q. You were promoted under the present administration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Dr. Edward Sherer?—A. I do.

Q. And John A. Sherer also?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They were in the service not long since?—A. They were.

Q. And have recently been removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they removed upon your recommendation?—A. They were.

Q. For cause?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were they faithful and efficient men?—A. They were.

Q. Serving well the interests of the Government in the positions which they occupied?—A. They were.

Q. And yet, being such efficient officers, they were removed upon your recommendation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please explain to the committee how, under the circumstances, you recommended the removal of such men?—A. I wish to state in this connection that whatever has passed between myself as appraiser of the port of New York and the Department at Washington in regard to the removal or appointment of parties I consider (whether written or verbal) as entirely privileged communications, and ask to be excused from answering anything in regard to any directions given to me either by the Secretary himself or by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator SPOONER (addressing Senator Blackburn). What is your view as to that matter?

Senator BLACKBURN. I will agree to anything that the temporary chairman of the committee may suggest. I am in favor of having every question answered so far as the power of this committee will enforce it.

Senator SPOONER. I am clearly of the opinion that when the question is involved as to whether the administrative officers of the Government have obeyed the law or not, that instructions pertaining to the subject of the inquiry passing between subordinate and superior executive officers of the Government are not privileged.

The WITNESS. Very good, Senator; I bow to that decision, and am prepared to answer the question.

Senator SPOONER (to Senator Blackburn). Do you concur in my view?

Senator BLACKBURN. I concur in the opinion.

Q. Be kind enough now to answer the question: How, under the circumstances, were you led to recommend the removal of such men?—A. I recommended the removal upon the suggestion of the Department, or the wish implied to me, that it would be well and advisable to remove them, and acting or meeting with that spirit of the Department I recommended the removal of both those gentlemen.

Q. Who represented the Department in making that suggestion to you?—A. Assistant Secretary Maynard.

Q. Had you received, prior to the date of the removal of these officials, any list of men for removal?

The WITNESS. When you say "received," what do you mean; transmitted to me by mail?

Senator SPOONER. Either way, by hand or otherwise.

The WITNESS. A list was read to me in Washington by Assistant Secretary Maynard.

Q. Are those the names which were upon the list read to you by As-

ant Secretary Maynard in Washington [handing the "black-list" ready in evidence to witness]?—A. I think they were.

Q. At what time were those names read to you in Washington by Assistant Secretary Maynard?—A. I can not recall the time now, but was probably in the month of March.

Q. Was it not about the 17th of February?—A. It may have been early as that.

Q. How did you happen to be there at that time?—A. I was requested report at the Department.

Q. Requested by whom?—A. By the Secretary of the Treasury. That is the usual way.

Q. That is, the subordinates communicate with you through the Secretary?—A. Yes, sir; generally.

Q. And upon your arrival you were referred by the Secretary to Assistant Secretary Maynard?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For the transaction of what business, as you discovered?—A. It was in regard to the sugar department and that portion of the laboratory that polarizes sugar.

Q. Assistant Secretary Maynard read this list to you as a list of men desired to have discharged?—A. I so understood him.

Q. Did he inquire as to the efficiency of those men?—A. No, sir.

Q. He simply stated that he wanted them removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ask if there were any charges against them?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you give him any information as to the efficiency of those men?—A. I did.

Q. What was it?—A. That they were men of integrity and ability; I speak now more particularly of the two examiners, the Sherers.

Q. Did you make that statement generally as to the men on that list?—A. I would make it generally, but when you come to the samplers they are a lower grade of officers.

Q. But you knew of no reason affecting the interests of the Government why those men should be removed; as to their efficiency?—A. No, sir; otherwise I would have recommended their removal.

Q. As I understand you, then, you gave the general information (and special information as to the Sherers) to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Maynard, that these were efficient men, and that you knew of no reason why they should be removed?—A. No, sir; I do not think I put it in that way, that I did not know of any reason, for I did not know what there was in the mind of the Assistant Secretary.

Q. I mean that you knew of no reason?—A. No, sir; I did not put it in that way. I simply stated, as I thought it was proper for me to do, as an officer and gentleman, in regard to the two Sherers, that I had unbounded confidence in their integrity and ability, but nothing more than that. I did not volunteer any opinion at all, because if it was in the mind of the Assistant Secretary or the Secretary that their removal was advisable, and they thought so, and had determined that within their knowledge I had nothing to do with it. They were my superior officers, and an intimation that a certain thing would be advisable to be done, perhaps, would be treated generally as a command.

Q. He nevertheless desired the removal of the Sherers?—A. Not pressing it in the way you do, perhaps; it was done very gently, indeed.

Q. You were given to understand, gently or otherwise, that it was desired?—A. That it was thought advisable by the Department to make those removals. There had been two investigations, and what there was in those investigations I did not know; I never saw the reports and

Q. How did you happen to recommend his re-instatement, having a short time before recommended his removal for drunkenness and insubordination; were you requested to recommend his re-instatement?—A. I was, or it was in the mind of the Department that he ought to be restored.

Q. I want to know, if you please, how the Department expressed its mind in that respect?—A. By indicating him by name and wishing his restoration.

Q. You were communicated with by some officer of the Department and requested to recommend his re-instatement, were you?—A. I was at the time I made that visit to Washington, but not afterwards—the visit I made about the Sherers.

Q. At the time you received this list of men who were to be discharged?—A. Yes, sir; at the same time it was the desire of the Department that McElwee should be restored.

Q. Expressed by Assistant Secretary Maynard?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he give any reasons to you for the restoration?—A. There was something said by him in regard to the time which had elapsed from the commission of the offense, if you please, his intemperate habits, and the time that his removal was recommended. My reason for that was that an enmity appeared to exist between the port of Boston and the port of New York about the low polarization of sugar, and on the investigation it was known would take place by Messrs. Byrne and Moore, I thought it best not to recommend his removal at that time, but to wait after the investigation was concluded, and after the investigation was concluded I recommended his removal. I did not want to embarrass that committee and wanted the man to remain as he was. The Department thought I ought to have removed him before or at the time. It was my judgment that I took the proper course, but the Department did not agree with me.

Q. Have you stated all the conversation that occurred between yourself and Assistant Secretary Maynard as to the reasons governing the desire of the Department that he should be re-appointed?—A. Yes, sir; there was no particular reason given, only that statement.

Q. Did you suggest that the re-appointment would be illegal and in violation of the civil-service law?—A. I think I mentioned that.

Q. What response from Assistant Secretary Maynard did that elicit?—

A. I think he said that would have to be looked into, and that resulted in delaying my recommending his re-instatement, but afterwards I recommended it.

Q. You must have had some information from the Department that that matter had been looked into and there need not be any further delay?—A. I think I did.

Q. In what form?—A. I do not recollect now.

Q. By letter?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Do you remember what communication you did have, however it was made, which led you to understand that the Department did not desire any further delay in your recommending the re-appointment of McElwee?—A. If you will reserve that question I will think the matter over and see if there is anything.

Q. Have you had served upon you a subpoena *duces tecum* to produce certain letters and papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you those letters and papers here?—A. I have.

Q. Please let us see them.

The witness produced the papers called for.

Senator SPOONER. Have you any correspondence there from the Department touching the removal or re-instatement of McElwee, and if so please let me see it.

The witness produced a letter file book and handed it to Senator Spooner.

Senator SPOONER. I find here an original letter received by you from the Department which I will read :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1888.

SIR: As recommended in your letter of February 20, 1888, the removal of the persons hereinafter named is hereby authorized to take effect in each case on April 1, 1888:

Examiners, Class 4: Edward Sherer, No. 14; and John A. Sherer, No. 24.

Thomas G. McQuaide, sampler, No. 38, Class 1; and James S. Dale, opener and packer, No. 70, Class A.

The compensation of Robert E. Bowne as examiner No. 42, Class 4, is hereby reduced from \$2,500 to the rate of \$2,000 per annum, to take effect on April 1, 1888.

Upon the receipt of this communication you will direct the officer in charge of the polariscopic testing of sugars at your port to report for duty on and after April 1, 1888, and until further order by the Department to the appraiser of merchandise at the port of Boston, Mass.

The officer now performing similar duty at the port of Boston will be detailed to take the place of the officer temporarily transferred from your office.

Your attention is called to the case of John S. McElwee, who was dismissed from the position of examiner, No. 35, Class 4, in your office by Department letter of August 30, 1887. It is suggested that he be recommended by you for re-instatement.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE,
New York, N. Y.

Senator SPOONER. The indorsement is:

Respectfully referred to the United States collector of customs, port of New York, by direction of the appraiser.

F. W. HOWARD,
Private Secretary.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. This letter begins by saying, "as recommended in your letter of February 20, 1888," which I suppose was the letter recommending the dismissal of these men, which you wrote at the suggestion of Assistant Secretary Maynard?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the last clause of this letter was the ground of your recommendation for the re-instatement of McElwee?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator SPOONER. I will read a letter I find here, dated March 26 1888:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1888.

SIR: As recommended in your letter of the 23d instant, you are hereby authorized to re-instate, from date of oath, John S. McElwee as examiner, class 4, in your office with compensation at the rate of \$1,800 per annum.

The name of Mr. McElwee will appear upon the record as examiner No. 71, class

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE,
New York, N. Y.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Are those letters in the order in which they were received?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator SPOONER. I will read the letter dated April 21, 1888:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1888.

SIR: Department letters of August 30, 1887, removing John S. McElwee as examiner No. 35, class 4, because of insubordination and intoxication, and of March 26, 1888, approving your recommendation for his re-instatement, are hereby revoked.

You are requested to make requisition upon the Board of Civil-Service Examiners at New York for a certificate for the re-instatement of said McElwee, and to transmit such certificate to this Department to be considered in connection with your recommendation of March 23, 1888.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE,
New York, N. Y.

Senator SPOONER. That is referred on the back in the same formal way. I suppose the indorsement has no significance whatever.

The WITNESS. No, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. How did this letter come to be addressed to you, do you know?—

A. That was the local board of examiners here at New York; I made that requisition on them.

Q. Do you know why you were directed to make this request for a certificate?—A. Yes, sir; we made it on the secretary of the board of examiners here at New York.

Q. But why were you requested to make that request; had he been re-appointed at the time this letter was received?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you had received notification?—A. He was appointed and this was subsequent action now.

Q. What led to this letter; that is what I want to know. Had you received any notification from the Civil-Service Commission at Washington relative to the re-appointment of McElwee?—A. I think I received a letter from Mr. Mason, the secretary of the civil-service board here.

Q. Did you receive a dispatch from Mr. Oberly, who is a member of the Civil-Service Commission at Washington, of which this is a copy, substantially [handing a paper to the witness]?—A. I received that telegram.

Senator SPOONER. I will read it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., 4, 18, 1888.

LEWIS McMULLEN,
Appraiser of Customs, No. 402 Washington street, New York City.

Re-instatement of John S. McElwee, without certification of eligibility, as required by rules, is illegal, and must be canceled. Secretary of Treasury has been so informed.

JOHN H. OBERLY,
Acting President.

Senator SPOONER. Here is a letter of April 10, 1888, which I will read:

BOARD OF CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINERS,
Port of New York, April 10, 1888.

SIR: On the 2d instant you reported to this board that John S. McElwee, who was removed from the position of examiner, class 4, on September 1, 1887, was, on March 26, 1888, re-instated as examiner, class 4. Your attention is respectfully invited to customs rules 7, relative to re-instatements. This rule provides that re-instatements can be made only upon a certification by the board of examiners, said certification to be based upon a requisition of a nominating officer, which is accepted as evidence

that the person whose restoration is sought was not separated from the classified service through delinquency or misconduct. Will you please inform me whether McElwee was restored upon a certification of his eligibility for re-instatement?

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. MASON,
Secretary.

Hon. LEWIS McMULLEN,
Appraiser Port of New York.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. This was addressed to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your reply?—A. The reply was that he was not.

Q. Is the reply in writing?—A. Yes, sir; it is here [producing a letter-book].

Senator SPOONER. I will read it:

PORT OF NEW YORK, APPRAISER'S OFFICE,
402 WASHINGTON STREET,
April 23, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in Department letter (P. C. S.) dated the 21st instant, copy of which is inclosed herewith, you are requested to furnish me with a certificate for the re-instatement as examiner in this office of John S. McElwee, who was removed from such position on the first day of September, 1887.

Respectfully,

LEWIS McMULLEN,
Appraiser.

JOHN A. MASON, Esq.,
Secretary U. S. C. S. Examining Board, Custom-House, New York.

Secretary MASON. I beg pardon. The letter just read is not the answer to my letter.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. This letter I have read is written by you, and I take it this was written after you received the letter from the Department at Washington requesting you to obtain the certificate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is this the answer to Mr. Mason's letter, then [handing a letter-book to witness]?—A. Yes, sir; that is it.

Senator SPOONER. I will read it:

PORT OF NEW YORK, APPRAISER'S OFFICE,
402 Washington Street, April 12, 1888.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 10th instant, in which you request to be informed if Mr. John S. McElwee, who was removed from the position of examiner, class 4, in this office, on the 1st of September, 1887, and re-instated in such position on the 28th of March, 1888, was so restored upon a certification from the U. S. Civil-Service examining board of his eligibility for re-appointment. In reply I desire to state that McElwee was re-instated not upon such certification of his eligibility.

Respectfully,

LEWIS McMULLEN,
Appraiser.

JOHN A. MASON, Esq.,
Secretary U. S. Civil-Service Examining Board, Custom-House, New York.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Then followed the letter I read requesting the certificate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there anything else in this book relating to the case of McElwee?—A. No, sir; except a notification to the examining board of his appointment.

Senator SPOONER (to Secretary Mason). What paper is that you have?

Secretary MASON. This is a copy of the certification.

Senator SPOONER. I will read it. Is this admitted to be a copy?

Secretary MASON. I assume it is; I can not recall the exact phraseology.

Senator SPOONER. If there is any question about it I will not read it.

Senator BLACKBURN. We will assume it is a copy.

Senator SPOONER. Very well; it is assumed by general consent that this is a copy. (To the witness.) Did you receive, under date of April 28, 1888, this letter from Mr. Mason [Handing the letter to the witness]?

The WITNESS. I did.

Senator SPOONER. Those two papers may go into the record. The papers in question are as follows:

BOARD OF CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINERS,
Port of New York, April 28, 1888.

SIR: I am informed by the U. S Civil-Service Commission that in a few days I shall be supplied with blank forms, to be used in certifying eligibles for re-instatement under Customs Rule VII. These blanks are expected on Monday when your requisition for the certification of Mr. McElwee will be answered.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. MASON,
Secretary.

Hon. LEWIS McMULLEN,
Appraiser, etc.

[Form No. 74, May, 1888.—Customs.—Certificate No. 1.—Certificate for restoration to the classified customs service under Customs Rule VII.]

U. S. CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION,
CLASSIFIED CUSTOMS SERVICE,
Port of New York, May 5, 1888.

SIR: In response to your requisition No. 1, made under Customs Rule VII, for the re-instatement of an examiner, class 4, in the classified service of your office of John S. McElwee, who, within one year from the date of said request, was separated therefrom by removal,* certification is hereby made of the eligibility of the said John S. McElwee to the position of examiner, class 4.

JOHN A. MASON,
Secretary.

The APPRAISER AT THIS PORT.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Did you transmit to Washington the certification of eligibility received from the Commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any evidence being submitted to the Department in the interest of McElwee prior to his re-appointment?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have not been advised of any?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any investigation made on behalf of the Government in his case?—A. No, sir; I do not know that there was any.

Q. Is this the reply received from the Department at Washington to your letter transmitting the civil-service certification of eligibility [handing a paper to the witness]?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator SPOONER. This is the letter then that completes the correspondence and the transmission:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1888.

SIR: In view of your recommendations of March 23, and May 7, 1888, transmitting certificate of the United States civil-service board, showing his eligibility for re-in-

* Here state whether by removal, resignation, etc.

statement, John S. McElwee is hereby re-instated as examiner No. 71, class 4, with compensation at the rate of \$1,800 per annum.

Mr. McElwee's compensation may be allowed him for the time during which he was actually employed under Department letter of March 26, 1888.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON.
Acting Secretary.

M.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE,
New York, N. Y.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Does that letter "M" mean that they passed under the supervision of Assistant Secretary Maynard?—A. It means both Secretaries Thompson and Maynard.

Q. Do you know of any certification of eligibility issued by this Commission prior to the one to which you have referred here, that was in the same form?—A. I do not know of any. I am not competent to give any answer to that question; Mr. Mason, the secretary, can inform you.

Q. But you do not remember any?—A. I do not remember seeing any duplicate of that.

Q. Mr. Leimbach was on the list for dismissal at the time you had your interview with Assistant Secretary Maynard?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you not dismiss him?—A. I did recommend his removal.

Q. He was not removed, was he?—A. I think perhaps it would be well to look at the book showing the letters that I wrote which followed that.

Senator SPOONER. The letter which you point out to me in your letter-book is a letter which you wrote, as I understand it, to Secretary Fairchild in obedience to the suggestion received from Assistant Secretary Maynard at the time you had an interview with him in Washington?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Senator SPOONER. I will read this letter:

PORT OF NEW YORK, APPRAISER'S OFFICE,
402 Washington Street February 20, 1888.

SIR: I respectfully recommend the removal of the following persons:

Edward Sherer, examiner No. 14, class 4, at a compensation of \$2,500 per annum.

John A. Sherer, examiner No. 24, class 4, at a compensation of \$2,500 per annum.

Robert E. Bowne, examiner No. 42, class 4, at a compensation of \$2,500 per annum.

Luke F. McDermott, sampler No. 47, class 1, at a compensation of \$1,200 per annum.

Frederick Leimbach, sampler No. 26, class 1, at a compensation of \$1,200 per annum.

Thomas G. McQuaide, sampler No. 33, class 1, at a compensation of \$1,200 per annum.

James S. Dale, opener and packer No. 70, class A, at a compensation of \$3 per diem.

Philo Cole, messenger No. 10, unclassified, at a compensation of \$340 per annum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS McMULLEN,
Appraiser.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Of these men only four, I think, were removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why was not Leimbach removed?—A. I do not know.

Q. Leaving out the four who were removed, do you know of any reason why the others on the list were not removed?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any further correspondence there relating to the other men on that list—I mean on the list other than those who were removed?—A. No, sir.

Q. I understand you to say that these were all good, efficient, and pable men—the men on this list, those removed as well as those retained?—A. Yes, sir. As I said before, there is a great deal of difference between the qualifications of the Sherers and the messengers and others on the list.

Q. Of course in the different grades. But each in his position was a faithful and competent man?—A. Yes, sir; if they had not been I should have recommended their removal on my own responsibility.

Q. Do you know of any political influence used in behalf of any of these men who were retained?—A. No, sir; not of my own knowledge. I do not know what influence may have been used.

Q. You do not know anything about that except from hearsay?—A. No, sir.

(The subcommittee, having taken a short recess, resumed their investigation.)

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Have you during the recess discovered other letters pertaining to the subject upon which you are being questioned?—A. No, sir.

Q. What position was held by John A. Sherer?—A. He was an examiner in the damage department under Assistant Appraiser Moore. He examined damaged sugar and other merchandise.

Q. His work was not confined to sugar?—A. Not at all.

Q. What was his salary?—A. I think \$2,500.

Q. To what duty was this Mr. McElwee appointed?—A. He was a sugar examiner in the same division.

Q. Did he have the same functions?—A. No, sir; he was an examiner of sound merchandise, sugar, and Mr. Sherer was examiner of damaged sugar and damaged merchandise of other kinds.

Q. Was there any other sugar examiner removed except John A. Sherer?—A. He was not an examiner of sugar; he was an examiner of damaged goods, but sugar was assigned to him, and perhaps glass to another man, in that way, or any other article of merchandise.

Q. Was sugar habitually assigned to him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then he was, in a sense, a sugar examiner?—A. Only of damaged sugar.

Q. Was he the only one removed whose duties were to examine the damaged sugar?—A. He was the only one who did examine it.

Q. You testified that John A. Sherer was an efficient and faithful man, according to my recollection?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Have you put in evidence before the committee all the correspondence that you had with the Treasury Department with reference to the removal of these four men, who have been named, and the re-appointment of McElwee?—A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. These books you have before you are your letter-books and office records, are they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were subpoenaed to appear and testify, and also to bring with you certain records, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you arranged the records so as to save time and for convenience sake to follow the book-marks that you have in them, and thus turn to every letter which was wanted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You came prepared to do that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You expected to answer all questions the committee propounded to you?—A. Yes, sir; I did after my stating about what I considered

upbell recommending his retention; but that is a mere matter of essay. I do not know anything of it of my own knowledge.

Q. Did you understand that was done because of the political influence of Mr. Campbell was able to bring to bear on the Treasury Department for the retention of Leimbach?—A. No, sir.

Q. How then?—A. I do not know what influence was exerted. I do know that his appearing there with Leimbach before the Secretary any influence at all.

Q. When you heard of his appearing there with Leimbach did you hear that being a Democratic Congressman from the city of New York he had succeeded in securing the retention of Leimbach?—A. No,

Q. You never heard anything about politics being mixed up with—A. I do not know, as a matter of fact, that he had any influence retaining him, as I said before.

Q. Have you any ground upon which to form an opinion as to what secured the re-appointment of McElwee?—A. No, sir.

Q. You explained to the committee in your examination in chief the reasons why McElwee was not removed more promptly on these charges of insubordination and drunkenness; that you wanted him left as he was until after that investigation of the sugar schedule should be concluded. Did he testify before that committee or in that investigation conducted by Byrne and Moore?—A. I understood that he did, but I do not know it.

Q. What was the character of his testimony?—A. I do not know.

Q. Which side did he testify upon, the Boston side or the New York side?—A. I do not know.

Q. There was a sharp controversy going on at that time, was there, between the appraiser's offices of Boston and New York?—A. Not between the appraiser's offices, but between the importers of sugar at Boston and New York, Boston claiming that the New York standard was lower than that of Boston, and the Philadelphia standard still lower.

Q. I do not understand that Philadelphia was involved in the controversy, so far as this investigation was concerned.—A. No, sir; there is no investigation in regard to Philadelphia.

Q. But it was a question between Boston and New York?—A. Yes,

Q. You are of opinion that New York was right on the question of valuation?—A. Yes, sir; I was, and am so still.

Q. Did you take much interest in that matter?—A. Yes, sir; very great interest.

Q. Do you know it as a fact that McElwee testified before those special agents and examiners against the view you held and on the side of the Boston valuation?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You never heard of that?—A. No, sir; I never heard anything in regard to his testimony.

Q. Is it not a fact that immediately after he gave that testimony these affidavits were filed against him for drunkenness that was charged to have occurred months before?—A. Those affidavits were made, but the statements had been made long prior to that.

Q. But you held them up?—A. I took no action in consequence of this investigation.

Q. Then you held them up?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did you think it was a violation of the civil-service law for the

Treasury Department to notify you that it wanted these officials on that list removed?—A. Not at all.

Q. Do you think the civil-service law was violated at all in the removal of these men?—A. No, sir; as I understand it. I do not know thoroughly about it, if you ask me; that is the higher authority. For instance, you mentioned about the Byrne report. Now, I never saw that report, and do not know what was in it. There may have been abundant testimony in that report for the Secretary of the Treasury, and also the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to determine that some of those men should be removed. Perhaps it is fair to take that as the reason. Of course, then, a superior officer can direct or suggest. A suggestion would have equal force with a direction.

Q. Assuming that the men on this list here ("the black-list") were competent and efficient for the discharge of the duties of their places, in the absence of any charges being filed against them or any objections made, would, in your judgment, a peremptory order from the Treasury Department for their removal be a violation of the civil-service law?—A. I do not think it would.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Are you a lawyer?—A. No, sir; I am not a lawyer.

Senator BLACKBURN. He is an executive officer of this Government working under the civil-service law provisions.

The WITNESS. Please ask me that question again.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Assuming that all the men named in that list were efficient, competent, and acceptable officers of the Government, would a peremptory order for their removal, without charges or cause being assigned, in your judgment, be a violation of the civil-service law?—A. I do not think it would, because of course I would take it for granted that there was information in the possession of the higher power to remove them, and consistently with the civil-service regulations. Of course I knew nothing about that.

Q. Then, so far as this list of officials goes you do not understand or think that the civil-service law has been violated in anything that has been done by the Department or yourself?—A. I do not think it has.

Q. Did you ever hear, from any source, from anybody, what induced the Secretary of the Treasury to direct or suggest the re-appointment of McElwee?—A. Only what I have before stated; that they took a different view from the view I took in regard to my waiting until after this investigation had been concluded and then recommending his removal. Their idea was that it ought to have been done prior to this examination. That I gather in a vague and indefinite way.

Q. I understand. Did you ever hear that the idea of the Department was that McElwee had been removed because of the testimony that he had given before the sugar-investigating committee?—A. No, sir. That could not have any controlling influence with me, because I knew nothing at all about it. I did not know what testimony he had given.

Q. Was that investigation conducted secretly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. With closed doors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Nobody was allowed in there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Couldn't you go in?—A. Not unless I was sent for.

Q. Did you testify before it?—A. I did not.

Q. They did not ask you any questions?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did they subpoena as witnesses many of the men engaged in the office under you as inspectors or connected with the sugar division?—

A. Yes, sir; samplers and examiners of sugar.

Q. Did they examine all of them as witnesses?—A. I do not know how many they examined nor who they examined. I know I heard from time to time that certain persons had been directed to present themselves at that office.

Q. Did you ever know how many of them had testified?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. Have you always been a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir; always.

Q. When were you appointed in the custom-house?—A. On the 27th of February, 1852. I would like to enlarge a little on that point, if you please. You ask me if I am a Democrat. My father and grandfather before me were Democrats.

Q. And you have always voted the Democratic ticket?—A. Always.

Q. Are you identified with the Democratic party now?—A. I am, to the extent of voting. I never have taken any part in politics. It is hard to tell in regard to a man's taking part in politics. He may be a silent, quiet man, but his influence may go far in his neighborhood. I do not say I have not any influence in politics; perhaps I have, but of course it has been indefinite to any one taking an active part.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You mean that you have not used your position to promote the success of your party?—A. I was twenty-five years in the appraiser's department under Republican administrations and voted the Democratic ticket all the while I was there, and everybody knew it.

Q. In other words, you have attended to your business and voted as you chose?—A. Yes, sir; and went to the church I chose to attend.

Q. You had a perfect right to. I will ask you this: Whether the testimony given by McElwee before this Byrne tribunal, or the fact that he testified, had anything whatever to do with your action in removing him?—A. Nothing at all; I did not know anything about it. Something has been said about a remark made by Assistant Secretary Maynard in regard to the length of time the Democratic party had been in power and how many Republicans still remained in office. Whether that is true or false I never said that to Mr. Moore or anybody else. But I know I am right about that. Mr. Sherer gave that testimony because I asked Mr. Moore the question and he at this very moment tells me "You never told me anything of the kind." So that Mr. Sherer is very much mistaken. Whatever in that connection passed between the Assistant Secretary and myself I consider myself a gentleman and it was never disseminated.

Q. Will you be so kind as to disseminate it now? Was any such remark made by you to the Secretary?—A. In an indefinite way. We were talking about the appraiser's department, how it was situated, and what proportion (after the changes were made) were Democrats; we had a general talk about that. There are between 40 and 50 per cent. of Democrats in the appraiser's department now, and there was none but myself when we started.

Q. What did the Assistant Secretary say about the length of time the Democratic party had been out of office?—A. Only what many people thought, that the removals had not been made as rapidly as they should have been. The appraiser's department, in the main, is composed of experts who are judges of the values of goods and the composition of goods.

Q. That is doubtless a good reason for not making removals for political considerations. But what I want to know is what Assistant Secretary Maynard said.—A. That was all; that he did not think removals enough had been made; that was the general expression.

Q. What did he say about the Democratic party having been long out of power?—A. He said nothing about that.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Qo. What is the percentage of Republican and Democratic employes in that office to-day?—A. I think approximately about 50 per cent.; they are about equally divided. That is just what it was under Pierce and Buchanan's administrations.

Q. How was it on the 4th of March, 1885?—A. It was all one way. I was the only Democratic examiner there was in the appraiser's department. We promised a reform, and we have reformed that matter by not doing as badly in that respect.

Senator SPOONER. You did not reform matters much by appointing McElwee.

The WITNESS. McElwee is a very smart young man, but he does not take very good care of himself, that is all.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You brought these papers here in obedience to a subpoena?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are not a voluntary witness, but came here at the demand of the committee?—A. I did. I brought these papers in answer to your subpoena, and they were marked by my secretary so that there would be no delay in finding them.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN A. SHERER.

JOHN A. SHERER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am forty-eight years of age, and reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a sugar chemist.

Q. You have been in the service of the Government here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity?—A. I was examiner in the damage division.

Q. Appointed when?—A. Appointed in January, 1880.

Q. And removed at what time?—A. I was removed April 1, 1888.

Q. Were you removed on any charges?—A. None that I know of.

Q. Have you been informed of any reason why you were removed?—A. I have not.

Q. And have you had any correspondence with the Treasury Department in regard to your removal?—A. I wrote a letter to the Secretary after I received notice of my removal, stating how and when I was appointed, and what my services had been, and asked him if there were any reasons, other than political, why I was removed. To that I received no answer.

Q. Is this a copy of the letter that you sent to the Secretary [handing a paper to the witness]?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator SPOONER. That can be made a part of the record.

The letter produced by the witness is as follows:

PORT OF NEW YORK,
APPRAISER'S OFFICE, 402 WASHINGTON STREET,
March 24, 1888.

SIR: I am in receipt of a note from the appraiser of this port, Mr. Lewis McMullen, stating that, "by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury," my services "will not be required after the 1st proximo." Mr. McMullen informs me that he is unable to assign any reason for this order, and further says that "words can not express" his regret at being obliged to communicate it to me; that my services have been, and are, invaluable, and can not be dispensed with without loss to the Government. Mr. Daniel J. Moore, assistant appraiser in charge of the division to which I am attached, reiterates this statement. In view of this fact, I feel compelled, while still an officer of the Government, to call your attention to the following personal statement, and to beg your consideration of it.

I entered the appraiser's department at New York, as sugar examiner, in January, 1880, through a civil-service examination in which I stood at the head of my class, and was assigned to the expert examination of damaged sugars. The records of the office show that in the first year of my service I succeeded in reducing the allowances on sugars damaged "on the voyage of importation," from 6.75 per cent. in 1879, to 3.59 per cent. in 1880, and on sugars damaged by "casualty" during the same period, from 40.72 per cent. to 12.50 per cent., and they will also show that this reduction has been since maintained. I also succeeded in demonstrating to the Department that the true measure of damage to sugars should be ascertained by chemical analysis, and secured the adoption of the present regulations governing damage allowances on sugars, which were framed by me.

In addition to this duty, I am charged with the examination of damage to every variety of imported merchandise; with the valuation of unclaimed and abandoned goods, and the exclusive appraisal of wrecked goods. The entire cargo of the wrecked steamer *Oregon* was appraised by me, without, so far as I am aware, a single error.

During the eight years of my service I have possessed the confidence and respect of the different appraisers, and many of the special agents of the port, as well as that of the better class of the business community with which I have come in contact, and my salary has been twice increased without my knowledge or solicitation, the second time to the extreme limit allowed by law to an examiner, by your predecessor, Mr. Manning. Necessarily, in the impartial discharge of my duties, I have made some enemies among brokers and others, dissatisfied with allowances obtained by them. These persons, unable to shake the confidence of my superior officers in my ability, and integrity, may have sought to accomplish their purposes in other directions, possibly through the aid of special agents more or less willfully unacquainted with the facts. What reports may have been made by these officers I have no means of knowing, no charges having ever been presented to me, but I have been assured by Mr. Canda, late assistant treasurer at New York, and Judge Alexander McCue, who called upon you in reference to the contemplated removal of Mr. Edward Sherer and myself last month, that there were no charges affecting our integrity or capacity, and that you attached no importance to certain unfounded rumors of our connection with a professional chemical business, and further, that the proposed removals had no political significance, whatever, the only complaint being one originating in Boston, to the effect that sugars were classified lower in New York than in the former port. Assistant Secretary Maynard gave the same assurance to Mr. Edward Sherer, and stated that he should have ample time to prepare a report disproving the charge in regard to classification. This report was duly prepared and forwarded, and was deemed to be conclusive. Whether or not it has been received and considered by you I do not know, but I am unable to see in what respect it is pertinent to my case, as I have nothing to do with the classification or testing of sugars, and am not employed in the United States laboratory.

There is, therefore, no charge or complaint affecting me personally that I am aware of, and I respectfully ask that you will make known to me the reasons for my removal, and if based upon charges other than political, that you will give me an opportunity of answering and refuting them. I am confident that you will not sanction for a moment even the appearance of injustice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. SHERER,
Examiner.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Was your pay increased from time to time during your tenure of that office ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times ?—A. Twice.

Q. What was it when you commenced ?—A. It was \$1,800 per annum.

Q. What was the first increase ?—A. I resigned in 1884 because I was not satisfied with my income, and I was requested to return with the intimation that my salary would be raised if I would do so.

Q. An intimation from whom ?—A. From the appraiser, Mr. Ketchum.

Q. Was your salary then increased ?—A. Yes, sir ; it was then raised to \$2,200 and was afterwards raised by Mr. McMullen to \$2,500.

Q. It was \$2,500 when you went out of the service ?—A. Yes, sir ; it was. All this increase was made without any solicitation or knowledge on my part. I will say that all I know about my case is contained in that letter which I have submitted.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. One of the promotions and increases of salary you received was by order of Secretary Manning, was it not ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To this letter you say you had no answer ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you understand that the cause of your removal was traceable to a report or charge that you were implicated in a sugar ring looking to the under valuation of imported sugars at this port ?—A. No, sir.

Q. What do you mean, then, by this reference in the letter you have submitted :

Necessarily in the impartial discharge of my duties I have made some enemies among brokers and others dissatisfied with allowances obtained by them. These persons, unable to shake the confidence of my superior officers in my ability and integrity, may have sought to accomplish their purposes in other directions, possibly through the aid of special agents more or less willfully unacquainted with the facts. What reports may have been made by these officers I have no means of knowing, no charges having ever been presented to me, but I have been assured by Mr. Canda, late assistant treasurer at New York, and Judge Alexander McCue, who called upon me in reference to the contemplated removal of Mr. Edward Sherer and myself last month that there were no charges affecting our integrity or capacity, and that you attached no importance to certain unfounded rumors of our connection with a professional chemical business.

Q. What did that mean ?—A. It meant a chemical business in which we were engaged prior to our entrance into the service.

Q. What was the character of that business ?—A. It was an analytical chemical laboratory.

Q. Did you never hear that you and your brother were both charged with being implicated in the sugar ring here ?—A. I never heard of it.

Q. Either about your brother or yourself ?—A. No, sir.

Q. He testified yesterday that he had heard it. He never talked to you about it, did he ? He did not testify that he heard it about you but about himself ?—A. I do not remember how I could have been connected with it.

Q. He did not talk to you about it at all ?—A. No, sir ; I do not think he did.

Q. What are your politics ?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. You held office for eight years ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you go out of office ?—A. April 1, 1888.

Q. Then you were three years and more under a Democratic administration ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think they treated you fairly when they put you out ?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you feel uncomfortable about it?—A. My only feeling about it that I would like to know why I was put out.

Q. Do you think they treated you fairly or badly in removing you?—
I think they treated me badly. I was never appointed for political reasons; I was never asked my politics when I was put into the service.

Q. Do you know whether you were put out of office for political reasons?—A. I do not know that I was. I never said that I was, but I wanted to know whether I was or not.

Q. You do not altogether approve of the methods employed in this office or department which resulted in your dismissal from the service, do you?—A. I do not approve of the methods employed to investigate the department.

Q. Are you very friendly to this administration in the light of its treatment to you?—A. I never have been very unfriendly to it.

Q. Are you unfriendly to it now?—A. I can not say that I am.

Q. Do you like a fellow that you think wrongs you?—A. No; do you?

Senator BLACKBURN. No.

The WITNESS. I don't either. Those are my sentiments exactly.

Senator BLACKBURN. Then we agree.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD HOTCHKISS.

EDWARD HOTCHKISS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am sixty-three years of age, and live in Brooklyn.

Q. Have you been in the service of the Government here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As United States store-keeper.

Q. Appointed when?—A. I was appointed in February, 1883, I think.

Q. Are you in that service now?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you leave it?—A. The 9th of February.

Q. Did you leave it of your own volition?—A. No, sir; I had an invitation to leave.

Q. In other words, you were removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you removed upon any charges, so far as you know?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you aware of any complaints made against the manner in which you discharged your duties?—A. No, sir; in fact, I saw the collector, and he said he had no complaint to make.

Q. What else did he say on the subject?—A. He said there were too many store-keepers.

Q. How many store-keepers had recently been appointed?—A. I could not tell you that, but they had been appointing them all along.

Q. A large number?—A. There had been quite a number; yes, sir.

Q. Were they all Democrats?—A. I presume so; I never knew of any Republicans being appointed.

Q. How many removals were there among the store-keepers, do you know?—A. There were between fifty and sixty store-keepers and about half of them were removed when I left, about twenty-five that I know of.

Q. Were those who were removed Republicans?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all appointed in their places were Democrats?—A. Yes, sir; so far as I know; I am not certain, but I suppose so.

Q. Do you know of any case where those who were removed were removed upon charges?—A. I understood there were charges against some of them, but what they were I could not tell. The collector told me positively that he had no complaint to make against me.

Q. What was the system in vogue when you were there, that is, under former administrations, as to the employment of laborers?—A. They were generally appointed by the foremen of the weighing, sugar, etc.

Q. Employed by the day, week, month, or how?—A. They were generally employed by the hour, I think; eight hours' work.

Q. They received pay only for the time they were actually at work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the ruling rate per hour?—A. I think it was 25 cents then.

Q. Were they skilled men?—A. They were common laborers, but they generally kept them in their employ for a long time until they became skilled; it was not necessary to be a skilled laborer.

Q. But they were men who had training in that work, were they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in comparison with men who had no experience in that business they were skilled and trained laborers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the system now; was there any change in the system?—A. They have changed the laborers frequently.

Q. Was there any change in the system; did they stop employing them by the hour?—A. I think so; I will not be certain whether they pay by the hour or the day, but the wages have been increased; they keep changing them frequently and some of the men are not competent, of course.

Q. How do the men now employed compare in efficiency with the men who were employed under the other system?—A. I do not think they are anything like as good as the old ones employed; they are green hands mostly.

Q. Are they not now employed by the month, so that they are paid whether they work or not?—A. I do not think the laborers are; I think they are employed by the hour or day, but I could not say which; it did not come under my department. I have seen laborers that were under the influence of liquor while at work under the present régime.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You never saw that before, did you?—A. I can not say that I did.

Q. Did you ever see anything going wrong there prior to 1885?—A. No, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Have you heard the weighers complain of the inefficiency of the laborers now employed?—A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. To what extent?—A. That they were incompetent, and a good many of them were drinking men who could not be relied upon.

Q. Have you heard weighers say that they were afraid to discharge such men although incompetent?—A. Yes, sir; I think I have.

Q. Have they given any reason for not feeling at liberty to discharge them?—A. They were afraid, I suppose, they would lose their own places; they did not give me any reason. I could not say anything; I was obliged to put on the men that were sent to me.

Q. Who employs these men ; who selects them and engages them ?—
A. I suppose the head weigher. Mr. O'Brien, I think, is the weigher, and he employs them or sends them to the foreman of the weighers or assistant weighers.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Name the weighers who told you they were afraid to discharge laborers.—A. I could not name them ; that did not come under my department at all. I had no business to notice that, I suppose, but being at the docks and in the stores I would sometimes talk with them.

Q. And they told you this ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not remember the name of any one of them ?—A. No, sir ; I do not.

Q. When did they tell you that ?—A. I could not say when.

Q. Before you were discharged or afterwards ?—A. Both before and afterwards.

Q. Notwithstanding that, you do not know the name of a man who told you so ?—A. I did not hear it so very often, but I have heard it said so.

Q. Did you ever tell anybody about it before you were discharged ?—
A. No, sir ; I never said a word to anybody.

Q. Until after you were discharged ?—A. The first I said to anybody about it at all was when I was requested to appear.

Q. By whom ?—A. I was sent to and asked what I knew about the circumstances.

Q. By whom ?—A. This gentleman here, Mr. Pine ; he took my deposition.

Q. When ?—A. Since I was discharged.

Q. When was it you were discharged ?—A. On the 9th of February.

Q. Did you make oath to that deposition ?—A. No, sir. He asked me a question and took a little memorandum of it. It was a mere casual conversation ; I did not know I was to be summoned before any committee or anything of this kind.

Q. Are you a Republican in politics ?—A. Yes, sir, I am.

Q. You have held office for five years, most of the time under a Democratic administration ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And now you have been turned out. What did they turn you out for ?—A. They gave no reasons. They said everything was satisfactory, only there were too many store-keepers. Another gentleman turned out the same day with me was afterwards re-appointed, but I was not.

Q. Are you in good humor about it ?—A. Of course I do not feel in very good humor.

Q. You are not "mad ;" you do not feel uncomfortable about it ?—

A. No, sir. I am not ; I try to make the best of it, that is all.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. O'BRIEN.

JOHN W. O'BRIEN having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am fifty years of age and reside at Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Q. What are your politics ?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. And your occupation ?—A. I am one of the United States weighers at the port of New York.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that business?—A. I was appointed in November, 1885.

Q. Have you any men acting as assistant weighers under you appointed by the surveyor and drawing compensation at the rate of 30 cents an hour who have never passed a civil-service examination, and who are not competent and efficient for the positions they hold?—A. You say as assistant weighers? The 30 cent an hour men are temporary assistant United States weighers. The assistant weighers are \$4 a day men, obliged to pass the civil-service examination. We employ, in addition to those men, temporary assistant weighers at 30 cents an hour when actually employed.

Q. And they are not obliged to pass a civil-service examination?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are they efficient men?—A. Yes, sir. As soon as I find one in my district to be inefficient I request his removal.

Q. What system is in vogue in your department as to the employment of laborers?—A. The system was changed about six weeks ago. At that time the Government was paying at the rate of 40 cents an hour, and now the Government is employing 250 laborers for the port of New York at a compensation of \$2.50 a day.

Q. Before that they were paying only for the time when they were actually at work?—A. Yes, sir; since February, 1887, at the time of the strike. Previous to that we paid them 30 cents an hour when actually employed.

Q. I am trying to get at the system. Prior to February, 1887, they were employed by the hour and paid by the Government only for the hours or fraction of hours when they were working?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now they are employed differently?—A. But between that period, February, 1887, and two months ago, they were paid 40 cents an hour.

Q. Then during the time that system was in vogue they were paid part of the time 30 cents an hour and part of the time 40 cents an hour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now they are employed by the day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And paid so much a day whether they work or not?—A. Yes, sir. They are paid if they are present, and if absent without cause we do not pay them.

Q. Which is the better system, in your opinion, for the Government?—A. Judging from the saving as shown in the last few months, I think the \$2.50 a day system is better.

Q. Does it secure more or less efficient men; is there any difference?—A. I do not think there is much difference in that respect, because under both systems as soon as we found men were inefficient or unfit to perform a certain amount of work per day we removed them.

Q. In your judgment is the work done at the lowest cost to the Government under the present system?—A. Yes, sir; as shown by our monthly statements made up at the end of the month, showing the cost per ton and a comparison showing the same cost the year previous. Now, under the system in vogue, we find we are cutting the cost per ton down every month.

Q. Do you know John J. Fallon?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position, if any, does he hold?—A. His office is that of superintendent of assistant weighers and laborers, I believe.

Q. What is his pay?—A. I believe he is paid at the rate of \$2,000 a year.

Q. Is that a new office; when was it created?—A. I think it was created about two years ago; I am not positive; within two years.

- . Has he passed a civil-service examination?—A. I can not say.
- . Did you ever hear that he did?—A. I never heard that he did.
- . Have you not heard that he did not pass such an examination?—That is the general impression.
- Q. How did he get that position without having passed the civil-service examination?—A. I can not state.
- Q. Who appointed him?—A. I can not tell you.
- Q. You do not know on whose recommendation he was appointed?—I do not; I never inquired.
- Q. Was he recommended by Surveyor Beattie?—A. I can not say, but he could not have been appointed there without the approval of a surveyor, I assume; I do not know that it is so.
- Q. In the changes among the laborers how far has political influence been brought to bear—mean to secure appointments and removals?—That portion of the business I have but little to do with; that comes more directly under the attention of the superintendent of weighers' laborers, Mr. Fallon. I attend more directly to the weighing department itself, to the books and returns.
- Q. Notwithstanding that, can you answer the question: To what extent has political influence been brought to bear to secure the appointment or removal of weighers' laborers, if any?—A. I suppose to some extent the majority part of those laborers have been recommended.
- Q. By Democratic politicians, I suppose?—A. Yes, and by Grand Army men. I take care of the soldiers; they come to me for that. I never ask a soldier's politics; I do not care whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. I know I have a number of soldiers at work, and nobody has ever interfered with me in the employment of soldiers as laborers.
- Q. How about those who are not soldiers?—A. I suppose the greater part of them are Democrats.
- Q. How long have temporary weighers been kept in office?—A. They have been continuously in office; we are never without temporary weighers.
- Q. I mean the same men?—A. I have temporary weighers working under me, good men, who have been there ten or twelve years—men I can not do without—and also new ones, under this administration. I have to have the right kind of men, without regard to politics.
- Q. A man who has been in position ten years you still consider a temporary weigher?—A. Yes, sir; if he has refused to go before the board for promotion. I have urged men to go before the board and knew they were competent to draw \$4 a day, and yet they hesitated to go before the board. In February, when the sugar season sets in, we are obliged to fall back on these temporary weighers. United States assistant weighers pass a civil-service examination, but the temporary United States assistant weighers are hourly men, paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN E. ROGERS.

JOHN E. ROGERS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

- Q. Please state your age and residence?—A. I am thirty-eight years of age, and reside at No. 439 West Twenty-third street.
- Q. What is your business?—A. I am assistant weigher in the custom-house.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that business?—A. Ten years.

Q. Do you know anything about any assessments for political purposes within the last three years among the employes of the custom-house?—A. They have had assessments; yes, sir.

Q. Within the last three years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times?—A. About once, I guess.

Q. What was that?—A. It was not really an assessment.

Q. What was it; an invitation to pay some money?—A. No; I had no invitation to pay any sum of money.

Q. Tell me what you know about it?—A. I contributed.

Q. Who asked you to contribute?—A. No one asked me to contribute.

Q. You contributed voluntarily?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom did you contribute?—A. I contributed through a friend of mine up in my district.

Q. Who was he?—A. Mr. Boylen.

Q. Had he any connection with the Government?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you receive contributions from others for political purposes?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Are you possibly mistaken about it?—A. I think I did.

Q. Don't you know whether you did or not?—A. Yes, I did receive some.

Q. Then, why didn't you say so?—A. I was trying to remember whether it was handed to me or not.

Q. Do you remember now?—A. Yes, sir; I remember now.

Q. From whom did you receive contributions?—A. From two or three persons.

Q. Who are they?—A. Mr. Creamer, Mr. Madden, and Mr. Skidmore.

Q. What positions did they hold?—A. They were assistant weighers.

Q. Did you invite them to contribute?—A. No, sir.

Q. How much did you receive?—A. It is hard to tell now what I did receive.

Q. It would be easier for you to tell than for me?—A. They might have contributed \$10 some of them, and some \$15. I took what I could get; I think it was \$10 or \$15 apiece.

Q. What did you do with the money?—A. I turned it over to my friend Mr. Boylan.

Q. What is the business of your friend?—A. I guess he is a clerk in the court up in the eighth district.

Q. What is his full name?—A. I could not tell you; I do not know.

Q. He can not be a very intimate friend of yours if you do not know his name?—A. That is very true. I do not know his first name to save me; I think it is either James or John.

Q. Did he appoint you to secure these contributions?—A. He did not.

Q. For what purpose was the money to be used?—A. For the campaign, I suppose.

Q. What campaign?—A. For the Democratic cause.

Q. But what particular campaign?—A. The last campaign—of last fall.

Q. Do you know of others among the employes subscribing or contributing for that purpose?—A. I have heard of others; whether they did or not I do not know.

Q. Did you take any part in the Widow McGuinness's pig-raffle business?—A. No; I got left on that.

Q. You were not invited to that entertainment?—A. No, sir; I did not get any invitation.

Q. Did you give any receipts to the men from whom you took contributions?—A. I believe I did.

Q. Do you know whether you did or not?—A. I can not positively state; I think I did, but I am not sure.

Q. Is it your opinion that you did?—A. I think I did.

Q. Were they printed receipts?—A. Yes, I guess they were printed.

Q. By whom were they signed?—A. You have got me now; I do not know who did sign them; I think Mr. Boylan, if I am not mistaken.

Q. Did you receive any amount as contribution or assessment from A. A. Belmont?—A. I do not know whether I did or not; I can not say positively; I might have received it, but I can not positively state.

Q. Did you ask these men to contribute?—A. I might have asked them.

Q. What other Government officials were engaged in obtaining subscriptions among the employes of the Government?—A. I do not know of any one else, and I took that on my own responsibility.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. With a view of extending your answer to the first question (as to political assessments or contributions in the New York custom-house) from three to five years back, I will ask you whether, instead of during the last three years, during the last five years you have ever known of anybody making contributions for political purposes in that custom-house?

Senator SPOONER. I will rule that question out.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What political organization, if you know, does Mr. Boylan belong to?—A. He belongs to the County Democracy of the thirteenth assembly district.

Q. You say he is the clerk of a court?—A. He is one of the clerks, I believe.

Q. What court is it?—A. The eighth district court.

Q. Does he hold any office in this political organization; if so, what?—A. He is assistant secretary. He did not tell me, though, to ask for contributions.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M'KENZIE.

JOHN MCKENZIE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am sixty years of age and reside at No. 177 Madison street, New York.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am United States weigher, or was; I have not been weigher for over a year.

Q. Were you removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. I was appointed by General Merritt, in 1879.

Q. Were you removed on charges?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any charges having been made against you?—A. No, sir; all that I was told was that I was removed for being an old man; they said I was too old.

Q. I suppose you denied the accusation?—A. I did; emphatically.

Q. How many hours a day had you been in the habit of working?—

A. Ten hours a day, from seven to six.

Q. Had you ever been absent from duty?—A. On one or two days when I had my vacation.

Q. Except on leave, I mean?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was any fault found with the manner in which you discharged the duties of your position?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. How do the new appointees compare in efficiency and good habits with those whose places they have taken?—A. I can not say; I am not among them enough to know.

Q. Do you know anything about the appointment of these "roundsmen"?—A. I have seen them many times.

Q. Have you heard any of them talking about what their duty was?—A. I have heard them say their duties were to "bounce" all the Republicans they could.

Q. You mean by that to "spot" them?—A. Yes, sir. I do not know whether it is the truth or not; they did not tell me so.

Q. Do you know of their reporting a large number of Republican employes?—A. I have heard so; I do not know for certain.

Q. Did you ever hear of their reporting any Democratic employes?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. When were you appointed to office?—A. In 1879.

Q. When were you discharged?—A. April 27, 1887.

Q. You were in office then for eight years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were you discharged for?—A. That is more than I can tell you.

Q. Who were you working under?—A. Mr. O'Brien.

Q. Were you assistant weigher?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was weigher immediately over you?—A. Mr. O'Brien was the boss weigher.

Q. Do you know a man named J. W. O'Brien?—A. Yes, sir. This is all I received to notify me that my services were no longer required [handing a letter to Senator Blackburn].

Q. Do you know that on the 20th of April, 1887, seven days before you were discharged, Mr. O'Brien wrote an official letter to Mr. Beattie, the surveyor, asking your removal for total unfitness and errors without number that you had committed?—A. No, sir; I never heard of that before. That is news to me, and he can not show but two errors that I ever committed.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will ask leave to read right here an official letter and to put it into the record.

Senator Blackburn then read the following letter:

APRIL 20, 1887.

SIR: I would respectfully call your attention to the number of complaints made during the past six months against United States Assistant Weigher John McKenzie for errors in weighing cargoes of merchandise in this district. They are inexcusable and most serious in character. I present to you with this notice the dock books of four steam-ships, sent to me during the past week for investigation and report, the errors in every case made by the above-named weigher. On account of his advanced age I deem him totally unfit physically and mentally to perform the duties of assistant weigher, and do therefore recommend his removal from the service.

Respectfully,

J. W. O'BRIEN,
United States Weigher.

H. S. BEATTIE, Esq., Surveyor, etc.

BLACKBURN. That letter bears this indorsement:

APRIL 20, 1887.

re complaint of United States Weigher John W. O'Brien, to me this day competency, arising apparently from old age, of Assistant Weigher John properly perform his official duties, I respectfully recommend that he be n the service.
respectfully,

H. S. BEATTIE,
Surveyor.

ECTOR OF THE PORT.

Senator BLACKBURN:

never heard of that?—A. There is not a word of truth in it. I heard of it before. I pledge you on my oath which I am under first I ever heard of that in my life. I made two errors while in the department to my knowledge. One of them was they took 100 lbs of prunes from the Inman dock and when I came to examine they were 10 lbs short. When I went to the firm they said they had all but one box, and gave me the weight of that.

What are your politics?—A. I have always been a Republican—before, I was a Democrat previously.

Have you been removed from office?—A. Yes, sir.

Have you been treated badly, you think, in the matter of your removal?—A. Yes, sir.

Do you do not appear here to testify as a friend of this administration?—A. Don't I? Maybe I don't.

Do you appear here as a friend of this administration?—A. Yes, sir.

Do you indorse the administration of the custom-house?—A. Yes, sir.

Do you indorse it, do you?—A. No, sir; I do not indorse the custom-house by any means, but I indorse the administration at Washington.

Are you friendly towards the management of this custom-house?

In the way it is managed, no, sir.

BLACKBURN. I thought not.

Senator SPOONER:

Do you ascertain now, while on the witness-stand, for the first time whether they were tried and convicted on these charges?—A. Yes, sir; I had heard of them before in my life I pledge you my word and honor; the first I ever heard of it. All I heard was from Mr. O'Brien that I was too old; that because I was sixty years old I was too old to work. I can do as good a day's work now as any they have got.

SPOONER. That is all for the present.

BLACKBURN. Do you propose to call any other witnesses in New York?

SPOONER. No.

BLACKBURN. Then, Mr. Chairman, as we have reached the case sooner than I expected, I will ask for a reasonable time to determine whether I shall want to ask for any subpoenas and I will make the time short enough to suit you. I want to hear from some parties here first.

SPOONER. I fear, from a telegram received during the day that makes my presence in Washington to-morrow imperatively that I shall be unable to give further time this week to this case. I do not know whether Senator Hale will be able to attend or not.

BLACKBURN. I have my doubts as to whether I shall want

subpoenas for witnesses while we are over here, but as you can not stay I am perfectly willing to wait and see if Senator Hale will be well enough to-morrow or on Monday, as the case may be. I hope, and have no doubt, that he will be able to go on with the investigation by that time.

Senator SPOONER. Of course opportunity will be given you to put in your testimony; if it is not given now it will be within a few days.

Senator BLACKBURN. I would rather it would be done while I am over here.

The subcommittee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

ROOM NO. 73, POST-OFFICE BUILDING,
New York City, Monday, May 28, 1888.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to agreement, at 10.20 o'clock a. m. Present, Senators Spooner and Blackburn.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will be obliged Mr. Chairman, if you will swear Mr. Millard, formerly a member of the House of Representatives.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN C. MILLARD.

STEPHEN C. MILLARD, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Were you ever a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Binghamton (New York) district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When?—A. I was a Representative in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses.

Q. Of which party politically?—A. The Republican party.

Q. Was an appropriation made by Congress for the construction of a public building at Binghamton during your service as a Representative there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state to the committee what, if any, connection you had, or what efforts you made, what part you bore, in securing that appropriation.—A. I prepared the bill, introduced it in the House, and went before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House in regard to it. The bill was passed by the House and also by the Senate, and then I went to the President and asked him to sign the bill, which he did, and others also went to him.

Q. Has that building been located and the site been selected?—A. I understand it has.

Q. What, if anything, had you to do in the matter of approving or opposing the site which has been selected upon which to build it?—A. Well, there were some eight or ten sites proposed by different citizens of Binghamton. The site selected was not the site that I favored, but I preferred it to some of the other sites. The site I was in favor of, and that I would have selected if it had been left to me, was the Olmstead site, on Washington street.

Q. At what cost?—A. I think the price of the Olmstead site was upwards of \$40,000.

Q. What did the Government pay for the site finally determined upon?—A. I understand the price was \$15,000.

Q. You live in Binghamton, do you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is this an eligible and proper location for this public building or not?—A. I think it is a site which will be approved of by the people of Binghamton; it is a very conspicuous site.

Q. Is it located on overflowed ground?—A. Not generally. When the water is very high it sometimes comes back, but it rarely comes back into the center of the site; it saturates through the ground.

Q. Will that be the case when it is graded up to the level of the street, between it and the river front?—A. I think not.

Q. Does it ever overflow the street in front of it, between the site and the river?—A. No, sir, not to my knowledge; I know it never has; not since I lived in Binghamton.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. For twenty-one years.

Q. Tell me what, if any, improper or undue influence (if you know) or effort was made by anybody to secure the location of this building upon the site which was finally selected?—A. I have no personal knowledge of any; I know of none.

Q. What is the cause of this complaint and trouble, this protest which has been made there in your city, about the location of this building; what foundation has it?—A. Well, certain citizens desired to locate the building in one locality and other citizens desired to locate it in another locality; the contest was very hot. But aside from that there is a strong opposition; the contest is principally in the Democratic party.

Q. It is a factional quarrel among the Democrats?—A. Yes, sir; that is it. It is a quarrel between some of the leaders of the Democratic party.

Q. Who are those leaders?—A. Deputy Collector Davis, who represents the administration there, is regarded as a staunch supporter and defender of the administration, and has, I suppose, the control of the patronage in my district—the Democratic patronage.

Q. Then there is another faction of the Democratic party there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is their relative strength numerically?—A. I do not know about that.

Q. Do you know how many votes the opposition or the anti-Davis faction of the party polled there last fall?—A. I do not remember.

Q. You do not recall that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you think it was as many as 300?

The WITNESS. In the city, do you mean?

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes.

The WITNESS. It was not large; that is, if Mr. Mudge represented the opposition, if the vote for Mr. Mudge was an index of the strength of the opposition. The vote perhaps was 300 or 400; not to exceed 300, I think, but I do not remember exactly.

Q. About how many Democratic votes are there in that city?—A. I could not tell you that. It is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and the city is sometimes Democratic and sometimes Republican; it is very close, leaning to the Democratic party.

Q. That would be, then, about 5,000 Democratic votes?—A. I presume so.

Mr. Davis was one of the owners of this property which was selected, was he not?—A. I so understood it; yes, sir.

Q. So far as you know or believe he was guilty of no improper conduct in the matter?—A. I know of none.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Why did you prefer the Olmstead site?—A. Because I think it is a little more central.

Q. Is it not a good deal more central?—A. In population?

Q. In reference to the business of the city and the people to be accommodated ordinarily by the post-office?—A. I think the majority of the people preferred the Olmstead site.

Q. Is the present site a central site?—A. A large portion of the city lies west of the Chenango River; the business interests are already on the east side of the Chenango River, and the city is growing rapidly to the west.

Q. What is the population of the city?—A. About 25,000.

Q. This building is located at the extreme western limit of the business part, is it not, as things are now?—A. Pretty nearly.

Q. How about the accessibility of this building?—A. It is within a stone's throw of Court street, and Court street is the principal business street.

Q. That would depend upon how far a man could throw a stone?—A. I could throw it easily, and I think you could, Senator.

Q. Has there been any expression on the part of the common council of the city of Binghamton with regard to the present location?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have condemned it, have they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any expression on the part of the supervisors of the county?—A. I think there has been, but I am not sure.

Q. They have condemned it unanimously, have they not?—A. I could not say.

Q. Is not that your understanding?—A. No, sir, not unanimously; neither has the common council condemned it unanimously. I think a majority of the common council have disapproved of the site.

Q. And passed a resolution disapproving of it?—A. I think so.

Q. And the board of supervisors did the same thing, did they not?—A. I think the majority of them did.

Q. And the Republican county convention of 1887 did the same thing, did they not?—A. I do not remember the resolution. They did something in regard to it.

Q. They made an expression upon the subject?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You remember it was not favorable to that location?—A. It was unfavorable.

Q. And the Democratic convention was divided on the subject?—A. I do not know whether it was or not. I think the fight was over Mr. Davis for having control of the patronage. I think the fight in the convention was as to whether Mr. Davis or somebody else should rule.

Q. It was generally understood in that county that Mr. Davis had more or less control of the location of that building, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And part of this opposition to Mr. Davis grew out of the dissatisfaction of the people with his action in that regard, did it not?—A. Yes, sir; a part.

Q. Have they a board of trade at Binghamton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they taken any action in regard to that site?—A. None whatever.

Q. Is it not true that when this site was being selected seventy six members of the Board of Trade voted on the question of this location, and that it received no votes whatever?—A. Before the selection of the site there was a meeting of the Board of Trade. The fight there was as

to whether the building should be located on Exchange street or on the Olmstead corner, and the Olmstead site received a majority of the votes.

Q. Were not all the sites tendered voted upon by the Board of Trade?

—A. I think not.

Q. Who owns this site?—A. Mr. Davis and Mr. Bennett.

Q. Are you related in any way to Mr. Bennett?—A. I am by marriage.

Q. You are a son-in-law of his?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it a fact that Mr. Bennett owns a large amount of vacant real estate in the vicinity of this location—unimproved property?—A. I think he owns some.

Q. Is Mr. Davis interested with him in that?—A. Not at all, to my knowledge.

Q. Does Mr. Davis own property in the vicinity of that site?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Then his interest is only in the property sold to the Government?—A. That is my understanding.

Q. Do you know whether or not he had any contract with Mr. Bennett giving him an interest in the property adjacent to the site of this location if it should be selected as a site for a public building?—A. I never heard of it, and I do not believe it.

Q. You say you do not know of any improper influence being used to secure the location of that site?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Have you ever heard of any such?—A. I do not know that I ever did.

Q. Have you ever heard about the expenses of the agent sent by the Treasury Department to locate this site being paid by any one interested in this property?

The WITNESS. You refer to Mr. Anstett?

Senator BLACKBURN. I suppose he is the man.

The WITNESS. State your question again, if you please.

Q. Have you heard of the expenses of the agent sent from Washington to locate this place for a public building having been paid by parties interested in the site selected?—A. No, sir; I never have heard that. I have heard that Mr. Anstett was to go from Binghamton to Dayton, Ohio, and that he remained in Binghamton a whole week, and had not sufficient money to pay his expenses in Binghamton, and also to continue his trip to Dayton, and that he borrowed sufficient to pay his hotel bills, which he has refunded. That is as I understand it.

Q. He borrowed it of whom?—A. His bill was left unpaid.

Q. Who paid it?—A. Mr. Bennett paid it I think. I do not know personally about it. I only know what I have heard.

Q. He went away and left his hotel bill unpaid?—A. That is what I have heard; I have no knowledge of it personally.

Q. And the bill was paid by Mr. Bennett?—A. I could not state personally; I have heard it so stated.

Q. Have you not heard it stated as a fact that Mr. Bennett, immediately on the arrival of Mr. Anstett, ordered at the hotel that his expenses be charged to him?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has this site finally selected been approved by the Department at Washington?—A. I so understand it, and the bids are now out for a contract.

Q. Has the land been conveyed to the Government?—A. Yes, sir; some time ago.

Q. You say this site is occasionally, in whole or in part, under water?—A. Oh, no; the street is 7 or 8 feet, perhaps, above the lower portion of

the foundation, and when the water is very high in the spring it saturates or gets through and remains there.

Q. Is not the water high every spring?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then does not the water percolate through that bank every spring?—A. No, sir.

Q. Some springs it does, and some springs it does not?—A. That is my understanding.

Q. There is no change from year to year in the character of that bank, is there?—A. No, sir.

Q. How does the water percolate through one spring and not another spring, when the water is equally as high every spring?—A. It is not equally high every spring.

Q. Is it not a fact that every spring that lot is covered with water?—A. No, sir; I never have seen it but once.

Q. Has it not been covered with water every spring since 1880?—A. I do not understand so.

Q. Are you willing to swear that it has not been?—A. I think this spring——

Q. That is not an answer to my question?—A. I would not swear recklessly on the subject; I do not so understand it.

Q. But you are not willing to say it is not the fact?—A. I would not say it is not the fact. I will say it was not so this spring. The objection to it made in Binghamton principally was on account of the high water, and I gave it some attention this spring after hearing the water talked about, and there was no water upon it this spring that I saw.

Q. Are you willing to swear it was not covered with water this spring at any time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who passed upon the title to this property?

The WITNESS. Do you mean what Government official?

Senator SPOONER. Do you know whether Mr. Daniel Lockwood had anything to do with the examination of the title?

The WITNESS. I know nothing about it.

Q. Have you *heard* anything about it?—A. I could not tell you anything about it.

Q. Have you heard that he passed adversely upon the title?—A. No, sir.

Q. And that notwithstanding that, the property was accepted by the Government?—A. No, sir. I know this much, that before the title was passed upon, Major Anstett came there and was there a week (although I had no conversation with him whatever in regard to the site), and then the superintendent or the architect came there, and I think the matter was referred to the district attorney, Mr. Lockwood.

Q. Have you never heard that he passed adversely upon the title?—A. I never did.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. When this site was determined upon was there or not a combination made by the owners of all the other sites to break this down, and change the location, so as to re-open the matter and give them all a chance again?—A. I think all the other interests combined to defeat this, but I have taken but very little part in the matter, and having obtained the appropriation somewhat myself, I did not feel like mixing up with it very much. But I think after the site was selected all the owners of the other sites united to defeat this.

Q. Do you know whether the then Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department of the United States, Mr. Bell, came there and in

estigated personally as to the character of the foundation to be had?—
 A. I never had any conversation with Mr. Bell on the subject, but I understood that he did come there to Binghamton. There was some opposition made to the selection of the site by Agent Anstett, and Mr. Bell came there and gave a hearing to the opposition (that is, as I understand it) at the Hotel Bennett.

Q. Mr. Bell was then the Republican Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, was he not?—A. I think that is so.

Q. You knew him very well when you were in Congress?—A. No, sir; I never had met him. Senator Spooner asked me a question which I desire to explain. He asked me if Mr. Bennett was not benefited by the selection of the present location. I think he would have been more benefited if the building had been located on the Olmstead site. His hotel is just this side of it, and I think his interest would have been more enhanced by the building being located on the Olmstead site.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. He favored this site, did he not?—A. Yes, sir; he did, against my special request.

Q. And against his own interests?—A. Well, at one time he favored the Olmstead site.

Q. Then his opinion as to which location would benefit him most and your opinion did not agree?—A. No, sir; not at all. It was not a question of interest with me at all. I thought the Olmstead site was preferable to all the other ones in town.

Senator SPOONER. I should promptly acquit you of all impropriety in connection with the matter.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What was it that determined the location of that building, if you know?—A. I don't know; I could not tell you. If they had taken the Olmstead site the Government would have paid \$40,000 or upwards; that is what they asked for it.

Q. As against \$15,000 that they paid for this one?—A. I understand so; I never knew positively, but I understand they paid \$15,000.

Q. Was or not this the cheapest piece of property offered for this purpose?—A. I do not know what the bids were, but I understand \$15,000 was less than any other bid; that is, the amount paid was less than any other bid.

TESTIMONY OF F. M. WILDER.

F. M. WILDER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. I reside in Binghamton, but I am living temporarily in New York.

Q. How long have you lived in Binghamton?—A. Eight years.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. Tell the committee what, if anything, you know about the location or selection of a site for a public building in Binghamton.—A. I know very little about the details of the affair. I was at home very little at the time the matter first came up; but in looking over the available sites a good many were suggested and they were discussed by parties without any feeling at that time. When I first heard that the present site was proposed I took decided grounds at that time in favor of the site as it now stands.

Q. Is it an eligible site?—A. I think so. I see no reason why it should not have been agreed upon as a site, and there were very many reasons in my mind why it was the best site.

Q. How did the price at which it was offered compare with the figures put upon the other sites that were considered?—A. I paid very little attention to those questions, but I think it was lower than some of the other sites were.

Q. Do you know whether it was lower than any other site?—A. I could not say as to that.

Q. Do you know what the cause is for the disaffection that has cropped out there in the matter of the location of this building?—A. It is politics, I think.

Q. You do not mean it is a party question between the Republicans and the Democrats?—A. No, sir; it is a division inside of the party.

Q. It is all on the Democratic side?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who represents the majority side usually, up there?—A. As it stands now probably Mr. Davis here represents it. I believe the last convention or caucus showed it so, but I am not certain. It is a very pretty fight as it stands, I believe.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What is your business?—A. It has been until the last month general manager of the Safety Car-heating and Lighting Company of New York. My business brought me to Binghamton. I was superintendent of motive power on the Erie railroad for many years, and my residence is there, because it was convenient to live there.

Q. Will you swear that this lot has not been covered by water every year since 1880, some time during every year?—A. I will not swear to that, but I will say in regard to the water that very little of it came from the river. There was not much drainage and the natural drainage would let the water run in until proper sewerage is made to carry it off. If the lot was filled up the same as many other city lots, there would be no trouble about water there.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES S. THURSTON.

JAMES S. THURSTON, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. I now live in New York; my legal residence is in this city at present, but my home is in Binghamton.

Q. How long have you been a resident of Binghamton?—A. For ten years or more.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. Were you ever the manager or editor of the Republican newspaper at Binghamton?—A. I was the business manager.

Q. Do you know the site which has been recently selected upon which to erect a Federal building in that city?—A. I do not know the particular lot, but I know the locality.

Q. Is that an eligible site for a Federal building or not?—A. I should think it was.

Q. Do you know the price which was paid for it?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Senator BLACKBURN. It is in proof that it was \$15,000.

The WITNESS. How large is it?

Senator BLACKBURN. I do not think the dimensions are in proof, and unless you gentlemen know what they are, I do not.

The WITNESS. The value of a lot is defined by feet and inches.

Senator BLACKBURN. I understand that the lot is 125 by 200 feet?

The WITNESS. What is the frontage on the river?

Senator BLACKBURN. I think it is 200 feet; that is, I am told it is.

The WITNESS. I should suppose lots there are worth \$100 a foot if they are of reasonable depth for building. I should suppose on the river front they are worth \$100 a foot.

Q. If it is 200 feet on the river, by a depth of 125, would \$15,000 be an exorbitant price for it or not?—A. No, sir; I should think it was worth \$20,000.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What is the value per foot of eligible property for business purposes on the main street of the city, say Washington street; it is not over \$100 a foot, is it?—A. Yes, sir. Court street is the main business street, and in some localities it is worth many times that.

Q. How is it on Washington street, at the location of the Cary site; how much is it a foot there?

The WITNESS. Do you mean the Cary house, where Mr. Cary lives?

Senator SPOONER. I mean the Cary site, opposite the Olmstead site, on Washington street.

A. I should think it was worth more than it would be on Wall street.

Q. Is it worth more than \$100 a foot?—A. I should think it would be.

Q. Do you know anything of the value of real estate there by the lot?—A. Yes, sir; I know something about it.

Q. Have you bought any land in the vicinity of this proposed location at any time?—A. I have some houses and lots over there, up the river from this location perhaps a quarter of a mile. We consider them worth \$50 a foot for dwelling-house purposes.

Q. How much more do you consider them worth per foot by virtue of the location of this building there?—A. In a business vicinity I should think they were worth from 50 to 100 per cent. more than for dwelling-house purposes.

Q. Don't you understand it increases the value of your property, even for dwelling-houses, to have the Federal building located there in this position?—A. No, sir; it is too far to have any such effect.

Q. Is not this location at the extreme eastern limit of the business of the city?—A. No, sir; there is a great deal of business on the opposite side of the river from this building.

Q. I mean the main business part of the city?—A. The old business part of the city is up the other way from this.

Q. You consider this, then, the most eligible location for the public building there?—A. Yes, sir, in some respects; and in some respects I do not.

Q. In what respects do you not consider it so?—A. The vicinity of the banks and the county court-house is the center or hub of the little city. This place is towards the more rapidly-growing part of the city.

Q. What is the population of Binghamton?—A. I think about 20,000.

Q. Do you know of the common council condemning this location, or having passed resolutions adverse to it?—A. No, sir; I have not read the newspapers of Binghamton for some time.

TESTIMONY OF BYRON MORGAN.

BYRON MORGAN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. I live in Binghamton.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. For about thirty years.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. What is your opinion as to the eligibility or non-eligibility of the site recently selected there upon which to construct a Federal building?—A. I think it is thoroughly eligible.

Q. Do you know the prices asked for the different sites offered to the Government approximately?—A. I heard them at the time, but I do not remember exactly what they were.

Q. Was this the cheapest or the highest, or how did it range in figures with the others?—A. I considered at the time, from figures I saw, that it was the cheapest site.

Q. You have newspapers published in the city of Binghamton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the name of the leading Republican paper published there?—A. It is called the Binghamton Daily Republican.

Q. Do you know what position it took in the matter of the selection of a site; which one it favored?—A. It was entirely favorable to the present site.

Q. And that was your judgment?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What is your business?—A. I am the assistant general manager of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company of New York.

Q. Is that the same concern with which the former witness was connected?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you resided in Binghamton?—A. I was born there. I live there now, but am temporarily residing in New York City.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS F. LYNCH.

THOMAS F. LYNCH, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. In Binghamton, N. Y.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. Twenty-three years.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. Were you ever an applicant for a position in the Federal service?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever appear before at the civil-service examining board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result; did you pass?—A. I passed; yes, sir.

Q. Did you get your appointment?—A. No, sir.

Q. You passed the examination, but have not had any appointment given to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know the reason why?—A. I understood my standing on the list was too far down, and they did not reach me; my time expired.

Q. Were you subpoenaed to come here as a witness before this committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How came you to be subpoenaed here?—A. I was interviewed on the matter.

Q. By whom?—A. First by a gentleman named Wall, living in Binghamton, and afterwards by Mr. Finch.

Q. Did they ask you to come down here and testify before this committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they tell you what they wanted you to testify about?—A. They did not. They inquired in regard to my standing in the examination and my being left, and asked me if I felt sure about it, and I told them I did.

Q. Then they asked you to come down and testify?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then you were subpoenaed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you come here?—A. I got here last Thursday morning.

Q. Did anybody except these two men you have named talk with you about what testimony you were to give when you got here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did?—A. Mr. Wales.

Q. This gentleman [indicating]?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that on your way down from Binghamton?—A. Yes, sir; it was on the way down. We changed cars at Paterson.

Q. After you left Binghamton under subpoena to come here Mr. Wales talked with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he tell you?—A. He asked me some questions, and I answered them; that is all.

Q. Do you remember what the nature of those questions was?—A. Yes, sir; he asked me if I had received any money for manipulating caucuses, etc.

Q. What did you tell him?—A. I told him "No, sir."

Q. Did he tell you or give you to understand what the line of testimony was that he expected you to give here?—A. He did not; he simply asked me these questions.

Q. Did he ask you any others?—A. Yes, sir; he asked me what testimony did I tell Mr. Finch I would give down here. I told him Mr. Finch did not ask me about my testimony; he simply asked me if I felt sore against Deputy Collector Davis, and asked me if I would come down.

Q. He asked you if you felt sore against Deputy Collector Davis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you said you did feel sore towards Mr. Davis he asked you to come down here as a witness?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were then subpoenaed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Wales talk with you on the way down from Binghamton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you got here, when?—A. Thursday morning.

Q. Do you know why you were not put on the witness stand as a witness?—A. I asked Mr. Wales why I was not and he said because he did not see that I could help their case any, from what I told him on the train.

Q. Were you discharged and paid off as a witness on Friday?—A. Yes, sir; I received my fees. Afterwards I was detained, so that I am not discharged yet.

Q. How much were you paid on Friday for your mileage and attendance?—A. Twenty-three dollars and eighty cents or thereabouts.

Q. Did anybody have any talk with you about that money which was paid you for your attendance?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who?—A. Mr. Wales.

Q. What was that conversation?—A. He said that my expenses for coming down, my tickets, etc., were to be taken out of this money I had received.

Q. Who had paid your expenses coming down?—A. I do not know; Mr. Wales furnished the tickets for me to come down.

Q. And he wanted you to pay him back the money that he had advanced on the tickets that he had furnished to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you do it?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you tell him?—A. I told him I would settle with the man who brought me here, Mr. Finch.

Q. Which ward do you live in, in Binghamton?—A. I live in the Fourth ward; I believe it is the Seventh ward now. They have changed them.

Q. The Democratic party up there is not altogether harmonious, is it?—A. No, sir.

Q. They are fighting one another?—A. In our ward they are.

Q. Were you not formerly a member of the committee in your ward?—A. Yes, sir; of the county committee.

Q. Where is the opposition, as it is called—the anti-Davis faction of the party—the strongest in your city, in your ward or where?—A. I believe it is in my ward.

Q. The most of them are there?—A. I believe so.

Q. How strong are they?—A. That I could not tell you.

Q. How do they compare in numbers with the other side of the factional fight, as shown by the vote last fall?—A. At the caucus there were 22 votes they cast as against 136.

Q. These gentlemen—these Democratic politicians up there in Binghamton who are known as the anti-Davis faction (if I may describe them so that you will understand who I am talking about)—are they a quiet, orderly, inoffensive set of politicians, or are they factious, vicious, and quarrelsome?—A. They raised quite a fracas at the caucus.

Q. Did you attend that caucus?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you presiding over it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were a committeeman at that time?—A. I was a county committeeman; yes, sir.

Q. How many Federal officials in the shape of custom-house employes from here did you see there at that caucus?—A. I do not remember seeing any.

Q. Are you actively engaged in the political contests that are waged up there in your city?—A. I always have been ever since I was old enough.

Q. Tell the committee which, if any, of the Federal appointees of the custom-house appointed by Mr. Davis or anybody else you have seen in the last three years there taking an active and offensive part in the management of political affairs?—A. I could not name any; I have not paid much attention to them.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Who is this Mr. Finch that you have spoken of?—A. It is Mr. Dudley T. Finch; he is one of the supervisors up there.

Q. Is he a Democrat?—A. I should not call him one.

Q. Has he been a Democrat?—A. So he claims; yes, sir. He claims to be a Democrat.

Q. And has run repeatedly on the Democratic ticket for county offices?—A. Yes, sir; for supervisor.

Q. But you would not call him a Democrat?—A. No, sir; because he voted the Republican ticket at the last State election.

Q. A great many Democrats did that in your county, did they not?—A. I do not know.

Q. By what vote was that county carried for Blaine, do you remember?—A. I do not know.

Q. By what vote was that county carried for the Republican ticket at the last election?—A. I do not remember.

Q. By a majority of 2,500, was it not?—A. I do not know that it was; I could not say positively.

Q. Was it not carried for Blaine by only 1,400 majority?—A. I could not answer that question.

Q. You have not seen Deputy Collector Davis up there taking any part in politics since 1885?—A. I have seen Mr. Davis there a number of times. I do not know that he took any more part than he had a right to.

Q. That is not what I asked. I asked you if you had seen him taking any part there in politics.—A. Yes, sir; I have seen him there.

Q. You have seen him at conventions?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have seen him at caucuses?—A. No, sir.

Q. What men are there in the custom-house here from your town?—A. I do not know all of them; I know some of them.

Q. There are eight, or ten, or a dozen, are there not?—A. Probably so.

Q. Have you not seen any of them taking part in politics up there in caucuses?—A. I have seen them up there at different times.

Q. Taking part in caucuses?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or conventions?—A. I have seen them at conventions.

Q. What talk did you have with Mr. Finch about the testimony you were to give here?—A. Mr. Finch had not spoken to me since the caucus last fall, and he asked me how I felt towards Mr. Davis; I told him that I felt that he did not do the best he could for me and I felt a little sore on him.

Q. Did you not tell him that you had been offered an office (and had not received it) if you would work for Mr. Davis's interests?—A. I told him——

Q. Answer the question.—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you tell him that you had been offered money if you would work for Mr. Davis's interests?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you tell him that you had been offered office and money if you would work in a particular way?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing of the kind?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you say you would give Mr. Davis away in your testimony when you got here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing of the kind?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who paid your expenses down here?—A. I do not know; Mr. Wales furnished the ticket.

Q. You saw other witnesses when they were discharged and received their pay, re-imbursing the expenses paid for them; that is, their railroad fare?—A. I presume they did.

Q. And you refused to re-imburse yours?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What ground did you give for refusing to do so?—A. Because I did not know what my expenses would be until I got back.

Q. Did you not tell him you would not pay it because he had thrown dirt on you here in not calling you as a witness?—A. No, sir; I told him that afterwards—after he got mad at me.

Q. Did you not say "I will go on then and swear against you?"—A.

No, sir. He said "Do you want me to call you on the stand." I told him I was not discharged. I understood I might be called on after I had gotten my pay.

Q. Did you not tell him you would go on and swear against him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing of the kind?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go into an engine-room with \$80 or \$90 in your hand and say, "That is what I got by working for the party?"—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you say anything to that purport?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any money in your hand?—A. No, sir.

Q. There or anywhere else, that you remember?—A. Not that I remember.

Q. If you had done it you would not be likely to forget it?—A. I do not believe that I would.

Q. Do you swear that you never did such a thing?—A. I would not swear positively; no, sir.

Q. Then let us see if you can not, by taking time, remember a little something about it.—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You will not swear positively that you did not go into some room there with some money in your hand and say, "That is what I got for working for the party?"—A. I swear positively, and to the best of my belief, that I did not.

Q. Why do you not swear positively that you did not?—A. Because I might be mistaken.

Q. You might have done it and forgotten it?—A. I do not believe I had that much, anyway.

Q. Perhaps I am mistaken as to the amount of the money.—A. I do not know; I may possibly have; I would not say.

Q. Don't you remember all about it?—A. No, sir; I do not remember doing anything of the kind.

Q. Did you not say to the rest who were present, "Why don't you do the same thing?"—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember the transactions to which I allude?—A. I do not.

Q. You have no recollection about it, then?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then why do you not swear positively that you did not?—A. I will swear positively to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q. Have you received any money in the last three years for political work?—A. No, sir. When I was on the county committee I received only enough to pay expenses.

Q. Only while you were a committeeman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you handle it, at the polls; did you use it at the polls?—A. No, sir; I paid it for carriages, etc.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS H. LEE.

THOMAS H. LEE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. At present in New York City; my legal residence is in Binghamton.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. Since January 1, 1884.

Q. Are you a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you holding office under the Federal Government now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position do you occupy?—A. I am law clerk and United States general appraiser in the custom-house in this city.

Q. How long have you held that position?—A. Since the 7th of May, last year.

Q. Since you have been in that position, have you attended or taken part in any political caucuses or conventions in the city of Binghamton or in that county?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Alexander D. Wales, a lawyer, of Binghamton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he an applicant for the position of postmaster in Binghamton under President Cleveland's administration?—A. I think he was.

Q. Did he have any conversation with you relative to his application?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Looking towards securing your services in his support?—A. Yes, sir. I do not say it was looking for my services, but I had a conversation with Mr. Wales in which he told me that he was an applicant for the position, and he requested me to ascertain for him the position that Deputy Collector Davis took in reference to the different candidates spoken of for the position.

Q. What else occurred in that conversation between you and Mr. Wales, if anything?—A. I was then employed by Mr. Wales on some city work; that was while I was at Binghamton. I told him I would see what I could do. He said he had thought of appointing me to some position of honor or trust under him if he was successful in being made postmaster, and he held that out to me as an inducement why I should obtain Mr. Davis's influence. After I came to the city of New York I received some letters from Mr. Wales looking to the same thing.

Q. He kept up the correspondence with you after you came here?—A. He did not keep up the correspondence; I received two or three communications from him.

Q. But you say that he held out that inducement to you; that he would appoint you to a place in the post-office, in the event of his appointment as postmaster, as an inducement to you to get Mr. Davis's influence in his behalf?—A. Yes, sir; he told me that Mr. Davis had the key of the situation, and that if he could get his influence he thought he would be successful.

Q. Is that all?—A. I would like to explain why I stated that I had not taken active part in any convention. I have only been in Binghamton to one convention; that is, at one convention I was not there as a delegate, but as a spectator. I have never attended any of the caucuses, Mr. Downs's testimony the other day to the contrary notwithstanding.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Did you attend the county convention in Binghamton in 1887?—A. Not as a delegate.

Q. I did not ask you that.—A. Well, I attended it; I was there as a spectator.

Q. Did you participate to any extent in the proceedings?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who else was there from the New York custom-house?—A. There were quite a number there.

Q. Who?—A. I think Mr. Terhune was there, also Mr. Davidson and Mr. King; I can not remember any others.

Q. Was Mr. Larkin there?—A. Yes, sir; I believe he was.

Q. Was Mr. Truman there?—A. Mr. Truman is not in the custom-house.

Q. Was Mr. Sullivan there?—A. I do not think he was.

Q. How many representatives are there in the custom-house here from Binghamton?—A. I can not tell you exactly.

Q. Please count them up.—A. I think there are twelve or thirteen.

Q. How many of them were there that day at the convention?—A. I can tell you that better by mentioning those that were not there. I do not think Mr. Conklin was there or Mr. Johnson. I do not think Mr. Plough was there; I do not think Mr. Wilson was there, and I do not think Mr. Sullivan was there.

Q. Six were there?—A. About that number were there.

Q. Deputy Collector Davis was there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That makes seven?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that an election day?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were these gentlemen performing their functions there as custom-house officials?—A. I do not know, sir. I only know what I was doing there.

Q. When did you go up?—A. I got there 12 o'clock the night before.

Q. When did the rest go up—the rest of the party?—A. I could not tell.

Q. Did you all go up together?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. How many went up with you?—A. I went up alone.

Q. When did you leave there?—A. I think I left there Sunday morning or Saturday night.

Q. When was the convention held?—A. On Saturday, I believe.

Q. Do you know when the rest got back to business?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. At whose request did they go there, do you know?—A. I do not know.

Q. At whose request did you go?—A. I did not go at anybody's request.

Q. There was a great deal of noise at that convention, was there not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A good deal among the attendants who came there?—A. Most of the noise was amongst the kicking element, the voters.

Q. By "the kicking element" you mean the element opposed to Mr. Davis?—A. Yes, sir; they were the ones who did the most of the shouting.

Q. There was no shouting done amongst the custom-house representatives?—A. Yes, sir; there was some—I beg your pardon, I answered too quickly. I will not say among the custom-house representatives, because I do not think there were enough of them there to make as much noise as there was.

Q. Six would make some noise if they tried hard?—A. Yes, sir; I presume so. I know I did not do any of the yelling.

Q. Did Mr. Wales promise you any particular office in the post office?—A. No, sir. It occurred to me that he was holding out the inducement of the assistant postmastership, but he did not say that; I do not believe he did.

Q. You say you were at that time doing some city work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had not then entered into the service of the Government?—A. No, sir.

Q. Within two or three days after that did you enter the service of the Government?—A. No, sir.

Q. How soon afterwards?—A. It was not within three months.

Q. Was there any allusion of that kind in these letters?—A. He

red to the conversation in the first letter that he wrote to me, the conversation that he had with me; that is the only allusion I can remember.

Q. There was no distinct reference to your having any particular position in any of those letters?—A. No, sir.

Q. He simply referred to the conversation in which he had asked you intercede with Mr. Davis for him?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. O'BRIEN—Recalled.

JOHN W. O'BRIEN was recalled and further examined.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You have stated the position that you hold in the custom-house at this port?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you enter the service in the New York custom-house at?—A. I entered through an examination of the civil service in 1879 (do not remember what part of the year I entered) as United States assistant weigher.

Q. You have been there in one position or another continuously from that time until now, have you?—A. I have been in the weighing department, except that there was an interval of about two years when I was United States customs inspector, in 1884 and a part of 1885; but I have been in the service either as United States assistant weigher, foreman assistant weighers, or United States inspector and United States weigher continuously since 1879.

Q. When you were appointed chief weigher it was in 1885?—A. Yes,

Q. At that time how many vacancies were there of assistant weighers?—A. I think 21 or 22.

Q. There were twenty odd vacancies in the list of regular assistant weighers?—A. Yes, sir. The total number allowed by the Department is 84, and my best recollection is we had about 63 assistant weighers.

Q. How many temporary assistant weighers were in the service then?—A. From 50 to 70; seldom less than 50 and frequently as many as 70 were employed.

Q. What is the difference between a regular assistant weigher and a temporary assistant weigher; is there any difference in their duties?—A. No, sir; their duties are the same.

Q. It is in the matter of compensation, is it?—A. In the first case, United States assistant weighers are paid \$4 a day, and the compensation of the temporary weighers is 30 cents an hour when actually employed.

Q. How many vacancies are there now in the list of regular assistant weighers?—A. I think our present force is 54 or 55, which would leave 30 vacancies.

Q. How many temporary assistant weighers?—A. The names of 8 or 9 were sent on to Washington some months ago to fill some of the vacancies, but for some reason, which has not been explained and is known to me, they have failed to fill those vacancies.

Q. Of regular assistants?—A. Yes, sir. I know that 8 names were sent on to Washington some months ago, and it is owing to that that there are as many vacancies as there are.

Q. How many temporary assistant weighers are employed at this time?—A. Now we employ during the dull season about 40, and 70 in

the busy season. They run from 40 to 70 as the importations decrease or increase. Our sugar season lasts from February to June or July when it is necessary to employ a larger force of weighers. Then there is a slight falling off until December, three or four weeks before the holidays, and then our importations of fruit increase, and we have to increase our force of temporaries. Then there is a falling off after the holidays until the opening of the sugar season in February.

Q. Is it now, and has it been before you were appointed to this place in 1885, found necessary to employ these assistant temporary weighers?—A. They have employed them. They employed them while I was an assistant weigher in 1879 and in 1881, 1882, and 1883, and since I have been one of the chief weighers of the port it has been necessary all the time, of course, as we have but 54 regulars.

Q. Would there have been any temporary assistant weighers employed if the regular force of weighers had been sufficient to do the work of the office?—A. If the quota of 84 was filled up we would not even then have enough; 84 has never been sufficient, and even when importations reach their minimum the full force of 84 would not be sufficient to transact the business of the port. In that case the surveyor would have been obliged to employ temporaries.

Q. If you had the maximum force of weighers you would have employed temporary ones anyway?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it or not the order of the Department that temporary assistant weighers shall not be employed as long as any regular assistant weighers are unassigned to duty?—A. Yes, sir; I have received written orders from my superior officers two or three times. I received one order (I will not say it is the last order, but I recollect an order that I received either in June, July, or August, 1886) from the surveyor that in no case should temporary assistant weighers be employed while regular weighers were unassigned, even while on other districts, and that order directed the weighers to telephone from one district to another in the afternoon and make inquiry about employing the regulars and in such a case they would transfer the regular weighers from Brooklyn to the North River district or *vice versa*. That order directed us to employ in no case temporary weighers while the regulars were unassigned—I mean by “regulars” the United States assistant weighers.

Q. Do your superior officers there have notice daily or weekly by the pay-rolls and time slips, as to who are furnished employment, the extent to which those temporary assistant weighers are employed, and the necessity for their employment?—A. Yes, sir; the time-slips made each day show that. They show the name of the weigher, the character of the cargo, the name of the ship, the location of the ship, and the amount of freight weighed each day. This is to be returned daily. In addition to that we have a daily report made out which covers all the information contained in the time-slips, and in addition to that we have our pay-rolls, which show to our superior officers the number of men employed both temporary and regulars.

Q. When the last classification of the weighers' force was made what was the basis of calculation that was adopted by which the number 84 was arrived at as a sufficient force for that service?—A. That was before my time, but I assume they fixed that number as the number sufficient to weigh the importations when they reached the minimum amount, the dullest season of the year. Of course that implied, I have no doubt, the point of employing temporary weighers when the work would increase. Of necessity we would be compelled to do that, and

they undoubtedly fixed the number as the number that we could give steady employment to at the dull season.

Q. So that there would be no surplus at the minimum season, and temporary assistance might be called in when the importations were heavier, thereby making a saving to the Government?—A. Yes, sir; otherwise as the work fell off we would have a number of idle regulars on hand.

Q. Do you remember the date of that last classification of the weighers' force?

The WITNESS. Do you mean the classification by which 84 was the number fixed upon?

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes.

The WITNESS. No, sir; I do not. That was before my entering the service.

Q. You went into this position in 1875?—A. Yes, sir. I can not say when it was fixed, but I think it was fixed before my entry into the service as United States assistant weigher.

Q. Do you know why those vacancies are not filled in the list of regular assistant weighers?—A. As I said before, the collector sent on the names of eight men from the eligible list to be made assistant weighers, and I think I was informed by Mr. Blatchford that the reason assigned by the head of the Department in Washington, by the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary, was that there was a deficiency in the appropriation, and they therefore refused to fill any more vacancies until the deficiency was made good by Congress, or until the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Q. Do you know whether the surveyor favored and urged the Department to fill those vacancies if it might be done?—A. I have heard that he personally urged it, and I think I have been with them before the collector. I know committees waited on the collector in regard to these men on the eligible list, and I think I was present on one occasion, and I know the surveyor was interested in the appointment of those men. I am quite sure I was in the collector's office one day when it was urged on the collector, and there was a second letter sent. There was an interval of about a month between the sending of the first and the second letter to Washington, and I think it was in reply to the second letter that the information was received that these men could not be appointed until the deficiency bill had been passed, or until the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Q. How many chief weighers were there when you became one?—A. There were four.

Q. How many are there now?—A. Two.

Q. Two of those positions have been abolished since you became a weigher?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result of the abolition of one-half of the chief weighers as to any increase or change of duties that it left upon you and the remaining one?—A. The result was that it was increased responsibility on the remaining weighers, more particularly on myself, as my associate was confined to his house.

Q. Who was your associate?—A. General Jardine. He has been confined to his house for a year, so that it devolved entirely on myself, and I found the duties pretty onerous, and they confined me almost entirely to in-doors.

Q. Since you became a chief weigher, have there been any assistant weighers discharged without your knowledge?—A. Not a single case that I know of; I am quite sure there has not been. I know from hear-

the first or second offense. I have changed them from one district to another and given them an opportunity to put in a fair six months that I might at the end of that term recommend their employment. He was put on duty in two or three (certainly two) districts in Brooklyn. My headquarters are on the North River district, and the foreman of the Brooklyn district asked me to take him away as he did not care to have him weigh sugar, and I brought him to the North River district, which was more under my own eye where I could see what he was doing, and instructed the foreman of the North River district to put him on weighing that was less difficult than others, such as weighing pig-iron, where there is nothing but straight weighing, instead of taking charge of a cargo containing thirty or forty different kinds of merchandise.

I did not hear his testimony, but I read a report of it in the newspapers. You have heard me speak of time-slips which were made out every day. He seemed to be unable to make out correctly a time-slip. He has made errors in different cases, so I have been informed, and I have no reason to doubt my foreman's statement. One of the foremen is here. He has made mistakes in returning the time of the laborers, and as the pay-rolls had gone in and as the laborers did not learn of these mistakes until pay-day—it being too late to correct the pay-rolls—he has been obliged to pay out of his own pocket the laborers the time he failed to give them credit for—small amounts—but I have been told it ran from one to two to three dollars on different occasions. He has been obliged to pay them because the pay-rolls could not be corrected. That was in the Brooklyn district. I remember on the North River district the foreman told me about him. I told him to send him down on the dock to learn about the permits. He had been down there on instructions, and he returned, and there were about thirty-three weighable permits in the cargo and he only copied sixteen or seventeen permits. I did not bring charges against him for that, but asked the foreman to send him to another dock, and he was assigned to work that almost any weigher ought to be able to do; it was discharging what is known as "ball clays," used in potteries, discharging them through the side of a ship in barrels and running them over a platform-scale. I was in the office one morning after he was sent on to that dock, and the foreman came and told me he had found Conway had failed to take from the tare of his barrels. We weigh the empty barrels at first, we number the barrels, and we deduct that tare afterwards from the barrel and its contents together—the net weight. He had taken a correct tare the first day, and instead of taking a new tare two or three times a day, as the clay adheres to the barrels, he continued to weigh his cargo and only allow for his first tare. On the morning of the second day when the foreman visited the dock he returned and stated that he found Conway's tare allowance was 67 pounds out of the way—that is, 67 pounds of the clay had adhered to the barrel during the twenty-four hours previous. He had failed to notice that, and of course I thought then I could not safely intrust him with any more work, and I think I brought the case to the notice of the surveyor at the time. At that rate of 67 pounds it would make a difference of between 20 and 25 tons altogether that was not charged up against the merchant.

Q. He testified that he made charges against an employé there named Ryan?—A. I never heard of that.

Q. If those charges had been made against Ryan, would they have come through your hands?

Senator SPOONER. He did not testify that he made charges; he said he made complaint; whether written or verbal he did not state.

Q. Who would that complaint have been made to, properly; to you?—A. He might have made it to the foreman. It would have been his duty to have made those charges either to the foreman or to myself. I never heard of those charges.

Q. Do you know an employé named Ryan?—A. We have two Ryans there; I do not know to which one he refers.

Q. Joseph Ryan, I think it is.—A. I do not think he is employed at present in our service; we have had such a man up to about a month or two ago.

Q. Was he a relative of the present surveyor of the port?—A. That I do not know.

Q. How many foremen were there when you became a chief weigher? You said there were four chief weighers and that two were abolished, leaving two. Now, how many foremen were there?—A. I think there were two vacancies; but, including those vacancies, there were either six or seven foremen. In 1880 there were seven foremen. There was a new grade established by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1880, and they changed the number from seven to six. One or two of those men died during 1881 or 1882, and I am not sure those vacancies were filled. But we had altogether, foremen and acting foremen, seven in number.

Q. How many are there now?—A. We have two regular foremen now.

Q. Has there been what is termed a superintendent of assistant weighers established since you have been in there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the cause or necessity for that?—A. As I stated before, when Mr. Shirley, who was a weigher, and Mr. Acton had their offices abolished and this work devolved on myself, I found I was able to give but very little time to the outside supervision of the work; looking after referred matter inside and other things engaged my attention, and it was almost impossible to leave the office, and I brought it to the notice of the surveyor and stated that I would like to have some help; that I wanted to be relieved of the labor end and be allowed to look after the weighing and nothing else; that was all I could do.

Q. Was that made necessary by the cutting down of the force of chief weighers from seven to four and a reduction of foremen from seven to two?—A. Yes, sir; it was owing, I think, to the reduction of the weighers themselves from four to two and four to one. There were two of us, as I say, but my associate was confined to the house by sickness and his wounds for about a year.

Q. What is the duty of that superintendent of assistant weighers; is it to take charge of the laboring force?—A. Yes, sir; the laboring force on outside work.

Q. Has the volume of business in the surveyor's office in this port been increasing constantly?—A. Do you mean on merchandise weighed?

Q. Yes.—A. Yes; I think I am quite sure that the amount of merchandise weighed for the year ending December 31, 1887, was over 2,500,000 tons, and it has advanced during the past three years from about 1,750,000 tons to 2,500,000 tons.

Q. That has been a constant, steady increase?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I will ask you how do the expenses of your office compare with those of preceding months and years?—A. They have been cutting them down.

Q. Have the expenses increased as the volume of business has increased?—A. No, sir; the cost per ton has decreased. It requires a greater expenditure of money in the aggregate, but the cost per ton to the Government has been less. We have been reducing it in the last

two or three years and have got it to a point beyond which we can not go.

Q. Has the cost to the Government per ton been reduced to the minimum figure?—A. Very nearly.

Q. Was it ever lower than it is now?—A. I never knew it to be, and I am very familiar with the figures. I speak now from memory of last month's statement. There is a tabulated statement made up at the end or beginning of every month showing the amount of merchandise weighed the previous month and the total cost incurred in weighing that merchandise, and from those two we ascertain the cost per ton. I only speak of this month's, being the last month, the month of April. Our cost per ton under this system of paying \$2.50 per day was 14.7 cents per ton as against 17.7 cents per ton for the month of April of the preceding year. In these statements, for the purpose of comparison, we take and compare one month with the same month of the year previous. For instance, we take April of this year and compare it with April of last year, and on the 1st of June we will take May of this year and compare it with May of last year, and so on. I find by comparison of our statement for last month that there was a decrease of 3 cents a ton, namely, the difference between 17.7 cents per ton for April, 1887, and 14.7 cents per ton for April, 1888, which is a saving (if you apply that 3 cents to the whole amount weighed) of over \$6,000 for the month of April alone, as we weighed over 200,000 tons in April. I will state right here, too, that while there was a saving to the Government of over 3 cents per ton, or \$6,000, for that month on these 200,000 tons, that our laborers make higher wages and are better satisfied; they receive better compensation than they received under the 40-cent-an-hour system.

Q. What percentage?—A. I think they are receiving \$15 a week, and my best recollection is that they formerly received about \$1.85 to \$1.90 an average per day; that has been the average amount of earnings per diem for each laborer, about \$1.90 a day, as against \$2.50 under the present system, which would be perhaps about 30 per cent. increase.

Q. I want to ask you if you know of any enforced contributions or assessments which have been made in your department upon the employés for political purposes?—A. Enforced contributions? No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know of any demands or claims made, or effort on the part of any official or employé of this Government, to induce other employés of the Government to contribute money for political purposes?—

A. No, sir; I do not. I never heard of it until I heard Mr. Rogers state it here the other day. I never knew there were collections made. Of course if a man wanted to contribute I suppose he did it without informing any one else. I never heard a request being made, and never knew of a request to any one to contribute.

Q. Have you contributed any money for political purposes yourself?—

A. I contributed \$50; it was a voluntary contribution.

Q. Did anybody ask you for it?—A. No, sir.

Q. As an officer of this Government do you understand that you are violating any law of the United States, or any rule or regulation emanating from the Department, if you see fit to make voluntary contributions to political purposes or in aid of your party?—A. I know of no law prohibiting me from making a contribution.

Q. You claim that as a right of your own?—A. I think so.

Q. Then you do not think you are violating the civil-service law or any of the regulations of the Commission?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Senator BLACKBURN. I agree with you. That is all for me.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. When did you make this contribution?—A. It was within a week or two of the last State election.

Q. To whom did you make it?—A. I do not know the gentleman's name. I have the receipt in my pocket, although I do not think I have seen it since it was made.

Q. Let me see it, if you please.

(The witness produced the paper called for.)

Senator SPOONER. This says:

NEW YORK, November 5, 1887.

Received from John W. O'Brien \$50, contribution to the New York Democratic State committee.

C. R. DE FREERE, Clerk.

Q. Were you waited upon to make that contribution?—A. No, sir; I was not asked by an individual living to make it.

Q. Where did you make it?—A. I think at the Hoffman House; I am quite sure it was at the Hoffman House.

Q. How general was this matter of contribution among the employes of the custom-house?—A. I am unable to speak about that.

Q. Was it not generally understood it was expected?—A. I can not say as to that—what was generally understood. I was not asked to contribute this, and I do not think an individual living knew that I paid it except the person who received it and the gentleman who was with me.

Q. Who was with you—was he a Government official?—A. No, sir; he was not a Government official; he was a friend of mine I met in the hall of the hotel.

Q. Did you know of other contributions being made by men in your department?—A. I know nothing except what I have read in the papers within the last few days; that is the only knowledge I have.

Q. You say in November, 1885, there were a good many vacancies?—A. I think there were about twenty to twenty-two vacancies in the force of United States assistant weighers.

Q. Do you know of an examination to fill vacancies held in November, 1886?—A. I do not remember it now, but I certainly knew of it at the time. I heard of these examinations at the time they took place.

Q. Is it not true there was an examination held in November, 1886, to fill vacancies which resulted in the following list of eligibles: James Magee, A. Belmont, James A. Caw, Thomas Knox, William Daly, T. O. Ostrander, F. Letseizer, William Ruby, J. O. O'Carroll, C. Putnam, J. Willoughby, and P. Rafferty, making twelve?—A. I remember distinctly that was an examination for foreman, and not for assistant foreman. I remember the examination, but not the date; I have no doubt it is the same examination.

Q. Do you remember how many of those twelve persons were appointed?—A. Two; Magee and Rafferty.

Q. Do you know how McGee happened to be appointed in preference to any of the rest?—A. I have not the slightest knowledge of the matter.

Q. Did you ever hear that McGee was appointed at the solicitation of ex-Senator Murtha?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever hear that he first applied to Surveyor Beattie and was refused, and then applied to the collector who appointed him?—A. I never heard that before in my life.

Q. Rafferty was the other one who was appointed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how he happened to be selected out of the list of eligibles?—A. I do not.

Q. He is the last man on the list. Do you know whether or not he was a witness in the boodle trials for ex-Alderman McQuade?—A. I heard that he was.

Q. When did you hear that?—A. I think I read it in the newspapers at the time it took place. I think I saw his name, but I never have heard it spoken of.

Q. How were those vacancies of foremen occasioned, by removals?—A. Partly by removals, and I am quite certain there were some vacancies in that grade at the time I entered the service as weigher in 1885.

Q. Who did the work of those men who had held this position; was not that work done by men called assistant foremen?—A. Yes, sir; acting foremen.

Q. They were appointed without any civil-service examination?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that instead of filling this place with eligibles, men who had passed the civil-service examination, only these two were appointed, and the work of the remainder was done by men who got in without any civil-service examination; is that the fact?—A. It is a fact that two men were appointed.

Q. And that the work of the remainder was done by those acting foremen who passed no civil-service examination?—A. Well, that is true; but the department has never been without acting foremen.

Q. When did you say you took your present position?—A. In November, 1885.

Q. How many men were there under you at that time?

The WITNESS. Do you mean assistant weighers?

Senator SPOONER. I mean subordinates of yours, under you and within your jurisdiction.

The WITNESS. Of assistant weighers there were perhaps sixty or sixty-one, and during the busy season there was, in addition to those, perhaps forty or fifty temporary assistant weighers.

Q. Are they required to pass a civil-service examination?—A. No, sir.

Q. They are appointed without an examination?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is their pay?—A. Thirty cents an hour when actually employed.

Q. Has it not been decided by the Civil-Service Commission that temporary assistant weighers must pass a civil-service examination?—

A. No, sir; I do not so understand it. I never heard of any such rule being adopted by the Board in Washington.

Q. But you say they are appointed without examination?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, of those men who were there when you took hold, how many were Democrats and how many Republicans?

The WITNESS. Do you mean the regulars or the assistant weighers?

Senator SPOONER. The regulars.

A. It would be difficult for me to state that; I do not know what the politics of many of the men under me are.

Q. In a general way, state as near as you can.—A. I should say that in November, 1885, of a force of 61 or 62 regulars, there were not more than 4 or 5 Democrats. I am quite sure there were not.

Q. How many of them now are Democrats; how many assistant weighers are there now who are Democrats?—A. I do not know the politics of the new men.

Q. How many of the men who were in when you took charge have

been removed since November, 1885?—A. That I can not give you at present.

Q. State as near as you can.—A. I do not know, but I should say perhaps 18 or 20; it would be a guess anyhow. I saw a list published the other day in a paper. That is a correct list.

Q. How many did that show?—A. I did not count them.

Q. So that you are not able to state how many have been removed?—A. No, sir; I am not able to state.

Q. How many appointments have been made since you took charge of the office—how many new men employed?—A. That I am not able to state. The number of appointments would be about the same as the number of removals; that is, if those 8 men were confirmed. We have 54 men in the service now, and if those 8 men whose names were sent in were confirmed we would have about the same force of regulars as when I entered the service.

Q. Who were the 5 Democrats who were in when you took charge?—A. I am groping in the dark. There were 5 Democrats. I know MaGee was in; Mr. Philbin was in, and a man named Murphy.

Q. How many Republicans have been appointed since you have been in office?—A. That I am unable to state.

Q. Do you know of any?—A. Not knowing the politics of the men, I am unable to state.

Q. If you do not know of any you can not state?—A. No, sir; I can not state.

Q. I ask you if you know of any Republicans who have been appointed since you took charge?

The WITNESS. As assistant weighers?

Senator SPOONER. Yes.

The WITNESS. I have no doubt some of them were Republicans, but I can not say; they were strangers to me.

Q. But I ask you if you *know* of any?—A. No, sir; I do not know of any.

Q. You do not know of any Republican who has been appointed since you took charge?—A. No, sir; I could not say of the politics of any man appointed that he was a Republican.

Q. That is, you can not say that anyone of Republican politics has been appointed since you took charge?—A. No, sir.

Q. You entered the service in 1879?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir; I have always been a Democrat.

Q. You say of the men who have been discharged (there were twenty, Senator Blackburn tells me), they were all discharged on your recommendation?—A. Yes, sir; I do not recall a single case where they were not.

Q. Were you requested to recommend the discharge of any of them?—A. No, sir; I was not. Such a request was never made to me by any one.

Q. They were all discharged for cause, were they?—A. Yes, sir; I have recommended the removal of Democrats as well as Republicans. Mr. Conway I understood to be a Democrat, and I recommended his removal, and I recommended the removal of another Democrat named Collins, I am quite sure, because I have heard him say since he was removed that he was a Democrat. He complained of being removed; I recommended his removal.

Q. Do you remember any others?—A. I reported unfavorably on

those men at the end of their six months, Collins and Conway. I had nothing against them personally.

Q. Mr. Fallon is the superintendent of weighers?—A. He is the superintendent of assistant weighers and weighers' laborers.

Q. When was he appointed?—A. I think he has been in his present position about two years.

Q. How long has he been in the service?—A. I am unable to state that.

Q. Has it been long?—A. He was in another branch of the service before he entered the weighing department; he was in the gauger's office.

Q. When was he first appointed in the civil service of the Government, do you know?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Did Mr. Fallon pass an examination?—A. I can not state.

Q. What is his salary?—A. I have seen it on the pay-rolls at \$2,000.

Q. Is he a competent weigher?—A. He is not called on to weigh.

Q. But is he a competent weigher?—A. He has had no experience as a weigher; his duties are of a different nature.

Q. He has been appointed superintendent of weighers. Has a man been appointed superintendent of weighers who is not competent to be a weigher himself?—A. He is superintendent of assistant weighers and weighers' laborers.

Q. I ask you the question, is he a competent weigher?—A. So far as I know, he has not had experience on the dock as a weigher.

Q. Can you answer my question? I want your opinion.—A. No; I do not think Mr. Fallon could fill the position of weigher without some training or experience.

Q. Was he appointed superintendent of assistant weighers without ever having had any experience in weighing?—A. I am unable to say that. Perhaps I should not have said that he was not competent as a weigher, because I have no knowledge of the experience he had before entering the service.

Q. Whether he passed a civil-service examination or not you do not pretend to say?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. The political part of your office there has been in the particular charge of Mr. Fallon, has it not?—A. I did not know there was any such division.

Q. I do not say it is a specific division, but it has been generally understood among your men and by yourself.—A. Mr. Fallon has never had anything to say about the removal of assistant weighers under me, and never suggested to me the removal of an assistant weigher.

Q. Do you know of his taking any part in politics?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know at whose suggestion he was appointed?—A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever hear?—A. I never heard; I suppose by the collector.

Q. Do you know Mr. Ramsay?—A. He is working as temporary weigher; I know him.

Q. What is his first name?—A. Jacob.

Q. Is he a competent man?—A. Yes, sir; he is competent for that position that he holds.

Q. Is he still in the service?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity?—A. I think he is a measurer of marble at present.

Q. Did he pass any civil-service examination?—A. I think he has passed two or three times. I am quite sure that he informed me six or

eight months ago that he was on the eligible list for the position of assistant weigher.

Q. Did you ever hear anything about his examination?—A. Nothing more than he told me that he had been before the board, and he asked me different times whether I thought they would fill up the vacancies, expecting that he would be reached in his turn. That is all the conversation that passed between us.

Q. Did you ever hear of examination papers being given to men in advance of their examination?—A. No, sir; never anything of the kind.

Q. Did you ever hear of applicants failing to pass being allowed to fix up their papers?—A. No, sir; never anything of the kind.

Q. Do you know Peter H. Jobs?—A. I knew him as paymaster while he was in the service.

Q. Was he suspended at any time?—A. I know his successor was appointed.

Q. Then he was suspended or removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know upon what ground?—A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever hear that he was suspended or removed for retaining the wages of laborers?—A. I think I have seen in the papers once or twice something of that kind, a short paragraph; that is the only knowledge I have.

Senator SPOONER. A short paragraph sometimes contains a great deal of information.

The WITNESS. Sometimes they do, and sometimes they are built on a very light foundation.

Senator SPOONER. That is true. But you do not know anything about that matter?

The WITNESS. I never heard anything from any other source, in relation to his removal.

Q. Do you know that after his suspension or removal he was appointed clerk in the public stores by the collector?—A. I knew that he was appointed to some position. I met him in the corridor of the custom-house one day, and I thought he was in the appraiser's office; that is my best recollection of what he stated.

Q. Have you ever heard that he was appointed, after being removed or suspended for retaining wages of laborers, by the collector to a clerkship in the public stores at the request of Maurice J. Power?—A. No, sir; I never did.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What were the duties that Fallon had to discharge when he was made superintendent of assistant weighers and weighers' laborers?—A. As I stated, I felt that I could not look after the laborers and I suggested two or three times to the surveyor that I must have help. His duties as I understand were to look after the laborers and see that they performed the work that we expect from laborers—that is, the amount of work, and to see that laborers were shifted from one district to another, as we would have a surplus in one district and not enough in another, and also look after the assistant weighers. We would have three or four assistant unassigned weighers, and he would have to see what men could be spared.

Q. Did the duties of that position require him to be a practical, competent weigher himself?—A. No, sir.

Q. That was not a part of what he was to do?—A. No, sir.

Q. He was to attend to the assignment of assistant weighers, to change them from place to place, and supervise the laborers employed?—A. Yes

Q. I think you were asked in your examination the other day as to the rank that you held and the service you rendered during the war, were you not?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Were you a soldier during the war?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long a time?—A. I enlisted for three years, and was with my regiment until wounded at the battle of Antietam.

Q. Were you in command of a New York regiment?—A. No, sir; I belonged to the Sixty-ninth New York.

Q. You served until you were wounded at Antietam?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you then discharged?—A. No sir. I was incapacitated for service and was informed I could have my discharge, but there was a requisition made for forty or fifty clerks in the Surgeon-General's office at the War Department, and finding I was able to go out and go about with a cane Dr. Page, in charge of the Judiciary Square hospital, suggested to me that I might have one of those clerkships instead of taking my discharge, and he sent up my name with three or four others to Dr. Abbott, who was medical director under Dr. Hammond, and I was appointed clerk, but still carried on the rolls of my regiment as what they call in Washington a "soldier clerk." After that I resigned and went into the Treasury Department.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What was your rank?—A. I was never above a sergeant. I never took the field afterwards, but was carried on the rolls as a private.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD JARDINE.

EDWARD JARDINE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Are you in the employ of the civil service of the United States?—A. I am.

Q. Please state the position you hold in that service and when you first entered it.—A. I am United States weigher, and have been in the employ of the Government in that position nineteen years.

Q. You have held the same position that you now hold for the past nineteen years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What districts (if they are called districts) have you charge of?—A. I have charge of districts Nos. 1 and 2, consisting of the entire North River district and Jersey. District No. 1 consists of Hoboken, near to Jersey City, and district No. 2 consists of the North River.

Q. So far as you know has there, since July, 1885, been any discrimination made or difference shown in the treatment of the Federal employes that come under your supervision between those who were there before 1885 and those who have been appointed there since?—A. Under my supervision? No, sir. I always see that my men are treated all alike. I never ask a man his politics when he is assigned to me for duty. My business is to see that he performs his work, and that I have always done.

Q. Have you seen any effort made on the part of the surveyor of the port, or any superior officer connected with this port of New York, to show any favoritism or make a difference or discrimination in their dealings with the old employes who were there prior to July, 1885, and those who have come into the service since?—A. Under my jurisdiction? No, sir.

Q. Can you recall any instance in which any recommendation which you have made to a superior officer since July, 1885, whether it looked to the improvement of the methods of the service or to the discharge or suspension of any subordinate of yours, has failed to receive the fullest measure of fair consideration?

Senator SPOONER. I want to confine the investigation to the terms of the letter-of-attorney which the Senate has given us, and I do not want to be unfairly strict about it, either. Anything that goes fairly to the subject-matter of the investigation, I want to have investigated. I will read the resolution under which we are acting:

Resolved, That a select committee, to consist of seven Senators, be, and the same is hereby, constituted and appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, to ascertain whether the appointments in said service have been based upon merit and qualifications or have been distributed as partisan favors; and, further, to fully examine and report as to the offensive participation of officers and employes of the General Government in political conventions and elections.

Now, the general efficiency of the custom-house in all its branches and departments I do not understand to be within the scope of the resolution. I allowed you to examine Mr. O'Brien as to the comparative economy in conducting the affairs of the custom-house, because you had started in on that inquiry and I did not know but what it was preliminary to other questions coming fairly within the purview of the investigation; and I have no desire now to obstruct you. But I want to keep the investigation, for the sake of time and because of the limit of our authority, fairly within the resolution of the Senate.

Senator BLACKBURN. I desire to say that I do not propose to go an inch beyond either a liberal or a strict construction of this resolution. The very first duty it imposes upon this committee is to "examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, to ascertain whether the appointments in said service have been based upon merit and qualifications or have been distributed as partisan favors; and, further, to fully examine and report as to the offensive participation of officers and employes of the General Government in political conventions and elections."

Here is a chief weigher in the surveyor's office of the port of New York who has held that position for nineteen years past. It seemed to me, under the strictest construction of that resolution, that it was competent for me to show by him that no recommendation that he has made, whether as to changes of methods, the conduct of business in the office, or as to the removal of men or the creation of vacancies, has failed to receive the fullest consideration at the hands of his superior officers. If that does not reach to the very point we are charged to investigate by that resolution, my judgment is at fault.

Senator SPOONER. I shall not object to this particular question, but I only raise the point for the sake of limiting the matter. I thought you had transcended the limits of the inquiry.

Senator BLACKBURN (to the witness). Very well, then, I will ask you to answer the question.

The WITNESS. The question was as to my judgment and the suggestions pertaining to my duties being supported by the surveyor?

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes; as to the discharge of subordinate officials of yours or a change of methods or whatever it may be?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; in every case. If I found a man deficient in his duties, dissipated, or a poor servant of the Government, I have reported those facts to my superior officer and in every case (not many under the present administration) the surveyor has sustained me. I

re been very careful in doing that—in making those suggestions. I re put up, as you know we all have to, with little indulgencies in some es, but in every case there has been a fair distribution of justice in interests of the Government.

Q. Do you remember an assistant weigher who was under your con- by the name of E. C. Bowers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have occasion to make complaint against him?—A. I ; yes, sir.

Q. What was the nature of the complaint that you made against i?—A. This assistant weigher, Bowers, had charge of a ship con- ing iron ore, at what we call "Black Town," in New Jersey. He ghed his ship and completed his weighing on the 9th of the present uth. His book should have been in the office on the morning of the h. When I inquired for the book it was not there. Two days osed and Bowers had not reported to the office or returned his book. eported the fact to the surveyor at once and sent one of my assist- s to the house of the assistant weigher. He could not get the book ee the party because the servant told him he was sick and could be seen. I went there the following day, as it was essential to have book because the owner of the iron was asking for his return at custom-house. It then had been four days. I suspended the assist- weigher and reported the facts to my superior officer and ordered to report to the surveyor when he came to the office.

Q. What was the result?—A. The result was that I was instructed make a further report of the case and state the facts as to what was cause of his absence. I reiterated the cause of the delay he had de in my district. I also informed my superior officer that I knew hing personally of the facts except that he had reported himself k.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What was this man's full name?—A. It was E. H. or E. C. Bowers.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Is he on duty now?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was he relieved from duty?—A. I relieved him, of course.

Senator SPOONER. Charles F. Bowers was the name of the witness we d before us the other day.

Senator BLACKBURN. A witness named Conway referred to the fact at he found this Bowers drunk. The man I am speaking about has t been a witness at all.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. How many men are employed under you?—A. I have 22 regulars d 13 or 14 temporary assistants.

Q. Have you had about the same number since March 4, 1885?—A. I d the Hoboken district up to within a month; that was district No.

There I had three or four regulars and two or three temporaries and lerk and myself. We did the business of that whole district. Now ave the other district attached to it, and I keep about the same. I o no unnecessary increase of employés, and I must say that I have a very good selection of assistants; in fact I exercise discipline in bureau the same as I did in the Army, and I have had no trouble h it.

Q. How many new men have you had?—I have five, six, or seven; I d not state exactly.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Let me ask you something that I omitted. Were you in the military service of the country during the late war?—A. Yes, sir; during the entire war.

Q. What command was yours?—A. I was in command of the Eighty-ninth New York, the Ninth New York, and the One hundred and third New York.

Q. I notice that you use a crutch to walk. Is that attributable to the wounds you received during the war?—A. Yes, sir; to wounds received in the service.

Q. Do you suffer from the effects of your wounds now?—A. Yes; and I have for twenty-odd years.

Q. Do you know of any contributions or assessments made for political purposes among the force which is under your control in this custom-house?—A. No, sir; and I never allowed it either.

Q. There has been nothing of it in your force, then?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge, not only under this administration, but any other. It is something I never allowed in the department. That was their privilege, however, when they left their post of duty.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. But whether your men have made contributions or not you do not of course undertake to say?—A. No, sir. I imagine that they have done so. If they did not they were very foolish, that is all.

Senator BLACKBURN. I agree with you. Have you ever made any contributions for political purposes?

The WITNESS. Plenty of them.

Senator BLACKBURN. You felt you had a right to do it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I certainly did.

Senator BLACKBURN. What are your politics?

The WITNESS. I am a Republican.

Senator BLACKBURN. I indorse it—I do not mean your politics, but your practices.

Senator SPOONER. And I indorse your politics, general.

The WITNESS. I seem to have very warm friends on both sides of the house.

TESTIMONY OF PETER F. RAFFERTY.

PETER F. RAFFERTY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Do you hold any position in the employ of the Government?—A. I am foreman weigher in the custom-house at New York.

Q. How long have you been in that position as foreman?—A. Since August 20, 1887.

Q. Did you hold some other position in the customs service here before that?—A. Yes, sir; as assistant weigher.

Q. For how long a time?—A. For ten years.

Q. You have been in the custom-house for ten years?—A. Yes, sir; it is exactly ten years to-day.

Q. What was the position you had before?—A. I was an assistant weigher.

Q. From that you were made foreman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that a promotion?—A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Did you stand a civil service examination?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What was your status on the list of those who passed, high or low?—A. It was about the middle, about an average; there were half a dozen behind me.
- Q. Then was the whole list drawn upon when you came to promotion?—A. I do not know; all the assistant weighers were eligible; every man.
- Q. Then you got your appointment whilst some who stood higher than you on the list failed to get it, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Why was it?—A. I had been acting foreman for years; for four or five years previously.
- Q. You had been discharging the duties of foreman for five years before?—A. Well, for five or four years.
- Q. Under whom?—A. Under different surveyors.
- Q. I mean under what weigher?—A. Under General Jardine.
- Q. The witness who has just testified here?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were you old enough to be in the Army during the late war?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were you a soldier in the war?—A. Yes, sir; I was.
- Q. What command did you belong to?—A. I belonged to the Irish gade.
- Q. How long did you serve?—A. I served about eighteen months; I enlisted for three years.
- Q. Why did you not serve out the balance of the time?—A. Because I was wounded.
- Q. Were you disabled by wounds?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. As long as you have been in the position which you hold now (which is nearly a year you told me), or at any time since March, 1885, have you known any discrimination or difference made in the surveyor's office between the men who held place there prior to 1885 and those who have been appointed since?—A. No, sir.
- Q. The question I want to ask you is this: Is there, so far as you know or have been able to observe, any discrimination made in that office because of politics?—A. No, sir; not so far as I know personally.
- Q. Have you known in the last three years of any assessments being made on the employés of the Government there for political purposes?—A. No, sir; there has not been any—not ordered; what people have done privately I do not know anything about.
- Q. What voluntary action they may have taken in these matters you do not know?—A. No, sir; but no orders have been published in regard to it.
- Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

By Senator SPOONER:

- Q. Were you appointed to office solely on the strength of your examination?—A. I think so.
- Q. Did you secure any political influence to obtain your appointment?—A. I do not know a man in New York who is personally acquainted with the collector.
- Q. I mean did you file any letters or recommendations?—A. Oh, yes; it is, the civil-service paper.
- Q. But aside from that had you no political indorsements?—A. No, sir; not a letter or a word.
- Q. You say you have not known of any discriminations made between new men and the old men, personally?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you understood or heard of any?—A. No, sir; I never have.

Q. Now as to contributions for political purposes; do you know of any having been made?—A. No, sir; not personally.

Q. Have you heard of them being made?—A. Oh, yes, sir; I heard of their being made years and years ago.

Q. I am talking about those since 1885?—A. No, sir; I have not known of any being made personally.

Q. You have heard of their being made?—A. I heard some talk about it, but not much.

Q. Have you made any such contributions yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has the making of such contributions been suggested to you by any one?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you heard the suggestion made by any employé of the custom-house to others as to making political contributions?—A. No, sir; I have heard people in conversation about it generally.

Q. What did you hear said about it?—A. About their going up to the different State committees and contributing. Some would go to the Hoffman House and others would go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Q. Do you know how general contributions have been, whether they have been pretty general or otherwise?—A. No, sir; very light, I think.

Q. You do not know about that matter?—A. No, sir; I do not know how heavy they have been.

Q. Nor how general?—A. No, sir; I do not know how general they have been.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You say some of these Government employés would go to the Hoffman House, and some to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and deposit their contributions?—Yes, sir.

Q. By that you mean that those who went to the Hoffman House helped the Democrats and those who went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel were on your side?—A. That's about the size of it.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES F. MCGEE.

JAMES F. MCGEE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. State what, if any, position you hold in the civil service of the Government.—A. I am foreman of assistant weighers.

Q. How long have you held that place?—A. I was appointed in August, 1887.

Q. What special qualifications, if any, had you for that place when the appointment was given you; what had you been doing before?—A. I had served since 1883 as assistant weigher, and for a year previous to my appointment I had been acting foreman.

Q. Did you have to employ any political influence to get your present position?—A. No; I was the first man on the list.

Q. You stood at the head of that list?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you live in Brooklyn?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a gentleman over there named Murtha?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is a prominent Democratic politician there, is he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And holds an official position in the county?—A. Yes, sir; he is county register.

. Did you have to go to him to get his influence to get this place?—No, sir; I did not.

. Do you know of any political assessments being made upon the Government employes in the office with which you are connected, or do you know of any such since 1885?—A. No, sir.

. Would you be likely to know it if it was going on in that office through the position you held there?—A. I would be likely to know if I had been requested or asked to contribute.

. And you have not been?—A. No, sir; I have not been.

. Have you seen any discrimination shown or difference made in the treatment of employes in that office who were there prior to July, 1885, and those who have been appointed since?—A. No, sir; I have never noticed any difference in the treatment of them.

. Have you seen anything in the methods of business in that office which induced you to conclude that political considerations controlled the action of its officers?—A. No; a great many of the men who were in the service at the time I entered are there yet, and I never have seen any difference in the treatment towards themselves or towards me.

By Senator SPOONER:

. Were you appointed solely on the strength of your examination and did you file letters in addition?—A. I filed no letter; no, sir.

. Did you solicit any one to intercede for you?—A. No, sir. On my way to the custom-house one day I met Mr. Murtha and he was going to see the collector. I explained to him that I had passed the examination and stood first on the list, and he volunteered to introduce me to the collector. He introduced me and explained my position to the collector and the collector I believe made a call to have me examined and appointed.

TESTIMONY OF J. K. MURPHY.

J. K. MURPHY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

. State what, if any, position you hold in the civil employment of the Government.—A. I am clerk in charge of the weigher's and gauging bureau.

. In the surveyor's office of the port here?—A. Yes, sir.

. How long have you held that place?—A. About two months.

. What position did you hold before that time?—A. I was then in the position called "the certificate desk," in the same room.

. How long had you been there?—A. Since 1883.

. Had you been in the employ of the Government before 1883?—A. No, sir; except in a temporary way. I was temporary assistant weigher several years before that.

. Among the duties you have to perform in the position you now hold are you required to keep a record of the errors made by the assistant weighers?—A. Yes, sir.

. Do you keep a full record of all the errors reported to you which have been discovered as committed by the assistant weighers in that position?—A. I do.

. How long has that been the practice there; do you know?—A. More than two years.

. What is the effect of the preservation of that record?—A. It allows

us, in the case of complaint, to get up the dock-books and show what the trouble is.

Q. What effect does it have; does it or not tend to reduce the number of errors made by those assistant weighers?—A. It does, very materially.

Q. As you get this record of errors on the part of assistant weighers, does it give you an opportunity of knowing the grounds on which these men are discharged, whenever a discharge takes place?—A. In some instances it does. For instance, if a case is complained of by an importer I keep a record of the whole thing. The letter is given to me for reference. I refer it to the particular weigher and he reports. The report comes back through my hands, and, after reading it, I pass it back to the weigher or his representative.

Q. Do you know, since you have held your present position, of any official there being discharged for any cause other than inefficiency, bad habits, or some cause assigned of a business character like that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of anybody having been discharged on account of political reasons?—No, sir.

Q. What did you tell me was the technical description of the place you held up to the time you took the place you hold now?—A. I was at the certificate desk, and certified transcripts of weighers and gaugers and measurers' books.

Q. What was your pay?—A. \$1,200.

Q. About three months ago you were put in the place you hold now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your pay now?—A. One thousand six hundred dollars.

Q. You went up by that promotion from \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How came you to do that?—A. I was ordered to attend an examination. I attended and led the class, and I presume the surveyor thought I was the most capable man.

Q. Did the civil-service rules allow that promotion you received?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why?—A. because the grade was too small to make a class without me. They only had three, and they had to take me in their class.

Q. And that put you on even terms with them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you passed at the head of those who stood the examination, and got it in that way?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You say you keep a record of the mistakes made by weighers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And whenever a weigher makes a mistake, and complaint is made that he makes a mistake, it is reported to you, is it?—A. The letter comes through the surveyor to me.

Q. And you refer it, and it is investigated and reported back to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you keep any other record of the men?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that the only men you know anything about and the only removals you know anything about are the removals for mistakes in weighing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when you testify that you do not know of any one being removed for political reasons you do not mean to say that men have not been removed for political reasons at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not mean to say that?—A. I never have heard of any.

Q. You do not mean to testify that men never have been removed for political reasons?—A. No, sir, because I do not know it as a fact.

TESTIMONY OF M. H. WHALEN.

M. H. WHALEN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. State what, if any, position you hold in the civil service of the Government.—A. I am superintendent of the barge office.

Q. How long have you been holding that place?—A. Since the 28th June, 1886.

Q. What place had you, if any, before that?—A. I was inspector of stores and acting captain of the night inspectors.

Q. When were you first appointed?—A. In 1879.

Q. And you have been in the service of the custom-house here in one position or another continuously since that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever stand a civil-service examination?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was it necessary that you should at the time of your original appointment?—A. No, sir.

Q. Among your duties what have you, if anything, had to do with the assignment of inspectors and inspectresses?—A. I assigned the inspectors and inspectresses to their respective duties to the discharge of the cargoes of vessels which come from foreign ports, and to the examination of baggage, and the keeping or the supervising of the keeping of the record.

Q. Do you know anything about the levying of assessments in that office for political purposes within the last three years?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the getting up of the famous "pig raffle" which is said to have occurred in this place once?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. You were not a party to that?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Nobody ever asked you to contribute funds for political campaign purposes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you a Republican or a Democrat?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. You say you never have known of any effort having been made by anybody there in the office to induce others to contribute money to campaign funds or for political purposes?—A. I never knew of any effort having been made, but I knew there were a number of inspectors who called to see me about organizing for the purpose of a political organization, and I spoke to the surveyor about it and asked whether he would grant permission, either he or the collector, or whether he would consult the collector in regard to the matter. The surveyor's answer was that it was wholly improper for any Federal officials to organize themselves together for any political purpose, and that if he knew any organized body of Federal officials who were under him to attempt to do that that he would recommend their removal immediately.

Q. You mean if they attempted to organize themselves as a political body; that is, officers of the custom-house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever contributed to campaign funds?—A. Yes, sir; voluntarily.

Q. You held it to be your right as a citizen of the United States to make contributions to either party if you wanted to?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Did you ever hear about "the Widow McGuinness's pig raffle?"—

A. I never heard about it until when I was first appointed superintendent of the barge office. I then heard it rumored among the men, but I never inquired about it.

Q. When was that?—A. About two years ago. That occurred three years ago.

Q. You have known of men in the custom-house making political contributions?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have known nothing of it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say that no campaign club or political organization was formed among the employes of the custom-house?—A. I say, no, sir.

Q. Who were the men who consulted you on that subject?—A. Several; I can not think of their names now.

Q. Was Mr. Penfield one?—A. I do not think he was; he might have been; I can not recall it now.

Q. Was Mr. C. A. Reilby or Michael H. Dolan one?—A. I can not recollect.

Q. Or John J. Shanney, Charles F. Nalen, or John M. Charlton?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you mean that they were not or that you do not recollect?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was William Cody one?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was John Kirwin one?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was Daniel Sullivan one?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was John Manion one?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was Isaac Foster one?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Who was one?—A. I can not recollect now who they were; I did not pay any attention to it.

Q. You paid enough attention to it to consult the surveyor about it?—

A. It was a casual conversation. I called the attention of the surveyor to it because he was my superior officer, and he frankly told me that such a thing could not be allowed.

Q. You went to the surveyor to ascertain whether it could be done or not?—A. I asked his advice about it, and he said no, it could not be done.

Q. And you went back and informed the men that they could not do it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never informed the men that the surveyor was opposed to it or would recommend for dismissal any one who did it?—A. I told them in a general way.

Q. But you never told it to the men who applied to you?—A. No, sir; I announced it to the men that if I heard anything like that I would certainly report it.

Q. But you do not remember the names of the men who consulted you on the subject?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you not remember communicating to any one of the men who consulted with you on the subject the decision of the surveyor?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you remember talking to any man as to the decision of the surveyor?—A. I gave it out in general.

Q. How did you do that?—A. I told them about it.

Q. Who did you tell?—A. I did not tell any particular person.

Q. You do not remember any one you talked with on the subject?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is all you can say about it?—A. That is all.

Q. Are you the commander of a post here called the Peter Cooper post?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of the employés under you belong to that post?—A. About eight or ten.

Q. Employés in the custom-house?—A. Yes, sir; eight or ten of them.

Q. Is that all?—A. All that I know of.

Q. Does that organization raise money for political purposes?—A. No,

Q. Has it not done so?—A. No, sir. It is a Grand Army organization, and no person is allowed to join unless he has an honorable discharge from the Army or the Navy.

Q. It is not a political organization at all?—A. No, sir; it is not.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You say there are about eight or ten employés of the custom-house who belong to that organization of which you are president?—A. Yes, sir. It is a Grand Army organization.

Q. Have not three of them been removed from service in the custom-house recently?—A. Yes, sir; the adjutant of that post was removed and the chaplain of that post was removed.

Q. How many of those three were Democrats—of the three recently removed?—A. All of them were Democrats.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. When were they appointed to office?—A. I think they were all appointed under the civil-service rules since 1883.

Q. Were they appointed under the present or a former administration?—A. Under the present administration.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. They were appointees of this office?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What were their names?—A. Patrick H. Lyden, Henry Scriba—those were the two belonging to the Peter Cooper Post.

Q. On whose recommendation were they removed?—A. On the surveyor's recommendation. The other man was Otto Neibel.

TESTIMONY OF WALTER B. STYLES.

WALTER B. STYLES, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. State what, if any, position you hold in the civil service of the Government.—A. I am an inspector of customs.

Q. How long have you held that position?—A. Since September 1, 1886.

Q. You were appointed, then, under the present administration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position, if any, did you hold in the Government service prior to that time?—A. Prior to 1886? I was pay clerk at the United States torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

Q. You are now acting superintendent of the barge office?—A. I have been, in Mr. Whalen's absence; he has been sick.

Q. There has been some testimony taken here about the officials in that office who are described as roundsmen. Do you know anything of

them?—A. Yes, sir; I do not know anything about the testimony which has been taken.

Q. I will ask you about the detail of officials there and the duties which are known as roundsmen.—A. I had charge of the roundsmen's department from the time it was established to December 20. It was established February 1, 1887.

Q. What induced the establishment of that roundsmen's office; what were their duties and how were they performed; you were the one in charge of it, I believe?—A. Yes, sir. It had been found that officials were staying away from the barge office. After having discharged ships they would remain out on the docks bothering with their retails, etc., and when we wanted men at the barge office we never could get them, so the surveyor divided the port into ten districts and assigned an inspector to each one whose duty it was to go through that district with a blank form and have each man on duty sign his name, giving the time he was performing, the time it was taking, and the district in which it was done. Those were brought to the barge office on the following morning and checked up with the records at the office or the assignment of officers, on a daily register, which would give an account of each man on that list. That had to be done daily.

Q. In the light of the results which followed the establishment of these roundsmen's office, in your judgment was it wise to detail those men for that purpose; did it have a good effect or not?—A. Yes, sir; it undoubtedly did.

Q. Did it decrease the absenteeism of those officials who had been in the habit of discharging ships and then absenting themselves from the barge office without making reports?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as to the manner in which these duties were discharged by these roundsmen under your supervision; was it impartially and fairly done, or did politics control or have any influence in the making of the reports which those roundsmen furnished?—A. Each man made his own report and signed his own name to it; each man on the list signed his own name.

Q. Is this the blank form that was used, that I have here [exhibits a paper to the witness]?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, it seems from this that each one of the force has to put his own signature, so that he is the witness himself as to whether he is present on duty or not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see or have reason to believe that any of the roundsmen in the discharge of their duties were influenced by political considerations?—A. No, sir; I do not believe they were.

Q. It has been testified to here that, at least on one occasion, the attention of a roundsman was called to some delinquency upon the part of a Democratic employé, that he answered that that was no sort of men they were hunting after; that it was Republicans instead of Democrats that they wanted to get at a disadvantage in the report made by them. Did you ever hear anything of that sort?—A. No.

Q. Or have any reason to believe that there was any discrimination or difference made by these men, in the discharge of their duties, between Democratic and Republican officials?—A. I do not think there was, sir. At one time there was a roundsman who had been detailed that day, in the morning, for this duty, and he made a remark to one of his brother officers that he was after "scalps;" those were the words used. The knowledge of it came to the office the next day, and he was taken off immediately.

Q. Did you ever see any difference in the treatment of the employ

of the office by the roundsmen as to whether they were "holding over" men prior to 1885, or new appointees who had come in there since?—A. No, sir.

Q. When these roundsmen made their complaints what became of them? Who did they complain to—to the surveyor?—A. Yes, sir, to the surveyor.

Q. Then what became of them?—A. They were referred by him, I believe, to the deputy and passed on through the different departments.

Q. Was there not a board there called "the board for the enforcement of discipline?"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that board passed on these reports?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then what took place?—A. Then it came back to the surveyor or his action.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What was the designation of the office of these roundsmen—what were they?—A. They were inspectors assigned for that purpose.

Q. Were they new men?—A. The most of them were new men recently appointed.

Q. Was there a man among those roundsmen who had been in the service prior to this administration?—A. That I can not tell you without referring to the books; they were changed.

Q. Have you a record here from which you can answer the question, or what is your recollection about it?—A. My recollection is that there was not.

Q. Your recollection is they were all new men?—A. Yes, sir; the districts were very large, and we had a few young and active men to go through them.

Q. Did you not have some active men in the force before?—A. Very few.

Q. But some were young and active, were they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And experienced men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But all these roundsmen, as you remember them, were new appointees who had been appointed since 1885?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there a man among them who was a Republican?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know of a man among them who was a Republican?—A. I say I do not know.

Q. Was this their sole duty?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not their duty to report delinquencies of any kind?—A. Yes, sir; of any kind.

Q. Then would their entire report be made out on this blank form, or did they make verbal reports also?—A. They made a written report of delinquencies to the surveyor. The record was filed in the office and the original was sent to the surveyor's office.

Q. They filed these reports which the men were obliged to sign, and then outside of that reported their delinquencies, or what they might consider delinquencies, that the men did not know anything about?—A. But they did know about them. If a man was absent—

Q. I am not talking about absence, but any other delinquency?—A. Yes, sir; any delinquency, they knew about it at the time.

Q. They knew they had been reported?—A. Yes, sir; every man knew that he had been reported. He probably was not informed by the roundsman until the next day, but he would find it out sooner or later. He would be sent for by the surveyor.

Q. In the discharge of their duties, these new men were not confined

to the matter of absence on the part of officials?—A. No, sir; not altogether.

Q. But it was their duty to report any delinquency of any kind which they may find among any of the men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then this report made on this blank form related only to the discharge of a portion of their duties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you know whether these roundsmen in making their reports of men, their reports of delinquencies not covered by this statement as to absence, were or not influenced by political considerations?—

A. I can not speak for the roundsmen; I know all the reports went from them through my hands.

Q. Did you not know that these roundsmen passed by the name of “spotters” or “spies” among the men?—A. They might have, a few of them.

Q. They did, did they not?—A. I understand they have.

Q. You can not tell, then, at all, and do not undertake to testify, as to whether in making these reports of delinquencies and these complaints outside of the mere matter of absence, that they were not influenced by political considerations or not?—A. I can not say.

Q. Do you know how many men were discharged on their reports?—A. No, sir; not the exact number; I could tell you by reference to the books.

Q. About how many?—A. I do not have charge of the records of that part of it. After the complaint was forwarded to the surveyor it was not returned to our office.

Q. You know nothing whatever, then, about the character of the complaints made to the surveyor by these roundsmen outside of their reports?—A. I knew the character of the complaint by the investigation which followed.

Q. By whom were you appointed; by Surveyor Beattie?—A. By the collector.

Q. You were appointed to your present position since Mr. Beattie became surveyor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any law which provides for the appointment of roundsmen?—A. No, sir; they were not appointed; they were detailed for that work.

Q. Are they still on duty?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is the roundsman who remarked that he was after scalps?—A. I do not remember now. It was a year or so ago, when the bureau was first established.

Q. Was he discharged from the service, or was his assignment as a roundsman immediately revoked?—A. I do not think he was discharged. I do not remember what action was taken in regard to it.

Q. You do not know whether he is still in the service or not?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. I understand you to say that the establishment of this force of roundsmen resulted in benefit to the service in the curing or correcting of the evils which had existed before that because of the delinquencies of these inspectors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the manner of the present surveyor of this port in the conduct of his business to the subordinates of his office under him—I mean the officials that he has charge of; is it fairly civil, polite, and gentlemanly, or is it rude and ruffianly?—A. No, sir; he is very civil and gentlemanly.

Q. Have you ever seen him guilty of any uncivil or ungentlemanly treatment of any subordinate there?—A. No, sir; I have not.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You are at present in his office?—A. No, sir; not in his private office. I am at the barge office, and his office is at the custom-house.

Q. Then what do you know of his treatment of the men who wait upon him—the employés?—A. I am frequently brought before him with some of these men, and lately, since he has been sick, every day I have been with the surveyor in the surveyor's office.

Q. And it is upon that that you base your testimony?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator SPOONER. I called yesterday the name of a witness who was not present, and by agreement he will be called at this time, although one of the witnesses whom I intended to examine on Friday. I will call Peter Twamley.

TESTIMONY OF PETER TWAMLEY.

PETER TWAMLEY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am forty-seven years of age and reside at 639 Walton avenue, New York.

Q. What is your present position?—A. I am a sampler in the custom-house.

Q. How long have you been in the employ of the Government in that capacity?—A. I have been employed as sampler going on eight years.

Q. Are you still in the service of the Government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. McElwee?—A. Yes, sir; he is an examiner in our department.

Q. Did you ever serve with him?—A. Yes, sir; I have served under him.

Q. He was removed, was he not, at one time?—A. Yes, sir, and re-instated or re-appointed.

Q. Was he removed on charges, do you know?—A. From what I have read in the papers, he was.

Q. Did you make an affidavit in support of the charges on which he was removed?—A. I did.

Q. As to what?—A. Intoxication while on duty, disrespect to his superiors, and using language unbecoming an officer of the Government.

Q. State what that language was?—A. He made the remark while under the influence of liquor that the appraiser was an old fool, and that they wanted young Democratic blood at the head of that department. He also spoke of General Grant on one occasion, and said he was a God-damned thief, and that the Grand Army of the Republic was a lot of suckers.

Q. Did he say that to you?—A. Yes, sir; to me personally.

Q. Was that stated in your affidavit?—A. Yes, sir; it is in one of them, I believe.

Q. Had you seen him drunk on duty?—A. Yes, sir; on two occasions.

Q. Is that stated in your affidavit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This affidavit was made before his removal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are here under subpoena, are you not?—A. An officer came to serve the subpoena upon me, and I was out on duty, but I got a telegram from the chairman of this committee notifying me to appear.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You say you have been a sampler in the custom-house for eight years past?—A. Yes, sir; going on eight years.

Q. Have you held the same position you now hold during all that time?—A. Yes, sir; I was an opener and packer previous to being made a sampler.

Q. That was before your eight years of service as a sampler?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the Government at the custom-house?—A. For eleven years; going on twelve years now.

Q. You filed charges against Mr. McElwee did you?—A. I reported him and was requested to put the charges in the form of an affidavit, which I did.

Q. Did you file more than one affidavit?—A. I filed two.

Q. How came you to file a second affidavit; was not one enough?—A. They related to two different subjects.

Q. One was in regard to insubordination and the use of language disrespectful to a superior officer, and the other was in regard to drunkenness and conduct unbecoming a gentleman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was it after you saw Mr. McElwee drunk that he was suspended or removed?—A. That I can not answer. I do not remember.

Q. Don't you know it was several months?—A. It was some time afterwards.

Q. Don't you know that it was more than three months afterwards?—A. I can not swear to the dates; I did not put it down.

Q. Would you swear it was not that length of time, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—A. It may have been three months afterwards.

Q. Did you ever know a charge to keep as long as that before?—A. I had nothing to do with the charge.

Q. I do not ask you anything about your connection with it; but did you ever know a charge to be lodged against an official in this port which rested as long as that without being decided, and then to have the official dismissed?—A. Not to my knowledge; no, sir.

Q. Do you know that Mr. McElwee appeared as a witness before a committee which had been sent here by the Treasury Department to investigate the "sugar ring"?—A. I heard so; I had no knowledge of it.

Q. I will take your information; you heard so?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know that in that matter there was a very sharp controversy pending between the New York appraiser and the Boston appraiser?—A. Only from what I have read in the papers.

Q. Very well, whatever your information was. Now, did you not know that your understanding was that McElwee was discharged, not because of your charge against him of drunkenness and insubordination, but because he testified against the appraiser's department of this custom-house right here?—A. I knew nothing of the kind.

Q. You never heard that?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you do not believe it?—A. I do not believe anything of the kind.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. I asked you that so that the record might show; I knew what *they were*. You never heard that McElwee had testified against the

custom-house in the controversy with the Boston appraiser?—
from what I have read in the papers.

never heard that?—A. Not until I read it in the newspapers
en was that?—A. At different times. I have read it in the
nce the investigation commenced.

you mean this investigation; within the last few days?—A.

never heard it before?—A. I never heard anything definite,
mors with no foundation.

filed two affidavits. How much time intervened between the
these two affidavits?—A. I do not remember exactly; not

twenty-four hours intervene?—A. There might have been,
ght have been a couple of days.

month?—A. I do not think there was. I did not put the dates
to the interval between the two.

o asked you to make either or both of these affidavits?—A. I
to the supervising examiner, Robert E. Bowne, and he told
the appraiser wished to see me. I called at the appraiser's
l he asked me if I had seen McElwee under the influence of
said I had. He asked me if I was willing to make affidavit
ct.

are a subordinate under Appraiser McMullen?—A. Yes, sir.
as willing to make affidavit to that fact, and he asked me to

s that before or after McElwee testified before the sugar fraud
e of investigation?—A. I do not know when he testified before
nittee; I have no knowledge of that.

v many days (or as near as you can come to it now, even by a
is it after you filed that affidavit before he was discharged?—
not put down the dates, and I can not answer that question.

s it a year?—A. No, sir.

s it a month?—A. I think it was two or three months.

er you filed the affidavit it was two or three months before he
arged?—A. I can not say exactly.

have said that the appraiser asked you to file the affida-
He asked me if I was willing to put what I had seen in the
n affidavit, and I said yes.

wanted him out of office?—A. He never expressed himself in
I considered that he regarded him as an efficient officer.

you consider that he wanted to keep him when he was asking
e an affidavit for his discharge?—A. He wanted proof of the
alsity of the charges, I suppose.

did not think you were going to swear to a lie, did he?—A. I
ow what he thought.

he know you right well?—A. He has known me right well for
of years in the department.

he knew that you would swear to the truth?—A. Certainly.
asked you to file an affidavit upon which this man might be
d?—A. Yes, sir.

l on that you thought he wanted to retain him in the service?—
r; when the man did not drink there was no better examiner
at.

you say that it was not after McElwee testified before that
id investigating committee that the appraiser asked you to

file that affidavit?—A. I can not say when he testified before that committee; I have no information to that effect.

Q. Do you know when that investigation was held here?—A. Several months ago; I do not remember the time.

Q. You remember its being held here?—A. Yes, sir; I was before them.

Q. Now, please tell me, if you can, do you not know that after that investigating committee closed its work here and went away the appraiser asked you to file that affidavit as to this man's drunkenness and insubordination; do you not know that that is the fact?—A. Yes, sir; I believe it was subsequent to it.

The witness being subsequently allowed to make an additional statement, said: I have not any information as to when the Byrne investigation adjourned. I could not say how long they sat. I could not say whether it was previous to their adjournment that my affidavit was put in or during their session. I could not swear to that.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Have you obtained that information since you left the witness chair?—A. I was thinking it over.

Q. Have you talked with anybody since you left the witness chair?—A. Yes, sir; but not on that subject.

Q. Who did you speak to?—A. I spoke with Mr. Sherer over there, but not on that subject.

Q. Which Mr. Sherer?—A. Mr. John Sherer.

Q. He was the one who was discharged?—A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. You have been talking with him since you left the witness stand a few moments ago?—A. Yes, sir; but not with reference to this.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You have not been talking with him on that subject at all?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID B. COOKE.

DAVID B. COOKE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. I reside in Binghamton, N. Y.

Q. What is your age?—A. I am fifty-seven.

Q. And your occupation?—A. I am a cigar manufacturer.

Q. Do you know where the public building has been located at Binghamton?—A. I do.

Q. Is your place of business near it?—A. It is.

Q. State to the committee whether or not the lot selected for the public building is or not frequently under water.—A. It is in the spring of the year or in times of high water.

Q. Is that so nearly or quite every year?—A. I have been in that building where I now am for three years and it has been under water every spring, more or less.

Q. Was it so last spring?

The WITNESS. A year ago this spring, do you mean?

Senator SPOONER. Yes.

The WITNESS. This spring it was partially under water, not fully.

Q. Did you go to Washington as a member of a committee to see the

it with reference to the location of the building?—A. Yes, sir; of that committee.

Whom did you represent, any organization?—A. I represented an organization termed the Democratic Alliance of Binghamton, and the citizens of Binghamton.

Are you a Democrat?—A. I am.

Did you present any papers to the President upon the subject?—

Are these copies of the papers [handing some papers to the witness].—A. They are.

Where were they presented before the location was approved or afterwards?—A. Afterwards.

What date were these presented?—A. On the 16th of May of the present year.

Is this printed copy I hand you a copy of the type-written papers of which you say having submitted to the President?—A. It is a copy with the exception of some typographical errors.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then it is not a copy.

WITNESS. There are some words I observe that are not properly placed now and then a stray word.

Mr. SPOONER. The errors are typographical and not in the substance.

WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. SPOONER; They do not vary the sense?

WITNESS. No, sir.

The paper submitted by the witness was directed to be made a part of the record, and is as follows:

and papers submitted to the President of the United States by the Democratic Alliance of Binghamton, N. Y., in regard to the location of a Federal public building at Binghamton.

PRESIDENT: We ask the privilege of leaving with you the accompanying papers and earnestly and respectfully pray that you will give them your immediate and careful attention.

In the termination with regard to the matters therein contained will, it seems to me to protect and vindicate law and honest government or encourage practices which are destructive of both. You are therein requested to decide whether a Federal official, defrauding the Government he should protect and the people he is employed to serve, shall be allowed to speculate in Government contracts in violation of the plainest principles of honest government.

Public officials, disregarding their oath of office, their employment by the Government, the duty they owe to the people and to the appointing power, and looking to their own profit, regardless of law or propriety, ignore the just demands of the people no redress is left but an appeal to the Executive head of the Government.

Before we come to you and simply ask in the name of the people of Binghamton, who have been so scandalously abused and misrepresented by the illegal acts of Federal officials, a careful consideration of the document we present to you.

We do, confident that your high regard for law, justice, and good government will dictate the right and rebuke the wrong.

The following papers relate to the location of the public building at Binghamton,

knowing that the deed from Bennett and Davis of the Wall street site is void and should be so declared by the Government.

Use of a corrupt combination between the favored bidders rendering any other deed in pursuance thereof void.

Use of five several crimes under the Revised Statutes by which Mr. Charles Bennett secured one of the most eligible sites ineligible.

Use of the corrupt sale of political influence by Davis, a Government official.

Use of the bribery of Major Anstett by Bennett.

(5) Because the conditions of acceptance imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury have been fraudulently disregarded.

(6) Because the report of the Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood, of Buffalo, against the title, has by means of this same corrupt influence been disregarded.

(7 and lastly) Because the President can not suffer the schemes of Davis and Bennett in this matter to prevail without sanctioning the sale of political influence, claimed by these so far successful conspirators, to emanate from the White House itself.

D. B. COOKE,
GEO. S. PERRY,
Committee.

REFERENCES TO PAGES AND LINES.

By chapter 343 of the Forty-ninth Congress \$160,000 was appropriated for the erection of a Federal building at Binghamton, N. Y. Immediately upon the approval of this act by the President, the location of the proposed public building became with the people of Binghamton an absorbing topic of thought and discussion. Six sites were spoken of, but only three were seriously discussed or considered. At a meeting of the Binghamton Board of Trade, held May 30, 1887, the members present, seventy-six in number, who very fairly preference the sentiment of the people, declared their preference upon a call of the roll and a vote *viva voce* as follows:

For the Cary site, 25; for the Olmsted site, 24; for the Congdon site, 23; for the Prince site, 3; for the Coleman site, 1; for the Griswold site, 1; for the Wall street site, none (see p. 174, lines 21 to 23, and testimony of P. P. Rogers).

The three sites receiving the highest number of votes were, as above stated, the only ones seriously considered by the people; the Wall street site, afterwards selected, did not receive a vote in the Board of Trade, and the possibility of so outrageous a selection, prior to Major Anstett's report, was not dreamed of outside of a corrupt speculative ring. (See C. M. Stone, p. 142, l. 15-143, l. 6, p. 142, l. 4-9. Anstett's letter, p. 205, l. 20-25, Merrick, p. 168, l. 10-13.)

The Congdon site fronted our court-house square and found its most ardent supporters among the legal profession.

The Cary and Olmsted sites were upon opposite sides of Washington street and almost directly opposite each other, the Cary site on the west and the Olmsted site on the east side of said street.

Washington street is the central business street of the city, running north and south; Court street is the main and only business street of the city which runs east and west.

The Cary and Olmstead sites are one short block from Court street; the Congdon site is about the same distance from Court street, but farther from the business center than the Cary and Olmstead sites. No other sites offered to the Government were equally near to Court street, except possibly one on Hawley street, much farther from the center of trade and population. (Olmsted, p. 118, l. 15, p. 119, l. 16.)

The selection of any of the principal sites offered would have satisfied the people of Binghamton (see C. M. Stone, p. 135, l. 7, 18, p. 141, l. 20, p. 142, l. 4).

There has never been an honest selection of a location for the Government building. A corrupt and unscrupulous real-estate ring, with the criminal aid of dishonest Federal officials, has, if this matter is sustained in its present situation, succeeded in defrauding the Government and cheating the people.

A brief statement of the facts developed in court on the investigations which are still pending will demonstrate that the location on Wall street is one that the Government can never sanction without sustaining a series of crimes committed in pursuance of a criminal conspiracy to cheat and defraud both Government and people. The stenographer's minutes of the testimony taken on such proceedings will be submitted in connection with this statement.

The joint bid of Deputy-Collector Davis and Abel Bennett for the Wall-street site was accepted by the Treasury Department in pursuance of Major Anstett's report. (See Anstett's Report, pp. 210, 217.)

From the first it was assumed that Mr. Davis would have great influence in the location of the building. Mr. Davis so claimed. (See testimony of Brown, Wilkins, Robinson, and Cary, hereafter quoted.)

How far this influence would go towards consummating a great public outrage was an uncertain question. Lest the arguments of the people might touch some dregs of conscience in some public official, and thus override this powerful influence, Messrs. Davis and Bennett, operating together, determined to secure options on the most eligible sites. If this all-powerful influence of Davis should be insufficient to secure the Wall-street site these conspirators against the rights of the people had no doubt of its power to determine the choice between two or three of the best of the sites offered. Mr. Bennett first attempted to obtain options on the Olmsted site, applying to Mr.

d (p. 72, l. 14; p. 73, l. 8), Mr. Lewis (p. 63, l. 10, 17), and Mr. Cafferty (p. 100, l. 1, 2), the owners of the property constituting that site. (Olmsted, p. 127, l. 6; p. 128, l. 20.)

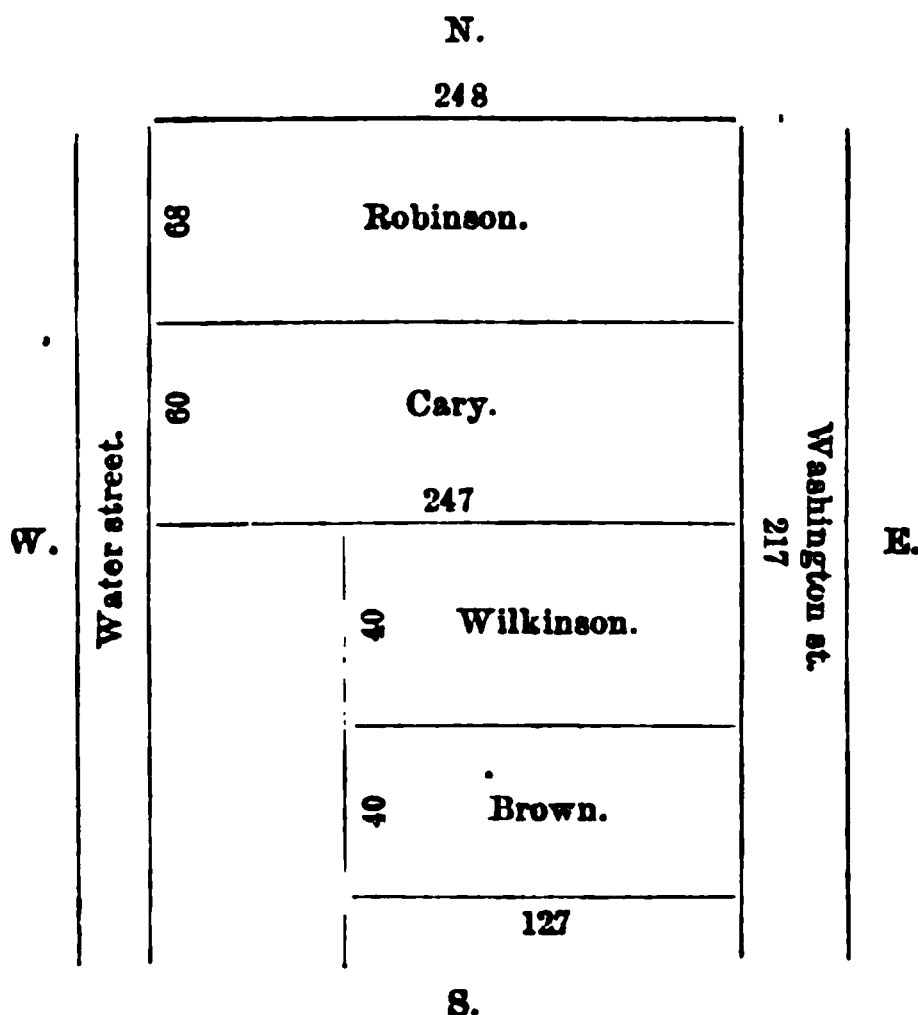
are informed that Bennett could control the location. (See Cafferty, p. 103, l. 1, 2; p. 104, l. 1, 25. Lewis, p. 66, l. 4, 9; p. 67, l. 21, 22. (Olmsted, p. 80, l. 3, 16; p. 81, l. 1, 2-6). If he can get options on the Olmstead site, the building might go there. (Cafferty, p. 103, l. 6, 11; p. 105, l. 24; p. 106. Lewis, p. 65, l. 14, 18); but if he can not get the options, it will not. (Cafferty, p. 103, l. 1, 10.) Trueman tells Olmsted the building will not go on the Olmstead site if Bennett does not get the option. (Olmsted, p. 10 and 20.)

From their conversations with Bennett that he only desired to get an option on a very eligible site to either keep it out of the market or to render it more ineligible by the form of his bid, the parties refused an option (Olmsted, p. 74, l. 3, 4; Cafferty, 102, l. 14, 17, l. 21, 25, l. 5); and when they do so are told that by so doing they have lost their chance. (Lewis, p. 59, l. 16, 21. Olmsted, p. 75, l. 1, 4; p. 76, l. 11; p. 84, l. 4. Cafferty, p. 95, l. 14, 23.)

Two or three days after we find Davis negotiating for options on the Cary site, just as before, with the declaration that the building will not go on the Olmstead site. (C. Wil-son, p. 7, l. 14, 20; p. 9, l. 4, 8. Brown, p. 51, l. 9, 19.)

The consummation of the bargains for the Cary site, Bennett assists. (C. Wil-son, p. 13, l. 17, 25. Robinson, p. 19, l. 22; p. 20, l. 9. Cary, p. 27, l. 22, 25. Brown, p. 52, l. 9, 12. Davis, in Binghamton Republican, p. 189, l. 10, 15. Brown, p. 53, l. 1, 2.)

The Cary site consists of four pieces of land owned, respectively, by Cary, Robinson, Wilkinson, and Brown, and situated as described in the map below.



two northerly pieces, owned by Robinson and Cary, extend through from Washington street to Water, and are about 248 feet deep, and the two southerly pieces adjacent to the former on the south, owned by Brown and Wilkinson, extend westerly from Washington street about half way to Water, and are 127 feet deep. The Robinson and Cary lots are about 127 feet wide, the Wilkinson and Brown lots about 80 feet wide, and the whole width of the four pieces on Washington was 217 feet, and on the Cary and Robinson lots were 127 feet wide.

Davis, or his agent, approached Messrs. Cary, Robinson, Wilkinson, and Brown and requested that they each give Davis options on their lands for the purpose of enabling him to offer the Government the location in his name (W. Wilkinson, p. 12. C. Wilkinson, p. 6, l. 11, 17; p. 8, l. 29; p. 9, l. 1; p. 13, l. 4, 6. Robinson, p. 23; p. 16, l. 6; p. 18, l. 11, 15. Cary, p. 26, l. 4, 13. Brown, p. 50, l. 3, 17).

To induce these parties to give the options Mr. Davis represented that his influence in Binghamton would probably locate the site (W. Wilkinson, p. 4, l. 28, 34. C. Wilkinson, p. 7, l. 21, 25. Robinson, p. 18, l. 17, 22. Cary, p. 28, l. 14, 24. Brown, p. 51, l. 10).

His influence he would use for the site if he was given the options (Robinson, p. 19, l. 2, p. 20, l. 22. Brown, p. 52, l. 10, 14).

That was the inducement for which the options were given (Robinson, p. 19, l. 22; p. 20, l. 9. Brown, p. 52, l. 15, 17), and Davis was understood to be the confidential agent of the Government in this matter (Robinson, p. 22, l. 4, 9, l. 11, 16).

Accordingly, about May 24, 1857, the day before the bids were to be opened, the parties, Robinson, Cary, Wilkinson, and Brown, made deeds of their respective properties to Charles Davis, which were left with Tracy R. Morgan in escrow to be delivered to Davis upon payment of the respective considerations when called for at any time before July 1, 1857 (see C. W. Wilkinson, p. 7, l. 7, 10; p. 8, l. 10, 21; p. 10, l. 1; p. 11, l. 9; Ex. A, p. 18, Mr. Wilkinson's deed. Robinson, p. 17, l. 17; p. 18, l. 10; Ex. B, Robinson's deed, p. 188. Cary, p. 29, l. 4, 15; p. 35, l. 5, 15; Ex. E, Cary's deed, p. 196. Brown, pp. 52, 54; Brown's written option, p. 198).

The selection of the site according to advertisement by the Government would take place in the mean time (Robinson, p. 21, l. 24; p. 22, l. 2). If the Cary site should be selected Davis would take the deeds in escrow and pay the consideration, otherwise not (testimony already cited). As this site was not selected the deeds were all returned. In taking these options Mr. Davis committed four distinct crimes. Section 1781 of the Revised Statutes of the United States reads as follows: "Every member of Congress or any officer or agent of the Government who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees, to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, from any person for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place, from the Government or any department thereof or from any officer of the United States, for any person whomsoever, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers or agrees to give, or gives, or bestows any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring or aiding to procure any such contract, office, or place, and every member of Congress who, directly or indirectly, takes receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever after his election as such member, for his attention to services, action, vote, or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law or under the Constitution be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such member of Congress, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than ten thousand dollars. And any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the President, be declared absolutely null and void; and any member of Congress or officer convicted of a violation of this section, shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States."

The "receiving or agreeing to receive, directly or indirectly, by any officer of the Government of any property or consideration whatsoever for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract or decision from the Government or any department thereof," constitutes the crime.

Mr. Davis was an officer of the Government (section 3630, Revised Statutes).

He directly received from each of these gentlemen, Robinson, Cary, Wilkinson, and Brown, a contract which placed their respective properties at Davis's disposal from May 24 to July 1; such a contract as a matter of law is both property and a consideration, and as a matter of fact a very valuable property and consideration, for those contracts placed in Mr. Davis's hands the possibility of making \$25,000 out of these contracts, which Davis took the necessary steps to do, as will be hereafter shown.

This property or consideration was received for aiding to procure a contract or decision from the Government, to wit, for using his influence to procure the decision of the Treasury Department in favor of the Cary site.

Every element of the complete crime defined by the statute quoted is thus to be found in the taking of these options.

There was still a further crime with regard to the Cary option under section 1782 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows: "No Senator, Representative, or Delegate, after his election and during his continuance in office, and no head of a department, or other officer or clerk in the employ of the Government, shall receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered, or to be rendered, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, court-martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission whatever. Every person offending against this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and shall, moreover, by conviction therefor, be rendered forever thereafter, incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States."

Cary reduced the price from \$15,000 to \$14,750, a reduction of \$250, to pay Mr. Davis for his trouble in securing the location of the building upon the Cary site. Mr. Cary so testifies. (Cary, p. 26, l. 10-23; p. 29, l. 16-20; p. 30, l. 4-6; p. 34, l. 15; p. 35, l. 2.) Some time after the report in favor of the Wall street site and on July 15,

1887, the Binghamton Republican published an article in which was the following remark: "That it was understood that Mr. Cary was to allow Mr. Davis \$250 out of the \$15,000 for expenses, etc." (P. 194, l. 15-17; Turner, p. 47, l. 1-16; Van Vradenburg, p. 91, l. 20, to p. 92, l. 21.)

The following day, July 16, an article appeared in the Binghamton Republican entitled: "Mr. Davis explains." In this Mr. Davis says, referring to his relations to the Cary site: "Deeds were made to me, I to act as a sort of middle-man between the property owners and the Government." (P. 190, l. 7-10.)

"I was to put in the site at \$37,000, the aggregate price of the lots, and receive \$350 for my labor; I put it at \$36,750 the stipulated price, less my commission." (P. 191, l. 14-19.)

This statement was published at Mr. Davis's request and the author of the article wrote at his dictation. (C. H. Turner, p. 36, l. 23; p. 38, l. 13-15; p. 38, l. 24; p. 39, l. 6; p. 39, l. 23, 40, l. 17.)

The article stood until the following October satisfactory to Mr. Davis, when for the first time the charge was publicly made that such a transaction was criminal. (Turner, p. 45, l. 12-20; Vanbradenburg, p. 91, l. 3-5.)

On evidence, impossible to dispute, Mr. Davis is guilty of five crimes under sections 1781 and 1782 in these transactions with regard to the Cary site alone. Perhaps it will be urged that Mr. Davis had no criminal intent. He can not shield himself behind any such excuse. Messrs. Brown, Cary, Wilkinson, and Robinson all declare that their understanding was that Mr. Davis was to put the whole property covered by the deeds in his bid to the Government. (W. Wilkinson, p. 5, l. 3-6; C. Wilkinson, p. 6, l. 32; p. 7, l. 3; p. 9, l. 9-12. Robinson, p. 16, l. 24; p. 17, l. 1; p. 19, l. 20-21. Cary, p. 30, l. 21; p. 31, l. 5. Brown, p. 56, l. 17; p. 57, l. 24.)

Mr. Davis admits that he was under such a moral obligation in his article of July 16. (See article, pp. 189-193.)

The whole tenor of that article is to the effect that he had no right to make a reservation for his own benefit and that the reservation he did make was in the interests of the parties he represented and the Government. (See article, pp. 189-193.)

In an article entitled "Mr. Davis denies" in the Binghamton Republican of October 11, 1887, it is stated: "Mr. Davis has repeatedly said, for the purpose of having his assertions repeated to the public, that he negotiated with the Washington street parties for \$36,750, the amount paid the parties, and turned them over to the Government for the same price to a cent." (P. 80, l. 16, 11; l. 16-22.)

The article was written in defense of Davis, and the author of it, who, as will be seen from his testimony, is always willing to help Dr. Davis when he can, swears that Davis had repeatedly made that statement to him. (Van Vradenburg, p. 80, l. 24-25.)

We may therefore take Davis at his word, that as a matter of honor between himself and the Cary parties he had no right to make any reservation for his own benefit, and if he did so he violated faith with Messrs. Cary, Robinson, Brown, and Wilkinson. It also appears that Mr. Davis understood that he could make no such reservation without violating his duty to the Government. (See article, l. 191, l. 8.)

Those opposed to the Wall-street site, who have been fighting for the rights of the people and honest government, have never been able to get from the Treasury Department a copy of Davis's bid on the Cary site; but whenever Davis or Truman wanted a copy of any document to aid in consummating the iniquity they could get it on a telegram in forty-eight hours. On the other hand, the people and those fighting this outrage for six months have tried in vain to get copies of documents in the case. (Van Braderbugh, p. 86, l. 23-25; Turner, p. 46, l. 1-11; Ray's affidavit, p. 227, l. 11-13.)

Major Anstett's report, as published, referring to the Cary site, says: "The bid is: Charles Davis, west side Washington street, 127 by 190." (P. 210, l. 25.) This would naturally call for a plot 127 feet wide on Washington street and 190 feet deep. Mr. Davis's explanation of July 16 is consistent with this, for taking the 190 feet deep from the supposed depth of the Cary and Robinson lots, 250 feet, it would leave a 60-foot deep reservation on Water street, and Mr. Davis, in his article, says he reserved 60 feet in the rear of the Cary and Robinson lots. (See article, p. 190, l. 20-23.)

He also said to W. H. Wilkinson that his bid was 190 feet deep. (W. Wilkinson, p. 4, l. 3-7.)

Therefore if we take the bid as 127 feet wide on Washington street, Mr. Davis reserved 60 feet deep on Water street and 127 feet wide, and as the Robinson and Cary lots were 127 feet wide he also reserved both the Brown and Wilkinson lots. (S. E. Monroe, p. 114, l. 2-25.) These two lots he was to pay \$10,000 for. They were worth that without the Government building on adjacent lands; in the event of the location of the Government building on the adjacent lands, the two lots reserved would have been worth \$12,000 (P. K. Burhans, p. 108, l. 21-25), and the 60 foot reservation on Water street from \$80 to \$100 a foot front of 127 feet, calling it \$80 a foot (P. K. Burhans, p. 209, l. 6-21), \$9,000 in round numbers, so that taking his bid as

127 feet on Washington street and 190 feet deep, Mr. Davis reserved \$21,000 worth of real estate.

Taking his bid the other way, 190 feet on Washington street and 127 feet deep, Mr. Davis would have left on Washington street 17 feet wide and 127 feet deep and a strip on Water street 127 feet wide and about 127 feet deep. The piece on Water street would be worth, in the event of the location of the public building, \$120 per foot, or \$15,240 (P. K. B., p. 109, l. 1-14, l. 19-34), and the piece on Washington street, 17 feet wide, would be worth \$100 per foot, or \$1,700; total for the two pieces, \$16,940 worth of real estate reserved.

But Mr. Davis has an explanation; to hoodwink and blind the public he tries to conceal the magnitude of these reservations by figuring in his map and article of July 16, as if his bid was 190 by 190, reserving 17 feet wide on Washington street and 127 by 60 on Water (P. 189, 190). He hoped to pacify the people for the time being, and only the few who would keep silent would ever discover the magnitude of the steal.

But even in this way the property reserved would exceed \$10,000 in value. But his bid must be taken 127 by 190, and not 190 by 190, as he bunglingly figures it in his explanatory article of July 16th. Mr. Davis's explanation is that the lots of Wilkinson and Brown only run back 114½ feet from Washington street, and 125 was required (p. 189, l. 16-20). The map published in the Republican was inaccurate, or rather incomplete, in that it does not show how these lots could be deepened, and consequently "my motive in making the reservation in the Robinson and Cary lots."

This article states: "In order to bring the proposal within the required dimensions, I, upon the advice of counsel, included the alley in the rear of Hull, Grummond & Co., 12½ feet, making the Brown and Wilkinson lots 127 feet deep each." I had no authority to do this, but there was no time to see Hull, Grummond & Co., and I depended wholly upon my ability to secure the alley in case the site was accepted. The alley is used by Hull, Grummond & Co. to do their shipping from the basement in the rear of their building, and is presumably valuable to them. In order to protect myself against the cost of this alley I reserved 60 feet in the rear of the Cary and Robinson lots, which are deeper than the Government requires. It was necessary to make a generous reservation to cover the possible excessive cost of the alley referred to. This was fully explained to Major Anstette; was with the advice of counsel and without attempt at concealment. It was irregular, in that I contracted to sell property I did not possess, but the time was too short to hesitate, your citizens were anxious the site should be proposed, and it seemed to me there would be little difficulty in getting the alley. It was simply my purpose to devote the proceeds of the sale of the reservation to the purchase of the alley. More than that would have been impossible (p. 189, l. 16; p. 191, l. 8).

In other words, he reserved a strip 127 feet wide and 60 feet deep, fronting on a street, so that he might use the avails to purchase of Hull, Grummond & Co. an alley 12½ feet wide on the rear end of a lot 114 feet away from a street. When we know that Davis and Hull, of Hull, Grummond & Co., have been Wall street Siamese twins in this Wall street iniquity from the beginning, the idea of a 60-foot reservation on Water street worth \$9,000, for the purpose of buying this 12½ feet from his friend Hull, needs no consideration.

Unfortunately for Mr. Davis, like everything he has done in this matter, his explanation is absolutely false, for the title to the very alley-way was in Brown and Wilkinson, and the most that Hull, Grummond & Co. could have had was a right of way 12½ feet wide and 80 feet long over the rear end of the Brown and Wilkinson lots, to purchase which Mr. Davis reserved from \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth of real estate (see Brown and Wilkinson deeds, p. 197, 187, and testimony of S. E. Monroe, p. 111 to 118), so that Mr. Davis's motive in these generous reservations was profit to himself, a motive fraudulent and criminal both to the Government, the people of the city, and Messrs. Cary, Robinson, Brown, and Wilkinson, for whom he professed to act.

While all of the parties expected and understood that Davis was to put in the whole property, and while Davis knew that such was the expectation and that honor to the Government and himself required it, he was careful that the agreement as actually made should leave him untrammelled, free to put as much or as little in his bid as he pleased and at whatever price he pleased, and accordingly Brown, Wilkinson, Cary, and Robinson all swear that not a word was said on the subject of price or quantity of land that Davis was to put in the bid (C. Wilkinson, p. 11, l. 9-13, p. 12, l. 23, p. 13, l. 3; Robinson, p. 17, l. 12-14, p. 19, l. 8-15, p. 21, l. 7-10; Cary, p. 29, l. 20, p. 30, l. 4; Brown written option, p. 198).

Mr. Davis took these options with the criminal intent of availing himself of all the privileges of profit they gave, and had not Anstett been sufficiently pliable, instead of taking a larger profit on Wall street, he would, with Bennett, have pocketed his \$20,000 or more on the Cary site.

Mr. Davis well understood that the Government was not going above \$30,000 for the site (Anstett's Ray's letter, p. 236, l. 6).

be put in the portion of the Cary site offered to the Government by him at the argued by the parties owning it, the bid would have been less than \$20,000, with the \$30,000 limit. His fraud has defrauded the Government of the opportunity to accept this site; in reality the site, by means of the machinations of Davis Bennett, was practically taken out of competition with the other sites (W. Wilp. 4, l. 13-17).

Transactions of Bennett and Davis, as already detailed, as a matter of law, null and voids their bid on the Wall street site, and makes the deed to the Government void and one that the Government is bound to cancel.

Freeman on void judicial sales (2d ed., section —) the author says: "Butlers on their part may enter into combinations and devices, either with one or the officer conducting the sale, by means of which competition is lessened or either avoided. Every scheme looking to this result is highly immoral, and, if possible, be thwarted by the courts. The sale may be vacated either by order or by bill in equity."

A combination between bidders at a judicial sale or letting vitiates the letting made in pursuance thereof.

Underwood *vs.* McVeigh, 23 Grattans Rep., 409). In the case of Hartin *vs.* Rautsch. Law Rep., 541), it was decided that all sales at auction should be open to all free competition, and the purchaser must do no act the effect of which was to destroy fair competition.

Freeman on Executions, section 297, it is said: "Anything which tends to destroy this competition (free competition) is likely to produce a sacrifice of the interest of the debtor, and perhaps of both debtor and creditor. It is also against public policy and highly immoral, and wherever discovered will be stamped with the force of disapproval, both at law and equity. Any agreement made between two or more persons to avoid or reduce competition at an execution or judicial sale is treated as null and void. If either of the parties appeals to a court of law to enforce the same based upon or growing out of such agreement the appeal will be dismissed."

The law will not assist him to harvest the anticipated fruits of his immoral and unlawful conduct" (Troup *vs.* Wood, 4 Johns. Ch. Rep., 254; Jones *vs.* Caswell, Cases, 29).

Even a combination between bidders at an ordinary non-judicial auction is void and against public policy (Doolin *vs.* Ward, 6 Johnson, 194).

A combination between bidders for a contract to lessen the competition is fraudulent and against public policy, and vitiates every contract made in pursuance of such combination (Wilbur *vs.* How, 8 Johnson, 444).

Referring to this question Judge Spencer, in Thompson *vs.* Dorree (13 Johnson, 100) says: "The principle is of too salutary a nature to permit any refinements which might support it, and in England the judges have uniformly held a strict hand against every attempt at fraud or circumvention at auctions" (Cowper, 393; 6 Term, 642; Hawley *vs.* Cramor, 4 Cowen, 717).

The highest court of the State of New York, in Atchison *vs.* Holloc (43 N.Y., 147), says: "Where a contract for the performance of any public service or work is to be let to the bidder therefor offering terms most favorable to the public, any agreement between parties designing to make bids, tending, either directly or indirectly, to restrain or lessen rivalry or competition between them is void as against public policy, even although it may not appear that such agreement did really produce or result detrimental to the public interests."

Folger says: "It is not necessary for the determination of this case to inquire whether the effect of the agreement between the parties was in fact detrimental to the town of Oswegatchie. The true inquiry is, is it the natural tendency of such an agreement to injuriously influence the public interests? The rule is that agreements which in their necessary operations upon the action of the parties to them tend to restrain their natural rivalry and competition, and thus to result in the disadvantage to the public, or of third parties, are against the principles of sound public policy."

The same doctrine is held by the Supreme Court of the United States in Cooke *vs.* Wallace, 561 and 562).

In Trist *vs.* Child, 21 Wallace, 441, Mr. Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, says: "The theory of our Government is, that all public stations are to be filled by men of high character, and that those clothed with them are to be animated in the discharge of their duties solely by considerations of right, justice, and the public good. They are not to descend to a lower plane. It is a rule of the common law of universal application that when a contract, express or implied, is tainted with either of the vices of unconstitutionality or inconsistent with sound policy or good morals) as to the action, or the thing to be done, no alleged right founded upon it can be enforced in a court of justice."

In Oscanyan *vs.* Winchester Repeating Arms Company, 15 Blatchford, 84, the Supreme Court says: "One who seeks to impeach the acts, dealings, or connections of a public official with a foreign Government (in this case the Government of Turkey) on the ground

that they involve an unlawful engagement on his part to pervert the business of the Government to his own profit, is not required to make an affirmative proof of any express local law of the foreign Government forbidding its officers to act adverse to the Government's interest for their own advantage. That an officer must not do this is a principle of general morality and public policy enforced in all civilized communities."

In the language of the United States courts, "as a principle of general morality and public policy enforced in all civilized communities," the deed of Bennett and Davis of the Wall street site to the Government, the fruit of the sale of political influence, tainted with fraud and crime, is absolutely void, unless the Government sees fit to be classed with those uncivilized countries that do not enforce those plain principles of morality and public policy and that regard public office not as a public trust, but as the safe and legitimate machinery for public plunder.

Independent of the Cary site transaction, the Wall street deed is void, as the report of Major Anstett, the Government officer delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the location, and whose report in favor of Wall street selected that site, is the result of the bribery of Anstett by Bennett and the corrupt use of political influence by Davis, two beneficiaries of the report.

Shortly after Major Anstett's report in favor of Wall street, and before the report was confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Anstett was accused of bribery in the matter of his report in that Mr. Bennett had paid Anstett's hotel bill of some \$40 at the hotel where he stopped in Binghamton. (Mudge, p. 149, l. 6, 20.)

Anstett repudiated the accusation and declared in substance that such a transaction would be bribery, and declared that Bennett did not pay his bill, but that a brother official, Mr. Truman, as a matter of accommodation or loan, paid it for him, Anstett. (Mudge, p. 149, l. 21; p. 150, l. 20.)

The same explanation was made by Truman in the public prints of Binghamton. (P. 195, l. 1, 9.)

Bennett did pay the bill. (C. N. Andrews, p. 145, l. 7; 145, l. 18. Anstett's letter to Easton Free Press). "Somebody paid my hotel bill, and that was Bennett." (P. 200, l. 20, 21.)

Bennett ordered the bill charged to him within a day or two after Anstett arrived at the hotel. (Riley, clerk of Hotel Bennett, p. 169, l. 14; p. 170, l. 7.)

Anstett was informed that his bill had been paid before leaving the hotel. (Riley, p. 170, l. 7; 171, l. 5.)

After the secretary had sustained Anstett's report, in a letter for publication in the Easton Free Press, Anstett boldly admits the payment of his bill by Bennett, the crime he had previously denied. (P. 200, l. 20, 21.)

Mr. Bennett had declared before Anstett came that he knew who was coming, and that he was prepared to use money if necessary. (Ed. Lewis, p. 67, l. 6-17.)

It may be said that this was a small amount with which to buy a public official. This is a matter for the Government and not for the people. It is plain from Anstett's letters that he was a cheap man. (P. 200, l. 20; 201, l. 5.)

This small bribe, doubtless, is only evidence of others more secretly given.

Anstett, however, did not require much bribery to control him. Davis's influence was enough. Anstett said to Mr. Stone, when in Binghamton on this matter, that the wishes of Mr. Davis ought to be considered; that Mr. Davis was a man of large amount of influence in Washington, that he was well acquainted with the Secretary, and that he had the entry of the White House."

Q. Do you remember that he said that he was very intimately acquainted with Mr. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury, and when in Washington went riding with him?—A. Yes; he said he went riding with the Secretary.

Q. And that Mr. Davis would have great influence in fixing the site?—A. I think his precise words were that his wishes should be considered in the matter, as I remember it; he did not state that they would be considered, but he stated that they ought to be in a general way. (Stone, p. 135, l. 7; 137, l. 10.)

Mr. Stone is a public-spirited citizen, of old family, large means, and extensively engaged in business in Binghamton; no man stands higher, with no interest in this matter except as a citizen, and with no preference as to a site except so far as he opposed Wall street as an unfit location. (Stone, p. 141, l. 17-25.)

To Richard Gannon Anstett said: "That Mr. Davis would have to be recognized in some way; Mr. Charles Davis," that "he had access to the White House when there was nobody else could get in." (Gannon, p. 131, l. 18; p. 133, l. 2.)

When Davis was talking of his influence to Brown, Cary, Robinson, and Wilkinson, it is apparent he told the truth.

Bribery and the corrupt use of political influence preceded Anstett's report: the report itself is the legitimate product of such bribery and influence, for it is a tissue of unblushing falsehoods from beginning to end.

Major Anstett says in his report: "It is conceded by a large majority that the corner of Court and Washington streets is nearer the business center than any other point." (P. 211, l. 13-15.)

This is one of the few truthful statements in his report.

Of the eleven sites offered to the Government the Wall street site is the furthest moved from the center accepted by Anstett himself. See references below.

The major then attempts to disregard this center of business on the ground of consulting the convenience of the people west of the Chenango and south of the esquehanna. (P. 211.)

But the Wall street location is just as inconvenient to them as to the rest of the city, and the people of these locations are just as bitterly opposed to Wall street. (D. B. Cook, p. 177, l. 13-20; Elden Carver, p. 182, l. 19-28.)

The next excuse offered for the selection of Wall street is the convenience of the cigar trade. (P. 212, l. 7-14.)

The Cary and Olmstead sites represent the center of the cigar trade. (Olmstead, p. 125, l. 13; p. 126, l. 12; Stone, p. 140, l. 21; p. 141, l. 3.)

This excuse will not bear examination, as the bulk of the cigar trade and greater number of heavy cigar firms in Binghamton are east of the center line of Washington street, while Wall street is the western limit of all the different business interests of the city (Olmstead, p. 126, l. 5-25; Stone, p. 146, l. 21; 151, l. 3; Caver, p. 185, l. 17; 185, l. 4-9).

That it would not be a convenient location for the collection and delivery of mail matter seems to be admitted by the report (p. 212, l. 15-17), and disregarded as a question of no great moment.

The Congdon site, the one adjacent to the court-house and large State law library, was most generally favored by the legal profession, and received within three of the highest number of votes in the board of trade.

That the Wall-street site is not a proper location again seems to be tacitly admitted in the report (p. 212, l. 15-21).

By the excuse given that the court would scarcely be in session more than several weeks during the year, and ease and general accessibility to the depots would be all that would be desired (p. 212, l. 15-21).

As both the Congdon and Cary sites are, by the nearest streets, 600 feet nearer the depots than the Wall-street site, and in an air-line over 500 feet nearer, and as the Wall-street site has neither street-car lines nor stage lines passing it, and from its inconvenient location probably never will, this excuse for locating a post-office, court-house, and revenue building is a pretty poor one.

Major Anstett next declares: "Due attention should be paid to drainage, as this item is attended frequently by expensive results (p. 222, l. 22-23). As the Wall-street site is incapable of drainage (Engineer Merrick, p. 163, l. 1-12), it being the lowest of all the sites offered the Government (Merrick, p. 159, l. 19; p. 160, l. 7), and the only one subject to criticism on this point, Major Anstett doubtless paid attention to this point with a view of making it as expensive to the Government as possible.

Major Anstett next proceeds to move the business center, as he proposes to have it in the future, by the extension of business west and north. The absurdity of this is demonstrated in the facts and figures given in the testimony of Merrick (p. 163, l. 23; p. 164, l. 290. Elder Carver, p. 179, 186).

Bid No. 3, corner of Exchange and Hawley streets, Major Anstett dismissed on the ground that "it had no advocates and was not a desirable location," though infinitely preferable to Wall street; it had no advocates, just as Wall street had no advocates in the board of trade for the same reason, that it was not a desirable location.

No. 4, the Olmstead site, Major Anstett reports in these words: "L. L. Olmstead *et al.*, 160x179, corner of Washington and State streets, \$46,000" (p. 210, l. 18 and 18).

Here Major Anstett first begins to earn his money for his employers, Messrs. Bennett and Davis. This report, with regard to the Olmstead site, upon which we are to assume that the Secretary of the Treasury based his decision, is false in every particular (Olmstead, p. 123, l. 13; p. 124, l. 15).

This very eligible site, which Bennett and Davis could not secure, the only site fronting on three streets, and having three street railroads passing it, and as near to the business center of Court and Washington as any site offered, was to be got rid of at all hazards, and to do so Anstett was willing to do yeoman service (Lewis, p. 60, l. 11-15; Olmstead, p. 118, l. 14; p. 119; p. 125, l. 6-9).

This report was incorrect in every respect.

It was not corner of Washington and State streets, as those streets do not corner; it was between these two streets, fronting on both, and also on Henry.

There were three bids in one in this bid, the Government having the right to take either one, two, or three pieces; the largest plot at \$33,000, the next at \$6,509, and the last at \$7,500. The dimensions given by Anstett most nearly correspond to the two first, while the price given is for the whole three (Olmstead, p. 121, l. 14-19; see bid, p. 220, p. 221r; Olmstead, p. 123, l. 12r; 124, l. 14).

Major Anstett says: "This site has many advantages, and would be a good location for a public building, but owing to the price placed upon it renders its further discussion useless."

Major Anstett recommends the Wall street site at \$25,000. (P. 216, l. 23; p. 217, l. 25.)

In conversation with Hon. George W. Ray he admits that filling in and grading of the Wall street site, none of which would have to be done with the Olmstead site, would cost the Government \$18,000. (Ray's affidavit, pp. 227 and 228; letter to Anstett, pp. 235 and 236; Anstett's reply, p. 287.)

Mr. Ray called his, Anstett's, attention to the mistake in his report as to the Olmstead site, and Anstett requested Ray, who was about to commence criminal proceedings, to delay his proceedings, and he, Anstett, might report in favor of the Olmstead site.

This request was only a device to put the matter off until after election, at which Anstett hoped that the vote for the regular ticket would be so flattering as to kill all further opposition to Wall street.

Major Anstett finally lands where all of his prevarications with regard to the sites desired by the people led him, at the Wall street site, and reported in favor of that site on the ground that "this location is regarded as nearer the business center as well as the center of population than any other site proposed."

Nothing could be more false than such an assertion.

The Wall street site is the most distant from the center of business and population of any site proposed. (Olmstead, p. 127, l. 1-6; Merrick, p. 163, l. 13-1-; Cooke, p. 177, l. 20-24; Carver, p. 183, l. 26-28.)

Number 7 he rejects on the ground that he does "not regard Water street a desirable street." (P. 215, l. 9-10.) A glance at the street and the map of the city is sufficient to demonstrate the superiority of Water over Wall street; the conclusion he reaches of accepting Wall is made more ridiculous by this criticism of Water street.

No. 8, the Cary site, Major Anstett rejects because it is not a corner lot. (P. 215, l. 11-13.)

No. 10, the Congdon site, "would be a good site if it were farther north and west," Major Anstett says, i. e., as far north and west as Wall street; "the downward tendency of the grade of the street at this point, however, is objectionable." (P. 215, l. 14-17.) The grade, as a matter of fact, is so imperceptible as hardly to be noticed without instruments.

Wall street is certainly free from this objection, as the grade of the street is on a level with high-water mark and there could be no downward grade to Wall street unless it were a descent into the river. (Stone, p. 137, l. 20; 138, l. 9.)

"Placing the Government building behind the high elevation of the county courthouse with its extensive and magnificent surroundings, would deteriorate from its intrinsic value, as well as render it in point of ornamentation insignificant." (P. 215, l. 17-21.)

That the Congdon site is behind the court-house is absolutely false. (See photographs on file in the Department.)

The building would stand on high ground facing a public square of 4 acres, which Major Anstett says "is extensive and magnificent," and in substance, the beauty of the location is its fault. The beauty of the surroundings would "deteriorate its intrinsic value." The Wall street site can not be criticised in this respect, as it is one of the worst looking sections of the city. (Stone, p. 152, l. 23-25; Merrick, p. 166, l. 14-17.)

The public building is to be erected to accommodate the post-office, court room, and revenue office. Major Anstett tells us that the location of a post-office is a secondary consideration. (212 R. 15-17.)

That "as a United States court would scarcely be in session at this place more than several weeks during the entire year," if the site selected should be easily accessible to the depots, it would be all that would be required, and the only reason of convenience or business given is that the Wall street site would be most convenient for the cigar trade, the falsity of which allegation has already been shown. All business reasons are in fact disregarded by the report. The statement is made that "this location is regarded as nearer the business center as well as the center of population than any other site proposed." The falsity of this has been already shown.

The Cary site is rejected because it is not a corner lot.

The Wall street site is not a corner lot.

As already shown, Henry street does not approach Wall street.

No. 3 is rejected because it had no advocates.

Wall street had no advocates in the board of trade, and those who advocated it were land speculators, as Anstett well knew (Anstett's letter, p. 205, l. 20-24).

No. 5 was rejected because it was near a public school-building over which a dispute had once occurred. This dispute was insignificant, but Wall street is bitterly opposed by all citizens not having a pecuniary interest (p. 166, l. 20; p. 167, l. 15).

The Olmstead site, No. 4, was rejected on the ground of price, but Wall street, as recommended, would cost the Government more than the Olmstead site, and the Olmstead site was worth what was asked for it, while the price at which Major Anstett accepted Wall street (\$25,000) was four times its value (John McNamara, p. 177, l. 32; p. 178, l. 29. Anstett's letter, p. 199, l. 12-25; Anstett's letter, p. 205, l. 2-19). And

gdon site is rejected for its beauties and it is to be supposed Wall street ac-
for its deformities.

street is without a single redeeming feature and the objections to it are: It is
st inconvenient and the farthest removed from the center of trade and popula-
any of the sites offered (Merrick, p. 168, l. 14-25; John McNamara, p. 179, l.
Carver, p. 183, l. 10-28). It is not a corner lot and only fronts on one street
Stone, p. 140, l. 5-11; Merrick, p. 157, l. 21; p. 158, l. 11; p. 165, l. 11; p. 166,

street has but two legal entrances, at its extreme ends, very narrow, and from
st entered at right angles from the ends of the bridges (C. M. Stone, p. 140,
; Merrick, p. 157, l. 21; p. 158, l. 11; p. 165, l. 11; p. 166, l. 23).

the lowest site offered to the Government (Merrick, p. 159, l. 19; p. 160, l. 17).
irroundings are the most unsightly (Stone, p. 142, l. 23-25; Merrick, p. 166, l.

annually flooded with the waters of the river, having been covered from 1 to
leep annually and sometimes twice a year for years past (C. M. Stone, p. 136, l. 9
p. 137, l. 12; p. 7, l. 12, to p. 138, l. 15. Mudge, p. 151, l. 18; p. 152, l. 11. Merrick,
l. 2 to 19. General J. C. Robinson, p. 172, l. 13; p. 173, l. 21. D. B. Cook, p.
8; p. 177, l. 71. Mr. McNamara, p. 17, B, l. 33; p. 179, l. 12. Anstett's letter, p.
; p. 207, l. 2).

incapable of drainage (Engineer Merrick, p. 163, l. 1 to 12).

nd foundation can not be had.

the hottest in summer and coldest in winter and most exposed (C. M. Stone,
l. 5 to 12; p. 135, l. 16 to 20).

people almost unanimously are opposed to it (Merrick, p. 162, l. 17 to 25; p.
to 9. General J. C. Robinson, p. 173, l. 22 to 34. Rogers, p. 174, l. 25 to 33.
ara, p. 179, l. 12 to 14).

board of supervisors of the county of Broome have unanimously condemned it

common council of the city of Binghamton have also condemned it (p. 223).

Republican county convention of 1887 unanimously condemned it.

Democratic county convention of 1887 broke in two over the same question.

l not receive a vote in the Binghamton board of trade (p. 219).

etary Fairchild, June 21, 1887, approved Anstett's report in the following lan-

proved, June 21, 1887, upon condition that the site herein recommended shall
feet on Wall street and 125 feet on Henry street, and upon the further condi-
at a good solid foundation can be secured after practical tests, to be conducted
the supervision of the Supervising Architect. C. S. Fairchild, Secretary."

ed, Maynard, p. 217, l. 21-25.

er of those conditions have been complied with: (1) Because Henry street
ot approach Wall street within several hundred yards (Merrick, 155, l. 7, p.
20.) (2) Our city engineer, Mr. H. C. Merrick, was selected by the Treasury
ment to make the practical tests required by the Secretary's approval, and a
"Memoranda for surveys of Government buildings" was sent to Mr. Charles
l, of Binghamton, N. Y. (U. S. commissioner), to deliver to Mr. Merrick as
k's instructions (Merrick, p. 153, l. 19, p. 154, l. 5). This memoranda required
rrick "to sink test pits to 15 feet and report results" (p. 226, l. 7-8).

Mr. Merrick did not do; because Mr. Hall, a Wall-street advocate, instructed
t to do it (Merrick, p. 154, l. 11, p. 155), and accordingly the same power-
corrupt influence of Davis also overrules the requirements of the Secretary of
asury, and procures, doubtless without the knowledge of the Secretary, the
ance of the deed in defiance of the conditions imposed by the Secretary.

efore the deed was accepted the question of the title to the land was referred
Department to Hon. Daniel H. Lockwood, of Buffalo, United States District
y.

able and eminent lawyer, doubtless determined that his skirts should be clear
contamination from the Wall-street iniquity, officially reported to the Depart-
t Washington that the title to the Wall-street site was fatally defective, and
as the matter came under his jurisdiction officially advised against taking a
the Wall-street site. (See Lockwood's report, on file in the Department.)

the voice of Daniel H. Lockwood was of no avail against the all-potent influ-
Davis, and so far as paper forms are concerned the iniquity was accomplished.
whole complicated mass of chicanery, fraud, and crime has been so far carried
h because Mr. Davis was supposed to be very influential with the President.
e President we appeal for redress; to him and to him alone properly belongs
ishment of this perverse use of his name.

ask the decision that the law demands, that the President order the cancellation
Wall-street deed by proper proceedings to be taken in behalf of the Govern-

D. B. COOKE,
GEO. S. PERRY,
Committee.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Where does the water come from that overflows this site?—A. It percolates through the earth from the river.

Q. The seepage water?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It does not come back over the bank of the river?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you an established grade in the city of Binghamton?

The WITNESS. What do you refer to?

Senator BLACKBURN. Is there a grade determined upon to which all property must be brought?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; we have an established grade.

Q. Is this lot as it stands to-day up to that grade?—A. No, sir; it is not.

Q. How much does it lack of it?—A. About 12 feet.

Q. Suppose it is filled up 6 feet, which is one-half of the deficit, would there be any water on it then?—A. No, sir; I judge not.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. KNIGHT.

CHARLES H. KNIGHT, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What position, if any, do you hold in the civil employment of the Government?—A. I am chief gauger of the port of New York.

Q. How long have you held that place?—A. I have held my present position since May, 1886.

Q. What position did you hold before that?—A. I was one of the gaugers of the port of New York.

Q. For how long?—A. About nine years.

Q. Had you any position under the Government prior to that time?—A. Yes, sir; different positions since 1861.

Q. You have been in the civil employment of the Government since 1861?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been in the office you hold now since May, 1886?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the relative force numerically of that office to-day as compared with what it was when you went into it in May, 1886?—A. There were sixty-six men employed there in 1886, and at the present time there are forty-nine.

Q. A reduction of eleven men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has that been attended with a reduction of the expenses of the office?—A. Greatly.

Q. How much, in round numbers?—A. The expenses during the last year you have a memorandum of right in front of you there; I can not remember exactly the figures.

Q. Is this the paper you refer to [handing the paper to the witness]?—A. Yes, sir. On this paper it says that the expenses from May 1, 1887, to May 1, 1888 (that is the last year up to the present first of May), were \$49,818.15, a reduction of \$9,217.56 compared with the year ending April 30, 1886, when the department was reorganized.

Q. Since that reorganization of the force of which you speak has your reduction of expenses been commensurate with the increase of facilities given to the parties interested and the importers?—A. It has been of great benefit to the importers in every way.

Q. So that that reorganization of the force has worked well, both as to

economy of money and as respects an increase of convenience extended to business men?—A. Yes, sir; it has very much.

Q. How many chief gaugers were there when the present surveyor of this port came into office?—A. Three.

Q. Has there been any change in that force?—A. Yes, sir; two have been removed and I am left.

Q. What was the reason you were left?—A. I do not know, sir.

Q. I expect you are too modest to state it. If you have no objection I will ask you to say whether the other two associate gaugers that you had were competent and efficient men to gauge and measure alcohol.—A. I think not.

Q. And their services have been dispensed with?—A. Yes, sir; they have.

Q. Have those two offices been abolished?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The work has been done by you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, so far as you know, satisfactorily to everybody?—A. I believe so; yes, sir.

Q. I will ask you what your politics are?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. Have you noticed since this administration came into the control of this office, or have you ever seen, an instance in which a discrimination or difference was made between the treatment given to the men who held over from the former administration and those men who have been appointed since this one came into power?—A. I have not.

Q. Do you believe that political considerations have in anywise shaped the methods or policies of the officers under whom you are serving?—A. No, sir; I do not. I do not believe there has ever been a difference of any kind.

Q. Do you know of any assessment being levied upon employés of the Government there for political purposes?—A. No, sir; I do not.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Do you know of any employés of the custom-house having made political contributions?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not know anything about that at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. When were you appointed chief gauger?—A. In May, 1886; that is, I held over.

Q. How large a force did you have then?—A. Sixty men; that is, the department had 60 men.

Q. How many have you now?—A. Now there are 49.

Q. How many were associated with you?—A. I had 6 assistant gaugers and 28 laborers.

Q. There were but 3 gaugers, were there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And now there is but one?—A. Yes, sir; only one.

Q. You do not attend to that business entirely yourself, do you?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Do you mean that you do all the gauging personally?—A. Oh, no, sir; I have 8 assistant gaugers.

Q. How many assistants were there before?—A. There were 11 assistants before.

Q. How many clerks have you?—A. I have 12 now.

Q. How many did you have before?—A. There were acting as clerks 14.

Q. What are those assistants paid?—A. Four dollars a day.

Q. That is the same rate they were paid before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they passed a civil-service examination; are they civil-service men?—A. No, sir.

Q. None of them?—A. No, sir; only the assistants.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. The assistants have passed a civil-service examination?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. I meant the assistants when I put the question to you.—A. Yes, sir. We class them as skilled and unskilled laborers.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM L. MILLIGAN.

WILLIAM L. MILLIGAN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. State what, if any, position you hold in the civil employment of the Government?—A. I am stenographer in the surveyor's office, and act as secretary of the board for the enforcement of discipline.

Q. Is that board still in existence?—A. Yes, sir; it is.

Q. How long have you held that place?—A. Since the 10th of May, a year ago.

Q. Do you mean 1887?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will ask you to tell us what course of proceeding is had when an application is made from the collector for the appointment of any person under the surveyor.—A. The party receives a letter from the collector, addressed to the surveyor, to come down to the surveyor's office, and that has generally been brought to me. That states to the Hon. Surveyor something like this: "Sir: Mr. So-and-so has been certified to me from the eligible list for appointment as weigher or assistant weigher," or whatever it may be. "Will you please examine him as to his business and physical qualifications, and report your opinion thereon in writing to the collector at your convenience?" That he brings along with him. The surveyor has this man come before him to find out what his business qualifications are. He asks him for a history of his business life, what positions he has filled since he began earning his living, and so on, until the present; whether he was discharged for cause from any of the positions, and when he leaves I ask him to furnish letters, two or three letters, to attest the truth of his statements, from those people, or from some other people that he knows and that we are liable to know, prominent men preferably, or people that we are more apt to know than obscure parties. The surveyor, not being a physician, asks him to furnish a doctor's certificate to file in the office. That is all that he is asked to produce. If he shows up satisfactorily before the surveyor and produces satisfactory evidence that he has told the truth, he is appointed.

Q. And that certificate from a physician must be from one in good standing in his profession?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is all?—A. Yes, sir; that is all.

Q. Do you know anything about the case of a man named Conway who has testified before this committee?—A. I do.

Q. Tell us what you know about him?—A. He came before the surveyor on the 16th of September, I think it was, and the surveyor put him through the usual examination. He asked him where he had been, what different positions he had held—

Q. Let me interrupt you; were you present at that interview?—A. Yes, sir; I am present at all of them; the surveyor does not see any *such persons* unless I am present. Conway said he had been a sailor

in his boyhood; that he was born in Maryland. He also stated that he was the captain of a vessel when he was seventeen years old, without ever having been to sea before or having any license or experience, even a tug-boat, as I understood it, I forget the exact language now. The surveyor said, "Do you mean to say, as you have stated, that you are a captain of a vessel without any experience, and so on," and he said, "Yes;" and on that he has conjured from his imagination the statement that the surveyor told him that he lied, as he said here.

Q. You have heard all this testimony which has been given before the committee here?—A. Yes, sir; I have been taking it down as a stenographer. He stated that the surveyor asked him if he was a spy. That is not so. He also stated that the surveyor said he would put three detectives after him. That is simply a sublime absurdity, as everybody who heard it believed.

Senator SPOONER. You are swearing now to facts, not to conclusions. The WITNESS. Excuse me.

Q. You mean to say that that was not said?—A. No, sir, it was not said; I will swear to that. He also states that the surveyor used proper language. That is also incorrect.

Q. Right there I will ask you what is the general bearing of the present surveyor of this port towards those who are under him in official position here in this custom-house; is it civil and kindly or rough and brusque?—A. It is civil and gentlemanly. I never have heard him use a profane or vulgar word in his official capacity since I have been in the service.

Q. Have you ever known him to insult or wound the feelings, wantonly, of any of his subordinate officers?—A. No, sir; I do not know whether he has wounded the feelings of anybody. I have seen people before him that probably needed that treatment. I know that he never has used any harsh or abusive language to anybody, that I ever heard, and I have heard the most of it, I think.

Q. What was the matter with Conway?—A. Conway did not show up very well I thought, and the surveyor thought, when he came there. He is a little stupid, I think, and we were not very quick about having him appointed. He brought letters and went to see the surveyor at his house and finally was appointed.

Q. Was his record that of an efficient officer?—A. His record since his appointment was not; no, sir. I have the records here, I think. I might also state that I took down in short-hand all the conversation that the surveyor had with Conway.

Q. Were you in the habit of doing that?—A. In every instance when a man comes there for examination as to his physical and other qualifications I take it down and make a report of it.

Q. So that the surveyor can refer to it?—A. Yes, sir; I make a brief report of it that I keep for the purpose, and I keep my short-hand notes, too.

Q. After Conway was removed do you know whether he made any complaint to the Civil-Service Commission at Washington City?—A. I know that Mr. Mason sent us down—

Q. Do you refer to Deputy Collector Mason?—A. Yes, sir; to Deputy Collector Mason, who is secretary of the board in New York. He sent us down a communication which had been forwarded to him by the Civil-Service Commission, which the commission had received from Mr. Conway, making very much the same statement that he made before the committee. That was referred by Mr. Mason to the surveyor. The surveyor wrote a statement of the facts in his case, made copies of all the official documents, the docket-book among other things, and for-

warded them to Mr. Mason and I made a transcript of my notes of his examination when he first appeared before the surveyor, which was also forwarded.

Q. You mean of your stenographic notes?—A. Yes, sir. Mr. Conway admitted to me on Thursday morning last, in this room, that he had never heard anything from the Civil-Service Commission about his case since.

Q. About what time was it that Conway was removed, as near as you can recall it?—A. I think he was removed somewhere about January.

Q. Was it January 19?—A. I could not say as to that.

Q. Had he been suspended before that?—A. No; I do not think he was suspended, but I may be wrong about that; I think he was removed directly. I had Mr. O'Brien come to me and tell me about Conway. He said to-day that he called the surveyor's attention to it. It was my attention that he called to it. He told me that he had been shoying him around from one district to another and was having poor service from him. He asked me if I thought it would be policy to let him go on until the probationary term was over. I told him if he was not fit to weigh goods he had better call the surveyor's attention to it with whatever recommendation he wanted to make.

Senator BLACKBURN. Just here, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I will ask to file the official report of John O'Brien, United States weigher, under date of January 18, 1888, which shows the grounds upon which Conway was removed. I will also ask to file now a letter written from Brooklyn under date of June 9, 1887, from Mr. Conway, urging his own appointment, and assigning the grounds upon which he asked it. (To the witness.) Do you know Conway's handwriting?

The WITNESS. I can not say that I do; I know his signature.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will submit this with the understanding that I will verify it as a genuine letter. (To the witness.) Is that his signature?

The WITNESS. I should think it was his signature; yes, sir.

Senator BLACKBURN. That is the letter of June 9, 1887.

The letters submitted by Senator Blackburn are as follows:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, U. S. WEIGHER'S OFFICE,
January 18, 1888.

SIR: I beg leave to bring to your notice the following report on U. S. Assistant Weighers G. H. Washburn, H. Q. Ames, and J. O. Conway, recently transferred from District No. 4, Brooklyn, to District No. 2, North River, on account of the insufficiency of the work performed by them in the first-mentioned district. On being assigned to cargoes in District No. 2 I find that they are thoroughly incompetent, and I transmit herewith five inclosures as evidence of that fact. The two officers, Washburn and Ames, have been in the service about fifteen years, and their mistakes are, in my judgment, inexcusable. Conway seems incapable of learning to weigh correctly. Having been directed to weigh 490 tons ball clay on the S. S. Quebec, a few days ago, he took the tare of an iron barrow used in weighing the merchandise and entered the same in dock-book as 225 pounds, when it should have been 322 pounds. This would have caused a fictitious excess of 30 tons on the whole lot. His probationary term has not yet expired, yet I think it for the best interests of the service that he, as also Washburn and Ames, be dismissed from this department.

Respectfully, yours,

J. W. O'BRIEN,
U. S. Weigher.

H. S. BEATTIE, Esq.,
Surveyor of the Port.

J. O. CONWAY, 259 SACKETT STREET,
Brooklyn, June 9, 1887.

DEAR SIR: After having been referred by you to the collector yesterday in reference to the appointment as assistant weigher, I called on that gentleman, and he re-

asked me to say to you that if you sent a requisition to him for men (weighers) he would have men certified at once, before I even left the building. Mr. Beattie, I am in the least inclined to interfere with your business, but I would be pleased greatly to have a chance to show you that I can do your work in the most satisfactory manner. I went into the examination with the understanding that there were certain vacancies to be filled and passed successfully, and now, as those vacancies still exist, I having held myself in readiness for six months or more, I do not think I am asking anything unfair. I have been the strongest kind of party man all my life, and, I propose to give full value for what pay I receive, I only ask of my party a chance to render such service. If I prove unfit, then I will step out and allow a better man to step in. Mr. Davis, I think, will tell you that I am worthy of the place—Mr. Davis, deputy collector, navigation division. If you so desire, I can furnish letters from some prominent men of the Democratic party as to my loyalty. I can, if necessary, produce one from one of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet (Secretary of State), but I don't want to ask him, although he would readily grant the favor. He is an old neighbor of my family.

Trusting you will consider me favorably, I am, sir,

Very truly, yours,

J. O. CONWAY.

HANS BEATTIE, Esq.,

Surveyor, Custom-House, New York City.

My percentage on the eligible list is 85.94.

C.

Senator BLACKBURN. I would like also to file another letter dated February 27, 1888, from S. Cohn, which refers to Mr. Conway.

The letter submitted by Senator Blackburn is as follows:

NEW YORK, February 27, 1888.

DEAR SIR: Pardon me if I take the liberty of addressing you. Mr. J. O. Conway, as I understand, is a weigher, ordered of me last November a custom-house uniform, and supplied me with the United States buttons, etc. He has thus far failed to fill for same, although promising to do so at different times. Will you kindly use your influence in this matter by asking Mr. Conway to fulfill his contract. I can not dispense of the coat, otherwise would not have troubled you.

Thanking you for favor, in advance, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

S. COHN, Jr.,
90 Broad street.

SURVEYOR OF THE PORT,
New York.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will ask also, Mr. Chairman, to put into the record as evidence this diary of Mr. Conway's. It is the original, as I understand.

Senator SPOONER. Is there any evidence of its authenticity?

Senator BLACKBURN. I will prove that by the surveyor himself and the book-keeper, Mr. Robinson.

Senator SPOONER. Is it a private diary?

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes; where he gave his account of the hours labor, etc. I will offer this now. I offer Mr. Conway's diary, giving his own account of the way he spent his time.

Senator SPOONER. That is, on your statement that it is an original paper?

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes; it is an original paper, and I will prove by this witness.

The diary submitted in evidence by Senator Blackburn is as follows:

Daily journal of work performed, beginning January 1, 1888. John O. Conway.

Sunday, Jan. 1, 1888.—Attended services at Strong Place B. Church. Sermon by Dr. Good, pastor. Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. Weather very stormy.

Monday, 2, '88.—The Hon. Sec. of Treasury and collector of N. Y. having compassion on the weighers makes this a blank day. Weather fine and pleasant.

[Bartlett's Wall st. str.]

Tuesday, Jan. 3d, '88.—Weighed 20 bales wool and completed dock book. P. Garry, I. McNamara, M. Martiu, F. Mohan, 3½ hrs. each. Weather moderate and clear.

[S. S. *Linda*.]

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1888.—At 9 a. m. commenced weighing prunes on S. S. *Linda*. Weighed 205 casks, about 300,000 lbs.

I. Delany, D. Daly, R. Cue, M. Cousina, 6½ hrs. each. (S. S. *Linda*.)

At 4.30 p. m. rec'd orders to report Dec. 5, at 365 West st., N. Y., for duty. Weather moderate and cold.

Thursday, Jan. 5, '88.—At 10 a. m., reported to Mr. O'Brien, U. S. W., 365 West st., N. Y., but was not assigned to duty. At 2 p. m. left for home. Weather clear and fine.

[S. S. *Waesland*.]

Friday, Jan. 6, '88.—Reported at 365 West st., and was ordered to report at the Red Star Pier, J. C. Weighed 1,040 bdles., 56,072 lbs. wire.

John Macy, Wm. Gallagher, W. J. Collins, W. Murphy, 4½ hrs. each. S. S. *Waesland*, Red Star Line.

Wire mark A. H. A. V. From noon day stormy and unfit to work, and sent men home.

Saturday, Jan. 7, 1888.—Weighed to-day at J. C., Red Star Pier. Cargo S. S. *Waesland*, 2,548 bdles., 173,548 lbs. wire rods.

John Macy, Wm. Gallagher, M. J. Collins, Wm. Murphy, 8 hrs. each.

J. Howland, I. Meehan, J. Gray, W. Lyons, 2½ hrs. each.

Early morning, raining and freezing.

Sunday, Jan. 8, '88.—Attended S. P. B. Church and Sunday-school. Sermon by the pastor. Morning, cloudy with snow; p. m., clear.

[S. S. *Quebec*.]

Monday, Jan. 9, '88.—Weighed 194,74 lbs. China clay over side, per S. S. *Quebec*. Pier 44, N. R.

D. Maguire 8 hours.

Weather clear and cold.

Tuesday, Jan. 10, '88.—Weighed 145,200 lbs. potter's clay, S. S. *Quebec*. Began at 10.15 a. m.

D. McGuire 8 hrs., 9.30 to 6.30.

This a. m. copied permit National line. Weather unsettled and cold.

Wednesday, Jan. 11, '88.—Weighed to-day about 41,000 lbs. clay on str. *Quebec*. Waiting on lighter. At 4 p. m. was ordered to night duty on S. S. *Quebec*, but at 7 p. m. John Nevins was sent to take my place.

Weather clear and cold.

Thursday, Jan. 12, '88.—Weighed to-day 98,000 lbs. potter's clay, bal. of cargo S. S. *Quebec*. Finished at 2 p. m. and filed dock book. Weather clear and cold.

[S. S. *Waesland*.]

Friday, Jan. 13, '88.—To-day went out to the Meadows, N. J., to weigh 5 cars iron girders, 98,528 lbs. Returned at noon and finished book. At 2 p. m. was relieved for the day. This day very stormy.

[S. S. *Denmark*.]

Saturday, Jan. 14, '88.—Weighed to-day 52 pkgs. varnish, 8,312 lbs; 8 cases and 6 casks ochre, 4,752 lbs.; 550 rolls wood pulp, 54,638 lbs.; 24 bbls. rope oil, 17,000 lbs.; total 84,702 lbs.

J. A. McCarthy, Jas. Gray, and John Ryan 8 hrs. each. (National Line.)

Weather clear and fine.

Sunday, Jan. 15, '88.—This has been a disagreeable day, stormy and unsettled. Went to Sabbath-school at 2.30. Attended no service to-day.

[S. S. *Denmark*.]

Monday, Jan. 16, '88.—Weighed 25 csks. chicory, 18,767 lbs.; 30 csks ditto, 18,309 lbs.; 13 csks. ex. indigo, 10,782 lbs.; 125 bgs. beans, 27,120 lbs.; 250 bales wood pulp, 68,750 lbs.; 140 bgs. dates, 8,399 lbs.; total 152,127 lbs.

J. A. McCarthy, Jas. Gray, John Ryan 8 hrs. each; Frank Leavy 3½ hrs. (National Line Pier, N. R.)

Weather clear and very cold.

Tuesday, Jan. 17, '88.—Weighed 132 bgs. almonds, 14,527 lbs.; 100 bgs. beans, 17,527 lbs.; 60 bxs. dates, 3,600 lbs.; 593 bgs. figs, 38,466 lbs.; 56 pkgs. cheese, 8,090 lbs.; 33 bales wool, 9,563 lbs.; 24 bbls. currants, 8,880 lbs. Pier 39, N. R.

A. McCarthy 2 hours; James Gray, John Ryan, Frank Levy 8 hrs. each. (National Line.)

Weather cold and snowing.

Wednesday, Jan. 18, '88.—Weighed 16 cks. tar oil, 26,896 lbs.; 166 bgs. almonds, 17,527 lbs.; 34 lbs.; 261 bxs. dates, 17,937 lbs.; 150 bxs. soap, 6,890 lbs.; 16 bales wool, 4,593 lbs.

as. Gray, John Ryan, Frank Levy 8 hrs. each. (National Line—S. S. *Denmark*.)

Weather clear and cold.

Thursday, Jan. 19, '88.—Weighed to-day 1,173 bags figs, 124,284 lbs.; 151 bgs. beans, 17,527 lbs.; total 158,879 lbs.

as. Gray, John Ryan and Tim Horan 7 hrs. each.

Weather clear and cold. At 3.30 p. m. finished weighing cargo of S. S. *Denmark*, came home, as I am unable to work. *Sickness being cause.*

Friday, Jan. 20, '88.—Weighed nothing to-day, but made up and filed book in office noon. Cargo of S. S. *Denmark*. Weather milder, yet cold.

Saturday, Jan. 21, '88.—To-day was excused from work on acc't of sickness. Weather clear and cold.

Sunday, 22, '88.—Sunday. Still sick, unable to go out. Weather fine but cold.

Monday, Jan. 23, '88.—Monday a. m. was sent to Rotterdam Pier, J. C. Weighed 10 bbls. wire, about 158,000 lbs.

Levy, Jas. Skiffington, John Gibbons, M. Muldoon, 8 hrs. each.

Weather clear and cold.

Tuesday, Jan. 24, '88.—Weighed 2,360 bbls. wire, about 160,000 lbs. At 11.30 men were sent over to 365 W. st. to be paid.

Levy, Jas. Skiffington, M. Muldoon, John Gibbons, 8 hrs. each.

At 3.30 rec'd orders to report at 365 at 5 p. m. Did so, and was handed a notice of dismissal from the collector by Foreman Rafferty. Inquired of him if any charges had been made, and he said none had been from that office. As no complaint had been made against me, I was surprised beyond degree.

Weather clear and cold.

Wednesday, Jan. 25, '88.—This a. m. went to office to learn what charges had been made against me. Was referred to Mr. O'Brien, who informed me that his foreman had reported a discrepancy of 67 lbs. in the tare I made and he found. This was owing to the barrow being clean when weighed by me, and at the time taken by him had frozen clay in it, having been used all night by Nevins. He also charged me with having overrun the cargo 31 tons, when two other weighers had weighed 300 tons or nearly so, and I 200 or 213.

Weather clear and cold.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. There was a man named Bowers dismissed from office here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were his initials?—A. Charles F.

Q. There is another one, named E. O. Bowers.—A. E. O. Bowers has not been dismissed.

Q. He is an assistant weigher?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Charles F. Bowers was the one who was dismissed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear his testimony as given before this committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe he testified that he was refused a hearing by the surveyor.—A. He did.

Q. Do you know anything about that interview between him and the surveyor?—A. I do.

Q. Were you present?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state the facts to the committee.—A. The facts were, there were two Chinamen who came in on the *La Normandie*. They were brought from Havre in irons, and the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to the custom-house here to hold those men, as they were suspected of being criminals. Those two men, Bowers and his partner, and a new man, and who was removed along with him—

Q. You mean by "new men" those appointed by this administration?—A. Yes, sir. This new man went down with him at the same

time. They were told to look out and not allow those two Chinamen to go ashore. The two Chinamen did go ashore, and neither Bowers nor his partner (although it was about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon) told it to the surveyor. Well, he telephoned to his superior officers that fact, but the surveyor did not know of it until he saw it in the newspapers the next morning, as he told Bowers when Bowers came up the next day. He told Bowers there in his own office what he was accused of, and that it laid with the Secretary of the Treasury whether or not he would be removed; that the Secretary had ordered the detention of the men and only the Secretary could retain him or the other man in the service; Bowers was told that.

Q. By the surveyor?—A. Yes, sir; by the surveyor. He also told him that he was sorry such was the case, because he had understood he had always been a good officer.

Q. Do you take down in short-hand the official correspondence of the Secretary?—A. A Great deal of it.

Q. Who wrote this paper [handing a paper to the witness]?—A. I wrote that myself.

Q. Is that a copy of the official letter that the surveyor sent to the collector?—A. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will offer that in evidence, Mr. Chairman. It is under date of June 9, and it assigns reasons for the dismissal of Bowers.

The letter submitted by Senator Blackburn is as follows:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
Surveyor's Office, June 9, 1887.

SIR: The removal from the service of Inspectors of Customs J. J. Lindheimer and Charles F. Bowers, for gross neglect of duty, is respectfully recommended.

These officers, who were regularly assigned to discharging duty on the steam-ship *Normandie*, and specially charged with the carrying out of the order of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 6th instant, relative to the detention of two Chinamen on said vessel, not only report that the aforesaid persons departed from the vessel without their knowledge, but also state that, notwithstanding that they acquired knowledge at 4.30 o'clock p. m. on the 7th instant, of such departure from the vessel, they did not report the fact to the surveyor until after 12 m. on the 8th instant.

Very respectfully,

H. S. BEATTIE,
Surveyor.

The Hon. COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

Senator BLACKBURN. I have also here an official paper, Mr. Chairman, from the surveyor's office of the New York custom-house, dated June 9, 1887, signed by Night Inspectors Peter Carley and Schuyler A. White, detailed on the steam-ship *La Normandie* on the night of June 7, 1887, which I will submit in evidence.

The paper submitted by Senator Blackburn is as follows:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Surveyor's Office, June 9, 1887.

SIR: Night Inspectors Peter Carley and Schuyler A. White, detail on steam-ship *La Normandie* on the night of June 7th, "first watch." Upon arriving at the dock we inquired about the Chinamen. Day Inspector Bowers stated that he heard they were on board. We then went on board and inquired of chief officer about the Chinamen (he answered by saying "Are they a curiosity?"); we insisted upon seeing them, and he then informed us that they had left the ship about 4 o'clock. We notified Special Roundsman Lawrence at 7.30 and Roundsman Fowler 7.45 of the fact. Inspector Lindheimer stated he also thought he saw a head.

PETER CARLEY,
SCHUYLER A. WHITE,
Night Inspectors.

H. S. BEATTIE, Esq.,
Surveyor of the Port.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. You say the other inspector who was with Bowers and let these hinamen escape was a new man appointed by this administration and that he was removed also?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the Bloomfield case?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state to the committee what you know about that case?—A. Bloomfield was charged (I forget who made the charge) with a violation of article 561 of the surveyor's regulations. Pending investigation he was relieved from duty. He came around to the surveyor's office every day and insisted on seeing him, whether he was busy or not. I remember he came there one day, and, although I told him the surveyor could not see him, he went through a small passage-way where we had the telephone, spied the surveyor in the other office, and tackled him there and spoke to him for about an hour. He told the surveyor, as he had done on the previous occasions, that he was always a good friend of his, that he personally liked him, and he brought a letter there that, from the way the surveyor replied to him after he had read it, was more evidence of the fact that he liked the surveyor. The surveyor told him that, although the gentleman who wrote the letter was a personal friend of his, it had nothing to do with his case. Then he went on to say that the man who had made the charge against him had stated to a fellow officer that he would get him out of the office. The surveyor wanted to know the name of the officer to whom this man had made the statement, as it would be a case of conspiracy or something as bad. He refused to give it. The surveyor told him if he persisted in his refusal to give the name of that officer he would remove him from the service, and he said he would not give the name and left. He was removed from the service. After he went out (I did not take this down, because I was in the outside office) I sat down and wrote a statement of what had occurred, and that statement was signed by two officers in the office along with myself, who heard what passed between the surveyor and Mr. Bloomfield. I think I have that statement here.

Q. And he was removed?—A. Yes, sir; he was removed.

Q. Do you know anything about the case of Francis E. Clark?—A. Yes, sir; I made the charges against him myself.

Q. What was that case?—A. I was standing in the room used by the night officers, I think it was in the early part of March, about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and I saw Clark go in there and speak to the clerk of the night department. As the clerk, two or three days before that, had called my attention to the fact that a great many day inspectors, at least some of the day inspectors, had been in the habit of coming to him and asking the names of the officers on detail at night on certain ships, I told him if any man came for that information again to have him report at once to the surveyor. When Mr. Clark left this clerk, I asked the clerk what he was saying to him, and he said he wished to know the names of the night officers detailed to the steamship *Arizona*. I immediately had Clark directed to report upstairs to the surveyor, who was in the office, upstairs, in the barge office. When he came upstairs and was questioned as to the case, he admitted that he had left his district and come over to the barge office. Before that he admitted that he telephoned for leave of absence for an hour or two to go to the dentist's, and that he had come over to the barge office on some personal affair that had nothing to do with his teeth, and while there an officer named McSorley had spoken to him about his case and told him that he had reported too late to the *Arizona* that morning to sign the night slip and wanted him to help him out of his scrape. Clark

volunteered to go and get the information for him as to who was the night inspector on the *Arizona* the preceding night. He admitted that state of facts, and so did McSorley when he came before the surveyor. McSorley was a new appointment, and was also removed with Clark on the same charge.

Q. They were both removed ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is this the charge that you alleged against Clark at the time [handing a paper to the witness.] ?—A. Yes, sir.

The paper submitted is as follows :

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
Surveyor's Office, March 2, 1888.

SIR: I have respectfully to report that while standing in the room used by the night inspector I observed Inspector of Customs F. E. Clark in conversation with Mr. Dost, the clerk of the night-inspector department. I inquired of Mr. Dost what Clark wanted, and was told that Clark wished to know the names of the night inspectors who were assigned to the steam-ship *Arizona* on the night of March 2. I immediately directed Clark to report at once to you.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. MILLIGAN,
Stenographer, etc.

The SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.

[Indorsed.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
New York City, March 2, 1888.

Inspector F. E. Clark appeared before the surveyor, and in reply to questions put by the surveyor admitted that he had been assisting Inspector William E. McSorley in an effort to make a false certificate on the time-slips of the night inspectors on the steam-ship *Arizona*, the object being to deceive the surveyor as to time at which McSorley reported for duty.

Both officers have been retired from duty.

W. M.

MARCH 3, 1888.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Did you hear Clark's testimony here as a witness ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you a witness to the interview between him and the surveyor which he undertook to detail ?—A. I was.

Q. Did the surveyor tell him he had been there two years too long ?—A. He told him if that was the kind of a man that he was, after his admissions, that he had been there several years too long.

Q. Did he tell him he wanted this place for his friend ?—A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. Or anything like it ?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is that board for the enforcement of discipline ; what duties is it charged with ?—A. The surveyor, not having time to give his personal attention to every charge that is made, inaugurated this board. It consists of the heads of departments ; the only *ex officio* member of the board is the deputy surveyor, who acts as chairman. The other members are the heads of the departments in which the men are employed against whom the charges are made. Two make a quorum of the board.

Q. Do you mean by that that when a complaint is made, or a charge filed against an assistant weigher, that the chief weigher is a member of that board, and passes upon it ?—A. Yes, sir ; and signs the report which they make. In their report they do not make any recommendation, but merely find the facts which they all sign ; the finding I draw up and they sign it. I take the notes in short-hand of the proceedings before the board.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Conway, in his testimony the other day, tell about letter that he filed there with an indorsement from a prominent Democratic politician of Brooklyn, named Murtha?—A. I did.

Q. Was that letter ever filed in that office?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Would it not have come to you if it had been?—A. I think so.

Q. You never saw it?—A. Not that I remember; in fact, I never saw it.

Q. Do you know anything about the levying of political assessments at that office?—A. No, sir; I do not; there is no such thing done.

Q. You never saw or heard of it?—A. No, sir; never.

Q. Have you made any contributions to campaign purposes yourself?—A. I have.

Q. Did anybody ask you to do it?—A. No, sir.

Q. It was altogether voluntary upon your part?—A. Entirely voluntary.

Q. Do you understand it to be your right, although you are an officer of the Federal Government, to do that?—A. I understand it to be my right, not only as a citizen but as a man, to do with my money what I please, after I have honestly earned it.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. You do not mean to make the statement quite as broad as that, I suspect?—A. I mean in any honest, proper direction; legally of course, in any way.

Q. You have been present at a great many interviews which took place in the surveyor's office?—A. Yes, sir; at a great many.

Q. And heard a great many conversations since you have been in his service?—A. Yes, sir; a great many.

Q. Do you remember them all?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you take a memorandum of them all?—A. All I have testified to-day I took down, I think, all but the one in Bloomfield's case, which I wrote down afterwards and signed it.

Q. Were you present at the conversation between the surveyor and Mr. Bloomfield?—A. I was and I took about 150 pages of legal cap testimony which I have written out—I would not say it was as big as that, but it was quite a long statement.

Q. I mean when you were in the inside office?—A. The surveyor came with him out of the telephone entry and whatever he said inside there I did not hear, but what was said outside I did hear and so did the two gentlemen who signed this paper.

Q. Then you do not undertake to say what passed between Bloomfield and the surveyor in the inside office?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Whether the surveyor treated him politely or discourteously there, you do not know?—A. No, sir; I do not know, but I think if they had talked very loud we could have heard it.

Q. What transpired in that room between them, you do not know?—A. No, sir.

Q. But when he came out with the surveyor, you took down the conversation?—A. No; that is the case in which I say I wrote it down after the man had left; the surveyor reprimanded me for not taking it down.

Q. What did you write down?—A. What had occurred.

Q. Not what occurred in the inside office?—A. No, sir.

Q. In how many cases have you taken down conversations between the surveyor and people who visited him?—A. I never have taken down any conversation by people who visited him.

Q. You confine that entirely to employés who visit him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In how many cases have you taken down the conversation of employés?—A. If they have any complaint or charge to make, or are under any charge, I have always taken it down, if I was there.

Q. That is why you take down those conversations?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say when Mr. Conway first came you were present?—A. I was, and saw him first, I think.

Q. He impressed you as a liar, did he not?—A. He did not then; he did the other day.

Q. Didn't he when he told you that he took charge of a vessel at seventeen, without having any experience as a navigator?—A. I thought it was a kind of "fishy" story.

Q. You thought it was a lie, didn't you?—A. I would not put it so strong as that.

Q. Did the surveyor indicate any doubt as to the truthfulness of that story?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did he manifest it?—A. I will read it to you, if you wish. I have it in my pocket.

Q. No; I ask you how he manifested it?—A. He said, "Do you mean to tell me that, without having any experience as a sailor, you, at the age of seventeen years, were put in charge of a ship as master, and without a license?" and he said "Yes." That is the way he manifested it.

Q. Was that all that was said on that subject?—A. No, sir; there was more said on that subject, but that is the only way the surveyor expressed any doubt of his word.

Q. Did the surveyor express to you doubt of his word?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He said he thought he lied, did he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In other respects he did not impress you well, did he?—A. He did not impress me as a man who would make a very successful assistant weigher.

Q. Did the surveyor express the same opinion to you?—A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. You do not know what he thought about it?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Notwithstanding the fact that he impressed the surveyor as being a liar he was not told that he could not have an appointment, but was advised to obtain letters, was he?—A. He was told to obtain letters.

Q. Whose letters did he obtain?—A. I do not know. We have them in the office and I can bring them to you.

Q. Do you remember anything about it?—A. I think there was one from a gentleman named Petrie.

Q. You said, "You can get letters from prominent politicians?"—A. No, sir; the word "politicians" was not mentioned.

Q. From prominent men?—A. Yes, sir; preferably prominent men, because we are apt to know who they are.

Q. You are right; I misstated it. Now whose letters did he bring?—A. I do not remember. I think there was one from a gentleman named Petrie.

Q. You say there was no letter from Mr. Murtha?—A. Yes, sir; I said that.

Q. You said you never saw one?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you say positively there was none?—A. I will not say positively; of course not.

Q. Leaving the impression that he did upon the surveyor and upon

how did it happen that he was appointed?—A. I do not know anything about the impression that he made on the surveyor.

. You said the surveyor told you that he thought he lied?—A. The surveyor told me he thought it was a funny statement that he had been captain of a vessel at seventeen years of age without any previous experience.

. How did it happen that he was appointed under such circumstances?—A. The surveyor can answer that better than I can.

. Then you say you can not answer it?—A. I can not say how he came to be appointed; I do not appoint anybody.

. Now about Bowers. You say Bowers made a good officer?—A. Yes, that the surveyor told him so; I do not know myself.

. But that he allowed these two Chinamen to escape?—A. Yes, sir; most assuredly did.

. Do you mean by "allowing them to escape" that he knew they were going off; you mean that he did not prevent them?—A. He was not to prevent them and they "got;" that is what I mean.

. And that Bowers did not think it worth while to telephone to the surveyor?—A. Yes, sir; he admitted that. He admitted that he was wrong in that respect and should have notified the superior officer.

. Did he produce them within the next day or day or two?—A. He

. But notwithstanding that he was discharged?—A. Yes, sir; he was discharged.

. Did he bring the Chinese consul with him?—A. He did not bring the Chinese consul with him; he brought a man from the Chinese consular office along with the two Chinamen to the custom-house. But the law is against the *landing* of Chinamen, and he had allowed them to land.

. You have not testified to any conversation between Clark and the surveyor, have you?—A. No, sir; I have not; but I would like to be let I get through.

. There was a conversation?—A. Yes, sir.

. Mr. Clark testified that he was removed for concealing the intoxication of his partner?—A. That is a mistake. He did conceal a certificate attempt to make a false certificate. He was trying to assist this man to do that. It was a man who, a little while before that, had been removed from duty for drunkenness, and upon taking the pledge for a year and filing it with the surveyor, he returned him to duty. But the charge under which Clark was removed is as I have stated it.

. And he was informed of the charge?—A. Yes, sir; he was. I had one of the specials tell him to report upstairs at once to the surveyor, and the surveyor questioned him and he admitted the charge; but it was only a good turn that he was trying to do a brother officer.

. Do you know a man named O'Keefe who is in the service?—A. I know a man named Edward O'Keefe by sight, that is all.

. What is he?—A. An inspector.

. Do you know how long he has been in the service?—A. I think he has been there since last summer.

. Was he not dismissed at one time?—A. That is Joseph O'Keefe; he was dismissed before my term there. He has been re-instated, I understood.

. What was he dismissed for?—A. I do not know; that was before my term of office.

. Was he not dismissed for bribery?—A. I do not know.

Q. You never heard?—A. Yes, sir; I have heard that was the charge; I have heard that he was dismissed under a charge of bribery.

Q. The charge was satisfactorily established to the officer who removed him?—A. I do not know. He was dismissed by the collector; our department had nothing to do with it, as I understand.

Q. When was he re-appointed?—A. I think it must have been six weeks or three months ago.

Q. Who re-appointed him?—A. The man who dismissed him, Collector Magone.

Q. Do you know what influence re-instated him?—A. I know nothing about that.

Q. Do you know whether he obtained a certificate of eligibility under the civil-service rule in regard to re-appointment?—A. I could not say.

Q. Now about this matter of contributions and assessments?—A. I know nothing of assessments.

Q. Have contributions generally been made among the men for political purposes?—A. I hope so; I do not know. I hope they will keep on making them.

Q. They have not been generally made, so far as your understanding goes?—A. I could not say. I think some of the boys did contribute in some way. I know only about myself; I will not swear to what anybody else does.

Q. Do you keep all the letters of recommendation in your office, and all letters as to appointing or suggesting the removal of men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. All are kept in the files of the office?—A. Yes, sir. I will bring them up to you if you wish.

Q. All I ask for is information as to whether they are kept there?—A. Yes, sir; they are.

Q. What record is kept of the proceedings of this board for the enforcement of discipline?—A. I keep the record. I take down the proceedings in short-hand, and have all my short-hand books paged and indexed; and I have started in to make a transcript of the whole business, but there is a great deal of it.

Q. I want to ask you about the method of keeping a record of the proceedings. The charges are recorded?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the evidence given to support them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And whatever is given in by way of defense?—A. Yes, sir; I will explain that. The report made by that board does not contain any recommendation. It states that Mr. So-and-so says so-and-so; that he found this man doing so-and-so, and it goes on and gives a brief account of the testimony. Then it also states what the other man says in defense.

Q. The intention of the board is to lay before the superior officer who is to act a fair statement of the case?—A. Yes, sir; and as to whether the witnesses contradict themselves or not, and the surveyor acts on that. Sometimes he asks me to read the full minutes if it is a case requiring a good deal of judgment.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. About these conversations—official conversations you may probably term them—between the surveyor and subordinate officers. How came you to adopt the habit of taking them down in short-hand; did you do it of your own accord or were you instructed by the surveyor to do it?—A. I was instructed to do it.

Q. The surveyor told you to take down in short-hand whatever business interviews occurred between him and subordinate officers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that your practice in all cases?—A. That is my practice in all cases.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You say you never have heard the surveyor use any profanity in his official capacity. Have you ever heard him use any in his unofficial capacity during business hours?—A. No, sir; he has no unofficial capacity during business hours.

Q. If I call to see him to have a chat with him that would not be official, would it?—A. Perhaps not.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Tell me whether it is true or not that the surveyor instructed you to take down the interview between him and Mr. Bloomfield for a special reason that he assigned to you; did he tell you to take down the conversation between him and Mr. Bloomfield because of his insubordination?—A. No, sir; he reprimanded me for not taking it down. He said "You ought to have taken that all down," and he said, "Sit down and make out a statement of what occurred here, and sign it."

Q. Did he assign a reason for wanting it?—A. Yes, sir; he gave as a reason his insubordination, and he sat down and dictated to me right there a paper recommending his removal. He was not out of the office hardly till he had done that.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. These conversations that have been taken down have been generally between Republican employes and the surveyor?—A. I do not know any Republican employes; I do not know what they are. I have never asked them for their politics. If you mean old appointment men who were there before the surveyor came in, I will say no. I will say that it is every man who comes there.

Q. That is the rule?—A. Yes, sir; it is the rule. That is done in the case of anybody who has trouble or has a charge to make.

Q. It is done in all cases wherever there is a complaint to make or charges?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And has no reference to when the men were appointed?—A. No, sir; I have known him to refuse to talk to officers because I was not present to take down the conversation.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM HARADON.

WILLIAM HARADON, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What position, if any, do you hold under the Government?—A. I am an inspector of customs.

Q. How long have you been holding that position?—A. Seventeen years.

Q. What opportunity, if any, have you for observing the bearing and conduct of the surveyor of this port towards his subordinate officers?—A. I have a good deal of opportunity. I am on his staff.

Q. You are one of the staff officers, as they are called?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And are brought in close contact with him officially?—A. Yes, sir; very frequently.

Q. Now, tell the committee what has been the general bearing and course of the present surveyor of this port towards the subordinate officers that are there with him and under his charge; has he been civil, polite, and gentlemanly, or brusque and rough?—A. I have not seen anything brusque or rough about him. He has always been civil and polite, and has treated me very politely and kindly.

Q. Has he treated others in the same way, so far as you have seen?—A. So far as I have seen, he has.

Q. Have you ever heard of any brutality or profanity in his dealings with those officers?—A. I never have.

Q. Do you know of political assessments being levied within the last three years in that office upon the employés of the Government?—A. I do not.

Q. Have you known or heard of anybody being either coerced or requested to subscribe money for party purposes in elections there?—A. I have not. I have not myself, and I never heard of anybody else being.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL Z. MARTIN.

DANIEL Z. MARTIN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Do you hold official position under the Government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are an inspector of customs?—A. I am.

Q. What is known as "a staff officer" in your office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been so acting?—A. For four years.

Q. Had you a position in the custom-house here before that time?—A. I had.

Q. What position?—A. I was inspector.

Q. For how long?—A. I have been here ten years.

Q. Have you a fair opportunity of observing the bearing of the present surveyor of the port here towards his subordinate officers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state what it is?—A. It is very pleasant, so far as I have seen it; whatever I have seen of it.

Q. Did you ever hear of his being ruffianly, uncouth, and cruel towards his inferior officers?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. Do you know of any political assessments having been levied in that office for the past three years for party purposes?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You do not know it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nobody has asked you to contribute for such purposes?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. Have you ever noticed any difference in the treatment under this administration of the subordinates in your department because of political reasons?—A. No, sir.

Senator SPOONER. I have no questions to ask.

TESTIMONY OF W. W. PENFIELD.

W. W. PENFIELD, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator **BLACKBURN**:

Q. What position do you hold in the civil employment of the Government?—A. I am an inspector of customs.

Q. How long have you held that position?—A. About two years.

Q. You were appointed, then, by this administration since 1885?—A. Yes, sir; by the Cleveland administration.

Q. Had you been in the custom-house of this city before that?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are a new man?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever detailed as a "roundsman"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a recent employé of the custom-house named Naaman Davis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear him testify as a witness before this committee the other day?—A. No, sir.

Q. He said you found fault with him for taking the buttons off his coat at one afternoon just seven minutes before the hour for him to start home and go off duty.—A. I did not.

Q. He also stated, substantially, that on another occasion you came to his office and your attention was called to the fact that there was a new inspector there with no uniform on at all, and that you replied that he was not the kind you were after; do you remember anything about that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did it ever happen?—A. No, sir; it did not.

Q. In the discharge of your duties as roundsman did you, in the making of charges or the lodging of complaints, or the recommendation for a suspension or discharge of any official, allow yourself to be controlled or influenced in any degree whatever by reason of his political opinions or political associations?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had politics anything to do with the discharge of your official duties?—A. No, sir; nothing at all.

Senator **SPOONER**. I have no questions to ask.

Senator **BLACKBURN**. I will ask you, Mr. Chairman, to swear the surveyor himself, and then I believe I am through with the surveyor's office.

TESTIMONY OF HANS S. BEATTIE.

HANS S. BEATTIE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator **BLACKBURN**:

Q. Please state what official position you hold under the Government.—A. I was appointed surveyor of the port on the 27th of June, 1885, but for the purpose of accommodating my predecessor I did not assume the duties of the office until the 7th of July, the following month.

Q. And you have been holding that office since that time?—A. I have been in that position, and that only, from that time to the present.

Q. I will ask you the number of men, not under your supervision, but the number of employés of whom you have actual control in the

matter of appointment and selection.—A. There are 36 at the present time; I never had more than 41.

Q. Of what classifications do they consist?—A. With the exception of the special deputy surveyor (who is a lawyer), the auditor and chief clerk, the deputy surveyor, the superintendent of the barge office, the stenographer, the private secretary, and the messengers, they are all subject to the restrictions of the civil service, and they are every one of them men who had been in the service prior to my entrance into it.

Q. Every one of them?—A. With the exception of the officers I have enumerated.

Q. And that is thirty-odd?—A. It is 36 at the present time. Until the order of the Secretary of the Treasury reducing the force, as I understood it, by about 15 per cent. and a fraction, there were 41. I dropped five of the clerical force, preferring to do that rather than to diminish the compensation of the men generally, as their compensation was, as to some of them, fixed by the statute. That is why there are five vacancies in the service at the present time.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Those are clerical vacancies?—A. Yes, sir. I will, if you will permit me, file with you a copy of a paper, the original of which I forwarded to the collector some time since. This shows the number of removals since the 4th of March, 1885.

The paper submitted by the witness is as follows:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Surveyor's Office, May 19, 1888.

The COLLECTOR OF THE PORT:

SIR: In answer to your reference, dated the 7th instant, of a copy of Department letter of the 3d instant, inclosing a copy of a resolution of the Senate of the United States dated May 1, 1888, I have to respectfully report on the several subdivisions of said resolution as follows:

First.—Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885.

Name.	No.	Classification.	Designation.	Remarks.
Edgar A. Porter.....	10	Class 2.....	Clerk.....	Resigned April 9, 1885.
Harry D. Van Horn.....	8	Unclassed....	Messenger.....	Resigned (without request) July 14, 1885.
Andrew M. Stanbury....	8	Class 2.....	Clerk.....	Removed September 10, 1885.
George C. Kibbe.....	4	Class 4.....	Deputy surveyor..	Removed September 30, 1885.
Nathan Frank.....	20	Unclassed....	Messenger.....	Resigned (without request) February 3, 1886.
Wandell J. See.....	4	...do.....	...do.....	Removed May 25, 1886.
Joseph Overfield.....	4	Class 4.....	Deputy surveyor..	Removed June 26, 1886.
Solomon B. Welcher.....	8	Unclassed....	Messenger.....	Resigned (without request) June 30, 1886.
John M. Early.....	23	...do.....	...do.....	Resigned (without request) December 27, 1886.
John M. Wyatt.....	4	Class 4.....	Deputy surveyor..	Removed May 3, 1887.
Peter S. Van Boskerck..	2	Unclassed....	Messenger.....	Removed August 1, 1887.
John H. Millspaugh.....	6	Class 3.....	Clerk.....	Removed November 30, 1887.
Charles W. Mnsgrave....	3	Class 4.....	...do.....	Removed December 1, 1887.
Edward C. De Zeng.....	2	...do.....	...do.....	Removed March 27, 1888.
William Masten.....	2	Class 3.....	...do.....	Do.
James L. Hastie.....	8	...do.....	...do.....	Do.
Charles H. Smith.....	9	Class 2.....	...do.....	Do.
Henry L. Reed.....	4	...do.....	Inspector for master of vessels.	Do.

Second.—Number, names, and official designations of employes appointed since March 4, 1885.

Thomas H. Morrison	10	Class 2	Clerk	April 14, 1885.
John S. McKeoun	11	....do	Private secretary..	July 13, 1885. Died September 16, 1885.
August Berwin	8	Unclassed	Messenger	July 28, 1885.
Henry H. Brown	8	Class 2	Clerk	September 22, 1885.
Gilbert O. F. Nicoll	11	.. do	Private secretary..	September 25, 1885.
Joseph Overfield	5	Class 4	Superintendent of the barge office.	October 14, 1885.
Joseph Overfield	4	....do	Deputy surveyor ..	November 25, 1885.
John M. Wyatt	5	....do	Superintendent of the barge office.	Do.
Owen Coyle	19	Unclassed	Messenger	February 1, 1886.
Nathan Frank	20	....do .....	....do	Do.
John Walsh	22	.. do .....	....do	February 3, 1886.
Thomas P. Hawley	21	....do .....	....do	February 8, 1886.
Louis Borowsky	20	.. do .....	....do	February 16, 1886.
John M. Early	23	....do .....	....do	April 8, 1886.
Joseph L. Haskin	4	....do .....	....do	May 26, 1886.
John M. Wyatt	4	Class 4	Deputy surveyor ..	June 28, 1886.
Michael H. Whalen	5	....do	Superintendent of the barge office.	Do.
William L. Milligan	7	....do	Stenographer	May 10, 1887.
Gilbert O. F. Nicoll	4	....do	Deputy surveyor ..	May 31, 1887.
James Pooton	6	.. do	Private secretary..	July 6, 1887.
John J. Saul	2	Unclassed	Messenger	August 2, 1887.
James Flynn	24	....do .....	....do	November 15, 1887.

Third.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service, created since March 4, 1885.

One superintendent of the barge office (office abolished May 31, 1883; restored October 14, 1885); 1 stenographer, May 10, 1887.

Fourth.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service, created since March 4, 1885.

Five messengers, at \$840 per annum; 1 messenger, at \$720 per annum.

Fifth.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service, abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

One clerk, at \$1,800 per annum; 2 clerks, at \$1,600 per annum; 2 clerks, at \$1,400 per annum; 1 clerk, at \$1,200 per annum; 1 inspector for measurement of vessels, at \$4 per diem.

Sixth.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service, abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

None.

Seventh.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in customs service March 4, 1885.

None.

Eighth.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885.

None.

Ninth.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service appointed since March 4, 1885.

None.

Tenth.—Number, names, and official designations of temporary employes (excepting day laborers) appointed since March 4, 1885, with the date of appointment and term of service of each.

None.

Respectfully, yours,

H. S. BEATTIE,
Surveyor.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. That statement shows the number of removals since that date?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Among all the officials of the surveyor's office?—A. Yes, sir; those are all the removals made in the surveyor's office since 1885.

Q. What is the aggregate force in that office?—A. Thirty-six at the present time.

Q. Have you, since you have been surveyor of the port, either in the regulation of the business methods of the office, in the treatment of the

officials therein, or in the matter of appointments to office or discharge from the service, based your action upon political reasons or upon any thing besides the question of capacity, fitness, and competency of the individuals for the service they were discharging?—A. I will answer that in this way, if permitted: I have followed the instructions of the President of the United States from whom I received my appointment, the Secretary of the Treasury, and every officer who has any supervision or control over me. With a view of complying with the instructions I received at the time I obtained my commission, which were that, in matters were then understood, it was essential that a new organization of the force in the custom-house should be effected as speedily as possible, and I understood, as running concurrently with those instructions that there could be no effective organization or reorganization of such force without the introduction of new men, and wherever the civil service statute and the regulations made thereunder have not controlled or limited my discretion, as a business man, I have placed men in office with the view of realizing the best possible business results for the people.

In selecting, for instance, my deputy surveyor, ultimately, I tried the method of promoting men from grade to grade, in a spirit of accommodation. There was no restriction upon me in the selection of either deputy surveyor or superintendent of the barge office, or any such position or places as were not included within the civil-service restrictions, to embarrass me by the selection of men for supervisory and controlling positions which I did not know, whose business qualifications I was unfamiliar with, and who I had no reason to suspect had any particular interest in me as the managing head of that office in making my administration of it thoroughly successful.

I retained, as against the pressure and suggestion of both Democrats and Republicans, my present chief clerk and auditor, and a man who even after objection was made against him, I thought it my duty to make my special deputy, that is, Mr. R. M. Blatchford, who had gone through almost all the grades of custom-house experience, and he is my special deputy to-day. I found that the men who were in the other offices, such as superintendent of the barge office (or acting superintendent it was then), were wholly unequal to the proper discharge of their duties, and I immediately looked around among my force, and, as I said again, with a view of accommodating myself to the existing public sentiment as manifested in the press, I took men both for superintendent of the barge office and for my deputy surveyor who were in the force long prior to my entrance into it. I found I had made a mistake in both instances. I, for the third and last time, followed my own judgment and insisted that I should take a man I knew and had known for fourteen or fifteen years. I took him out of private life and placed him there and have had very much better results since I did that.

With these limitations and qualifications I have strictly complied in every regard with the letter and spirit of the civil-service law, in my judgment; and in the absence of any complaint from the appointing officer, the Secretary of the Treasury (both the present Secretary and the one who unfortunately died) and the collector of the port, written or verbal, direct or indirect, I can only assume that I have not only fairly justified the appointment made, but that the Senate of the United States did not make any mistake in confirming it.

Senator SPOONER. You deliberately, under oath, put that opinion on record?

The WITNESS. It may seem vain, but, Mr. Chairman, I court, from a business point of view and in a sense of business fairness, the closest

scrutiny of the management of the office. I have simply been intent, primarily and continuously, upon getting the best business results, and the fact that I have not been controlled in making my removals or appointments by any other motives is evidence of what I have just stated, that in the fourteen removals which have been made five of the fourteen were of clerks who had to be dropped on receipt of the mandate of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce expenses, and several of the others were messengers. I wanted one or two messengers that I knew—those men bring papers to my home. I may be called upon in the evening when I may be at the club, at the hotel, or elsewhere, and I want some persons as messengers who know me and who will follow me up.

As to all this other force I supervise, I have been very much embarrassed from the fact that the appointing and removing power is not absolutely in my own hands; that I am subject, under the statute, to the direction of the collector, though I have found him in most, I should say all, instances of which I have any knowledge or have in my mind at the present time, to be entirely in accord with the management and always ready to indorse what I have recommended. Of that force there are about 875 at the present time, there being 75 vacancies in the various branches of the force. The busy season, when we have our full complement, would make, including every employé, about 1,000 to 1,200, according to the changeable volume of the business.

Q. Since you have been in the position you hold, have you ever directed or advised, connived at or permitted, any organization as such, of officials in your office, to band together for the purpose of raising contributions for political campaigns or to render any other political service as an organization of officials?—A. No, sir; on the contrary, I recall the conversation (and I probably can recall some of the names) of the men who were referred to by Mr. Whalen, the superintendent of the barge office when on the stand. It was some time immediately prior, I think, to the last State election here. I had discovered in the barge office (spending, as it has been for some time, my habit, an hour or two a day down there to keep myself familiar with what is going on) that several of the inspectors of customs had contemplated the organization of what they termed a social club; that they had gone so far as to hold two or three meetings, three or four to a dozen of them, and drafted by-laws. I at once said that while I did not wish to interfere with the social relations of any employé that I considered it would show very bad judgment and leave the force open to criticism, and while I did not have the power to direct my subordinates as to how they should spend their own leisure hours, I would not consent to the organization of any sort of a club, whether for political or even for social purposes.

Some time after that, I think some two or three weeks, from general gossip it occurred to me that this was a mere device; that these gentlemen, who were new men, were unfamiliar with the civil-service statute; that they were desirous (assuming as I did that they were Democrats) of assisting the party and that it was a device, so to speak, to raise money so as to avoid their peculiar (and rather stupid as I considered) ideas with reference to those restrictions that that statute imposes upon Federal office-holders; and I said to the superintendent of the barge office: "I would immediately advise you not to have any question of that kind brought up; I shall not, certainly, consult the collector about it, because it does not permit of any such waste of time. If it is done I shall make it my business to ascertain who are the promoters, and if I discover that it is done with a view of avoiding the impositions of this

law, the obligations imposed by the law, I shall recommend the removal of the men who have promoted any such scheme." I said, frankly, "I have got to do that, if for no other reason than that I have to run this office so as not to forfeit my own self-respect and a reputation which I am certainly anxious not to be deprived of;" that the surveyor of the port has simply common sense when he wants to surround himself with men who do not feel that by the mere fact that they take office they become decitizenized; that they had rights as men, but I had to see what rights they had as office-holders.

With that explanation I understand the matter dropped, and I heard nothing further until I was approached again, some time last winter or fall, or I think it was this early spring, by three or four of the inspectors who wanted to get up a ball. I said, "I certainly can not see any objection to that. I do not see why you want to consult me about it. You raise questions that no public officer should be called to pass upon. What have I got to do with whether you dance and sing or not? Go direct to your house or go elsewhere. I am tired of such trifling questions, having more serious questions to attend to," and that was dropped.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Do you mean the ball was dropped?—A. No, sir; the matter was dropped; they proceeded with the ball. I found it was wished by some of the gentlemen to sell the tickets, and I said, "That certainly can not be done; I will put my foot on that."

Q. You would not let them sell tickets to the ball?—A. No, sir. I said, "If you are going to give a ball as office-holders you will not degrade your uniform by calling in brokers, importers, or brokers' clerks to pay the expenses of it; that is what that means, and you can not do it." They got up their ball and paid their own expenses, I am informed, and men were invited there as guests; I was one of them myself. All sorts of men were there; although the inspectors got the ball up, I believe weighers, inspectors, and gangers attended. I know some Congressmen and Senators were invited, or at least I was so informed, and I did not see any objection to it. I frankly said to those men, "You have a right, in my judgment, to contribute of your means to whatever legitimate and proper purposes a man in this civilized community ought to take an interest in or help to promote, and that irrespective of whether you are Democrats or Republicans, and irrespective of whatever religious faith you may hold." I have no doubt whatever, although I personally do not know it, that these men all through the force, both Democrats and Republicans, during the last campaign contributed more or less of their means. I do not know anything personally about it. It is an insult to a man's common sense, and I would not try to know unless it came in conflict with some official duty or obligation.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. I will ask you now, generally, whether you have heard, or read, or are acquainted substantially with the testimony given before this committee since we have been here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will ask you a general question to state what, if anything, there may be within the scope of your information or experience as surveyor of this port that is needed to be added to your testimony in order to give us a clear comprehension of the methods employed and the management you have adopted in the control of that office? If there be anything, in your judgment, left that you have not covered or which would tend to give us a correct idea of your management of the office *as regards the operations of the civil-service law and its observance in*

the matter of appointments, I wish you would state.—A. You have had from the witnesses who have appeared before you an outline of the course of procedure, and I should prefer personally that you get it from them rather than from myself. The collector, under the statute, is the officer who is authorized to employ weighers, weighers laborers, gaugers, gauger's laborers, measurer of marble, inspectors of customs, both day and night, and all others of the force that is supervised by the surveyor, except that small clerical force necessary for him to keep his records. The collector is the appointing and nominating officer. He recommends the removal or dismissal of men. It is impossible for me to remove any of them without his approval, and it is impossible for them to be removed, of course, without, in turn, the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. What the collector's habit is with reference to the transmission of the records which are sent from my office to his, I am unable to say. In respect to all that force I forward him a recommendation stating my reasons. I have done that I think from about four or five weeks to eight or ten weeks after I went into office.

I did take this ground when I assumed office under those circumstances, if you will permit me to state. I was unknown, of course, to the very much larger portion of the force. I strolled down to the barge office one afternoon after the custom-house business closed, to see how the ropes were pulled in the barge office in the assignment of night inspectors, and I found the so-called acting lieutenant of night inspectors making up the roster the regulations require, and have always required, of inspectors to sign their own name to. I saw at a glance that fifteen to seventeen of the names of the inspectors assigned to the first watch were in the handwriting of the gentleman who was in charge. I passed on a few steps and came right back again, and when I returned that paper had disappeared. I at once picked up a sheet which I thought covered the same thing, and found that this record was torn up. I asked the gentleman for the paper I had seen but a moment before. I put the pieces together and I said, "Of course that is your handwriting; you are familiar with the requirement of the regulations; where are these men?" The men were not there. It was some time in July, I think, in the summer time, or early in August. Some were at the races, as I afterwards discovered; some were in one place and some in another. I did not want to have the removal of so large a number of a small force, then only about 120, but I came back to the office, found that the collector had not gone, and I recommended the removal, I think, of some four or five, and before I went home I relieved from duty the three officers who had charge of that business. I did not assign in writing the reason for the removal, for the reason (as I told the then collector) that I had no doubt these men, many of them, had become a little careless and I expected to find others in a like plight; that I thought it was unwise to call upon any responsible officer for any other reason for removal than that in his judgment the service would be better accommodated by the removal of Tom, Dick, or Harry, A, B, or C. The collector called my attention, through Mr. Treloar then chief clerk, to the fact that the last Treasury regulations required a citation of cause for removal. I simply responded to the collector, "I shall give you for your information a copy of this complaint, but I prefer to have this question passed upon, inasmuch as a regulation is not a statute, and the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning, did not make those regulations; hence the present Secretary may think he has power to modify them. In the present administration of affairs I am going to be embarrassed, if when I find a man drunk I have to write brutally down that I have found him

drunk and pass it through the records of my office. I do not want to do it; I do not think it manly. I am satisfied if the service is relieved of that kind of burden."

I found that while the Secretary of the Treasury agreed with me, the collector did not seem to, and as I was his subordinate in that respect I had to comply with the regulations imposed; and I understand that on the 1st of March last there were new civil-service rules issued in which the ground was taken by the President of the United States that such officers should not be called upon to assign reasons, and from the 1st of March of this year that rule has been modified, but I have continued, so far as I am concerned, to give the reasons. I have been compelled simply to give up not merely to the spirit but to the letter of the law, in view of the fact that I was conscious all along that I should be probably criticised more than perhaps any other officer.

Q. Tell me about this force of roundsmen that you organized there; what induced you to do that?—A. My sole object in doing that was this: I found that while our port in lineal extent ran from 560 to 700 miles of water front, we had business running on day and night in 129 miles of water front; that a year ago there had been four deputy surveyors at the port; that it was impossible for the supervising officer (there being now only one deputy surveyor, and much of his time being taken up with this sort of work) to do much supervision. I said, "I want some scheme by which I will know that these men, whether they be weighers or inspectors or gaugers, are on duty attending to their assignment;" and the best scheme, under the embarrassing circumstances, that I could devise was to simply get up a blank of this shape [exhibiting], which required the roundsman merely to go along his beat, visit each wharf, ascertain who was in charge there, whether as weigher or gauger, how many laborers he had, and put that down, and also take the signature of the officer. I know the men said this was an innovation and it was a harsh requirement of mine; some of the men said that, but a very much larger portion of the force rather liked it. I said, "I do not know but what the roundsmen will enter into a combination with the officers they visit if I do not have them sign their own names," and I made that the leading feature in the making up of this report, the other purpose of it being that I should have knowledge of what sort of work was going on from day to day on each and every wharf in the port where work was going on, and that if men were idling away their time after the clearance of a vessel whose cargo they had supervised the discharge of, in making up their reports and getting their tickets together, I should be able to discover that.

In order to discover it I assigned a man to take charge of those reports, to classify and examine them, and to call my attention to anything which they disclosed. I further gave orders that if there was anything in the report which would thoroughly constitute a complaint my attention should be specifically called to it by the roundsman, who might enter in the report what the complaint was, as it would be utterly impossible for me to go through the reports of ten roundsmen (sometimes 20 or 30 sheets daily) and attend to it myself. That is why these supplementary reports relating to complaints come in. Then I assigned an inspector to keep the charges and complaints together, and when those came to me I turned them over without respect to who they were against; they were simply recorded. It was a trivial matter but it went on record against the man, and determined me, in my judgment, as to whether it constituted a fair and good cause for dismissal. I found it to *work satisfactorily* so far as the business was concerned, and I have no

found complaints coming from any fair-minded, worthy inspector, irrespective of the time when he came into the service.

It had been the habit of many of those gentlemen to leave their charges. They would be down at Red Hook, Williamsburgh, or Jersey City, and when it came to be about this hour of the day [4 p. m.], if in their judgment there was nothing especial going on they would leave, and complaint would come to the office in three or four days about it. It was simply to cover these details that this system was adopted, and in view of the fact that I had no help to supervise it in any other way.

The same ideas of mobilizing and concentrating the force and getting it into some shape where the head of it himself personally would know, if he wanted to attend to details, what was going on, was adopted with reference to gaugers and weighers, and I call the attention of the committee to the fact that though the reorganization of the laboring force attached to the weigher's department has only been effected within the last ninety or one hundred and twenty days, about four months, it is something which I recommended simultaneously with my recommendation in regard to the weighers and gaugers' force which went into effect May 1, 1886. But I waited until that recommendation was approved of and put in force before I forwarded the papers in the other matter, and that was some two or three weeks after my first recommendation. I do not know why it was not adopted at the time I suggested it, because since it has been running we have found it to work well for the service and for the laborers employed.

The truth is in relation to that, that while it has been satisfactory to the supervisory officers and to the collector and myself as getting at better business results, it is a system which is not at all liked by a certain class of men who interest themselves in politics, because I have had very much complaint from men and their friends who want to get people into employ that the system of organizing a permanent small force deprives the weighers, or the assistant weighers, who used to have control, of the opportunity to accommodate them from time to time, which was done and could be done without any power in me or any other man to control it. And the recommendation which emanated from me to have Mr. John J. Fallon appointed superintendent of assistant weighers and weighers laborers was with the view to relieve the chief weighers, who were reduced to two in number.

It was my scheme to reduce them to one, but General Jardine was a man whom I thought the country was thoroughly under obligation to, and I did not feel justified (and it certainly would not have been in accordance with my feelings as a man) in recommending his removal. Had it not been for that fact Mr. O'Brien would have been the only weigher in the district, as he has been for about ten or eleven months past. But it was with the view to relieve these two men from this clamor to which they were subjected for laboring work that Mr. Fallon was injected in there, and his position was simply that of superintendent. Mr. Fallon had been superintendent of the gaugers—a much smaller force—had been in the service years ago, and was in the special agents' department when I entered it. It was in view of his ability to handle men that I recommended to the collector of the port the appointing of a man who would take charge of that force and enable the chief weighers, to confine their attention to passing upon questions of tare and one thing or another which came up in the line of their business.

The very same principle of organization was applied to the gaugers' force. Mr. Fallon was formerly the superintendent of assistant gaugers

and gaugers' laborers, and I found it to work well there. The place was understood to be, and held to be as I am informed, an exempt place, so far as the civil-service rules are concerned, under the rules as they stood at the time of the appointment.

Q. In order that you may not do injustice to any one let me call your attention to this: You have stated, without explanation, that Mr. O'Brien was for some ten or eleven months practically the only chief weigher in this district. I call your attention to it in order that you may do justice to General Jardine, whose absence is implied there for ten or eleven months.—A. General Jardine I found, when I first came in contact with, to be an excellent executive officer, able to keep his men in hand and to conduct his business without any friction, and apparently a disciplinarian. I had no trouble whatever with his district (which was a small one, only comprising two or three wharves over in Hoboken), but at times they had a great deal of work, and he kept the expenses as low as any thoroughly qualified man could. But I discovered, especially after the Secretary of the Treasury raised the compensation of weighers' laborers from 30 to 40 cents an hour (which was a large increase), that it was becoming difficult for me to keep down the expenses, and that it would be wisdom if I could use that matter to lay before the Secretary with a view of getting around to my own principle of organization which was a mobilization of the force under one head. The general was suffering; he was not able to do much in the way of supervision in his district, that is, he had to keep at his desk for the most part, and one day, while going around on his crutches, he slipped and fell, and had to go home and be treated, and we felt doubtful if he would live. He was gone about ten months, and latterly I was in the habit (with a view of relieving Mr. O'Brien) of sending papers up to his house to look over, and he assisted in that way, but for eight or nine months he drew his pay, as I think he was entitled to do.

Q. He was absent only because he was physically injured and unable to be present?—A. Certainly.

Q. So far as your orders and directions went, within your knowledge or belief, did those roundsmen allow themselves in the reports they made to be influenced or controlled in any degree, or to any extent, by reason of the political opinions that any of those officials might hold?—A. I will frankly say that I think two or three of them did; I am satisfied of that in my own mind. And one man whose name I recall, a comparatively new man (Lehman, I think his name was), was reported to me for making a frivolous report on some matter or another, I can not recall more than the occurrence. I had him brought up and talked with him for a few minutes and then sent him back to regular duty. He was only on that duty one day, so far as I know.

Q. You detached him from the roundsman force?—A. Yes, sir; just as I have done with some of the staff officers; I have sent them back to regular work when I found them not complying with the rules.

Q. Was it ever your purpose to have favoritism shown in the workings of this roundsman force, on political grounds, and to have Republicans hunted down and hounded for dismissal and discharged and Democrats protected, and they alone?

The WITNESS. It is really humiliating to be called upon to answer a question of that kind.

Senator BLACKBURN. I do it because it has been testified to here.

The WITNESS. On entering the service I found a gentleman in charge of the assignments in the barge office, and it was reported about by inspectors (without furnishing proof, of course, simply statements and

hearsay) that there was a custom of assigning men, favorites, to duty on steamers that would have night work for which they got extra compensation, and that there was an easy method by a little bit of combination by two or three men to have given inspectors come up in such order that when a certain vessel came in that they knew would discharge her cargo at night, certain men would be assigned to that vessel. I at once sent that man out to regular duty and issued an order that the inspectors should be assigned to the discharge of cargoes in the order in which they came up for assignment; that as soon as they got through with one cargo they should come in and register their names on the roster, and if they got any extra work it was a matter of luck, and that has been the system from that time to the present, and so with reference to any other part of the force. Apart from what any person wanted, apart from any pressure, whether it came from the Democratic party or the Republican party, or that other party which knows so much or seems to know so much about business, the "Mugwumps," I would not permit any man to take away from me my respect for manly, open, frank conduct. I have never done it and I would surrender my commission inside of five minutes to any man who imposed any such obligation on me, and I do not want to be surrounded with men who are not able to act in the same way.

Q. Did you ever have any participation in, or knowledge of, the organization of a raffling scheme up here at some saloon or other, which has been talked about in this examination?—A. The matter was so exceedingly stupid, and was so thoroughly unnecessary, that when I first saw it published in the New York Times I had a laugh over it, and supposed it was something growing out of the good-natured moments of leisure of a reporter. But I discovered there was probably some truth in it. about, I think, three or four months after, when (on something else occurring which led me to become very much dissatisfied with a man I had taken out of the ranks of inspectors and put in as deputy surveyor) I sent my private secretary to him to request his resignation.

Q. What was his name?—A. His name was Wyatt. He refused to resign, whereupon I sat down and wrote out a recommendation for his removal and sent it to Washington (it was Sunday night, I recall it very well), and then, after he began to make a fight as to whether he would go out or not, he did state in the presence of some men (I forget who they were, but they were some men of a little distinction) that he thought he was being treated rather harshly and that he had raised some money for the Democratic party and these gentlemen knew of it. I said, "I have no exception to take to that; if you are a Democrat you ought to be commended for having raised money for the Democratic party."

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Even by a hog raffle?—A. Well, we did not get that out, Mr. Chairman. I said, "But your method of raising it is what perhaps I take the most objection to, and you can not stay in this service if I have to stay in it." He did not stay in it and that is all I have to say about it.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You heard the testimony of Mr. Milligan here this afternoon relative to certain alleged conversations that occurred between Mr. Conway and yourself and another discharged employé, whose name I think was Bloomfield?—A. Oh, yes; I heard it.

Q. Were the statements made by them untrue?—A. Absolutely. I thought the man was a fool then, and I am convinced of it now, and was, two or three months after he got into the service.

Q. Without going into that, do you corroborate the statements of Mr. Milligan?—A. Yes, sir; I do. I think Mr. Milligan puts it about right. I seemed to nettle the man by stating that it did seem to me incredible that he should be master of a vessel when he was seventeen years old without having a license or knowing anything, apparently, about navigation. Just as in any other matters coming up, I talk to them as men, and I do not see why I should not. There is no roughness or coarseness in it; and as to Mr. Bloomfield I said simply, "I can not possibly permit a man to remain who says to me that he knows of some officer having stated that he would get him out of the service, and yet refuses to give me that man's name." I said, "You are not loyal to the service, not loyal in a business way, and are not loyal in any way. You said so-and-so said he would have your head, and you will not give that man's name, and if it is true I will have him out." He said he would not give the name, and said so to the collector. I said to the collector, "I am entitled to this information and the man will not give it. That is insubordination and I will recommend his removal," and I think I did entirely right. I do not know of any question in relation to the civil service, or the administration of that act, even technically, where either the President, the Secretary, or the Commissioners themselves have, with reference to me, taken any exception. They are advised of all I have done, and their attention has been called to the case of every officer as to whose appointment any question could be raised in relation to whether the regulations were complied with or not.

Senator BLACKBURN. I think I am through.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. I will detain you but a few moments if you will answer my questions with a little more brevity than you have done. Have you said all you want to say?—A. I think so.

Q. Did you ever hear how much money was raised in the custom-house in 1885 to aid the Democratic campaign?—A. I did not.

Q. You do not know?—A. I do not. The fact is, I do not think I made a contribution that year myself; I was too busy. I never heard of it.

Q. In appointing these "roundsmen," did you appoint new men entirely?—A. I turned the appointment of them over to (I think it was) the superintendent of the barge office, because under the method of dividing the labors of the inspectors he has charge of the assignment of so-called discharging inspectors, those who discharge cargoes and those who examine baggage, and a deputy surveyor has charge of the men on districts. We have the port divided up into certain districts.

Q. Were those roundsmen all new men?—A. My impression is that most, if not all of them, were new men.

Q. Was there an old employé, of Republican politics, among them?—A. That I can not tell you. I do not know the politics of one-half of that force to-day. I am certain I do not know the politics of one half of them and I would not know the politics of one of them if I did not know that some of those men, here and there, are represented to participate—

Q. Do you know how it happened that in appointing roundsmen the selections were confined to new men?—A. I think it arose largely from this: There is no contingent fund in the hands of the surveyor or of

the collector to cover the expenses of going from place to place, and the whole port is divided up into ten districts, some of those districts requiring roundsmen to cover 5 or 6 miles a day.

Q. It would not cost any more money to assign an old employé to that work than a new one, would it?

The WITNESS. Allow me to get to the point.

Senator SPOONER. I would be glad to have you.

The WITNESS. He goes through his district once. That would take him 5 or 6 miles farther from his home than on discharging duty, and that is an extra expense. He is deprived again of the opportunity to be assigned, as the work may come up, to a vessel. If he discharges a cargo in the evening, in such a case an inspector has extra compensation, and, as the superintendent of the barge office reported to me, it was difficult to get the old men to take any such position.

Q. They rather objected because it was the position of a spy, did they not? it would not be because of the extra expense to the Government?—A. They did not get any of the extra expense.

Q. It would not cost any more money to assign old employés than new ones?—A. It would give the inspector himself the money.

Q. That is the reason they did not want to take it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any other reason?—A. No, sir; I do not know of any other.

Q. Do you know of any of them who objected to taking the position?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did not one or more object on the ground that they would not discharge the duty of a spy?—A. No, sir; I think not; not that I know of. I do not know of any such ground of objection.

Q. You have under you weighers, assistant weighers, inspectors, clerks, stenographers, laborers, and what else?—A. I think you have covered about all.

Q. How many of the men in the whole force who were in when you entered upon the discharge of your duties are in there now?—A. I have a statement of it here somewhere.

Q. I do not care about the exact numbers; we will get that from the collector's report when it is sent to the Senate.—A. I think about 189 have been discharged, that is my impression, certainly less than 200; no, it is 198.

Q. Do you mean of those within the civil-service law?—A. Of inspectors, day and night, inspectresses, weighers, assistant weighers, gangers, assistant gangers, and so on, that force, and clerks.

Q. I mean exclusive of laborers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say 198?—A. Yes, sir; 198 out of about 553.

Q. And their places have been filled?—A. No; there are about 79 vacancies.

Q. All have been filled except that?—A. There are 22 vacancies in the force of day inspectors, 7 vacancies in the force of night inspectors, not less than 28 vacancies in the force of assistant weighers, 2 vacancies in the force of assistant gangers, a vacancy in the position of measurer of marble, but there is some point over that with which I have nothing to do.

Q. All these 198 officials have been removed for cause?—A. Every one of them so far as I know. There are some of the removals among that number that I have had nothing whatever to do with; I can only answer as to those I have had something to do with the removal of. I can give you the matter right here. That 198 will include pretty much resignations also.

Q. Have you the number of resignations?—A. Yes, sir; 15 night inspectors resigned.

Q. Voluntarily, or were their resignations requested?—A. Voluntarily; I never asked any civil-service man for his resignation. Since March 4, 1885, 15 night inspectors have resigned and 4 have died. Six assistant weighers have resigned and 3 have died. One inspectress has resigned and 1 died. One clerk has resigned (that must be in my own force), 4 messengers have resigned, 29 day inspectors have resigned, 22 died, and 11 were dropped (I mean of the different kinds), either on the expiration of their probationary terms or for some other reason.

Q. Can you tell me whether among these roundsmen there was a known Republican employed?—A. I can not.

Q. Do you know this Mr. O'Keefe?—A. There are two O'Keefes.

Q. I mean Joseph O'Keefe?—A. There is Joseph C.

Q. Was he removed by you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was he re-appointed on your recommendation?—A. No, sir; he was not.

Q. Do you know of his having been removed for bribery?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Have you heard that he was?—A. I have heard there was a complaint made against him for receiving a gratuity, and that he was removed.

Q. When was he re-appointed?—A. It must have been within eight or ten weeks.

Q. Do you know when he was removed?—A. I should say within a year.

Q. You do not know how he happened to be re-appointed?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Who appointed him?—A. The collector, of course, makes all those appointments.

Q. I know he does, technically?—A. I mean the collector can not remove or appoint without my intervention.

Q. Were you at the Hoffman House at any time when the Democratic State central committee was in session when men came from the custom house to pay in contributions?—A. That I do not know. I am at the Hoffman House, or have been, I think, for the past five years, nearly every day.

Q. You do not live there?—A. No, sir; but I dine there on an average of, I should say, three times a week.

Q. This would not be a daily occurrence, so that it could hardly be confounded with some other day?—A. Oh, I am satisfied that during the sessions or sitting of the committee of the Democratic party that I was in frequently there.

Q. Do you remember being there at any time about election-time when officials from the custom-house came there to pay them their contributions?—A. No, sir; I never saw a man pay a contribution.

Q. Or when they came there to pay contributions?—A. No, sir; there may have been half a dozen there to pay contributions.

Q. Have you ever seen a list of custom-house employes who had subscribed to the Democratic campaign fund, with the amount subscribed?—A. No, sir.

Senator BLACKBURN. I want to put in some letters at this point. I will ask the witness if these are letters of recommendation relating to Mr. Conway which were filed in his office [handing some papers to the witness]?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; they are.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will put them in. There is not a word said about politics in any of these, but I want to refer to his testimony in which he said that he got a letter from his Brooklyn physician and got that Democratic politician, Mr. Murtha, to put an indorsement on it. Here you will see is the letter, but without any indorsement on it—this letter of Dr. Read. It does not show any indorsement by anybody.

Senator SPOONER. Dr. Ford was the doctor he referred to.

The letters submitted by Senator Blackburn are as follows:

NICHOLAS KANE'S SONS,
Nos. 171 AND 172 SOUTH STREET (UNDER THE BRIDGE),
New York, September 17, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

Mr. John O. Conway—we know him to be a straight and honest man in all his doings regarding business transactions.

Yours, truly,

N. KANE'S SONS.

[Office of the Erie Canal Line, shippers of merchandise, iron, etc., to all points West, South, Montreal and Ottawa, Canada. Sherman Petrie, 142 Broad street.]

NEW YORK, September 16, 1887.

H. S. BEATTIE, Esq.,
Surveyor, Port of New York:

This is to certify that I have known Mr. J. O. Conway for several years, and that he is sober, honest, and industrious, and can recommend him to be able to fill the position he is seeking.

Yours, truly,

SHERMAN PETRIE.

OFFICE OF D. & J. SHEA, 17 SOUTH STREET,
New York, September 16, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

The bearer, Capt. J. O. Conway, we have known for the past fifteen years and have always found him an honest, sober, and industrious man, and we cheerfully recommend him as such.

Very respectfully,

D. & J. SHEA.

54 HENRY STREET, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 13.

This is to certify that John O. Conway is, in my opinion, in good health and capable of discharging his duties as assistant weigher.

HENRY N. READ, M. D.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
Collector's Office, September 16, 1887.

SIR: Will you please examine the bearer, John O. Conway, now certified to the collector from the eligible-list for assistant weigher, as to his qualifications for that position, and report your opinion thereon, in writing, at your early convenience.

By direction of the collector.

Very respectfully,

W. S. ROBINSON,
App't C'k, etc.

The SURVEYOR.

Senator BLACKBURN. Are these letters which I have submitted all the letters of recommendation that Mr. Conway filed in your office?

The WITNESS. They are, so far as I know.

The subcommittee then adjourned until Tuesday, May 29, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ROOM No. 73, POST-OFFICE BUILDING,
New York City, Tuesday, May 29, 1888.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10.40 o'clock a. m.
Present, Senators Spooner and Blackburn.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will call Mr. Robinson as a witness.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM S. ROBINSON.

WILLIAM S. ROBINSON, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Will you state what, if any, position you hold in the civil service of the Government at this time ?—A. I am stenographer and appointment clerk.

Q. In what office ?—A. In the collector's office.

Q. How long have you held that position ?—A. For ten years.

Q. Were you in the service of the Government before that time ?—A. Yes, sir; for about four years.

Q. All the time in the custom-house at New York ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it your duty, as appointment clerk, to keep a record of all appointments and discharges made by the collector's office ?—A. It is.

Q. Have you any of your books or memoranda with you ?—A. I have in the adjoining room. [Having procured the documents referred to.] I have here a list of appointments and removals by dates, but not by alphabetical index.

Q. That list reaches back how far ?—A. From collector Hedden's administration.

Q. What was the percentage of Democratic office-holders there in July, 1885 ?—A. That I could not answer definitely; I never paid attention to that.

Q. What was the number of employes in the collector's office in July, 1885 ?—A. I should say, in round numbers, somewhere about 1,150, exclusive of laborers. That includes the collector's but does not touch the appraiser's office.

Q. It includes those in the surveyor's office that the collector has the right to appoint ?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. What does it exclude ?—A. It excludes laborers in the public store, 258 laborers under the surveyor.

Q. What else does it exclude ?—A. It does not exclude gangers' laborers; they are nominated at Washington.

Q. It excludes laborers of the naval office and appraiser's department and the surveyor's own office; is that correct ?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Can you tell me how many removals have been made according to that list since July, 1885 ?—A. There have been 417 removals since March 4, 1885.

Q. The aggregate number you stated at what ?—A. Previous to 1885, about 1,150; now about twelve hundred odd.

Q. What is included in that 417 ?—A. It includes clerks of different grades, inspectors, night inspectors, and assistant weighers.

Q. Does that number of removals include voluntary resignations?—

A. No, sir.

Q. It only includes those who have been dismissed from the service?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you keep a record of all those removals?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that record show the grounds upon which the dismissal or removal was made?—A. It does in every case under Mr. Magone, but not in every case under Mr. Hedden.

Q. When did Collector Magone come into office?—A. September 21, 1886.

Q. Has there been a removal made in that office since September, 1886, when Mr. Magone became the collector, except for cause?—A. There has not.

Q. Has there been one made for political reasons?—A. There has not. The records shows the reason for their removal.

Q. Have you within the last three years seen any evidences of partiality or favoritism shown towards either Republicans or Democrats in the collector's office because of their political opinions?—A. I have not, in the slightest.

Q. Do you know anything about the levying of assessments for campaign purposes, political purposes, in that office?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know how many men were upon that force in July, 1885, that were appointed upon indorsements of Democrats?—A. I do not; not to say positively.

Q. Can you approximate it?—A. No; I only know of one man positively, and that is Mr. Whalen, now superintendent of the barge office.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. By whom was he recommended?—A. By Hon. S. S. Cox, I believe.

Q. You say no men have been removed out of those 417 except for cause?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who makes the removals?—A. They are made on the recommendation of the collector.

Q. I do not ask on whose recommendation they are made, but who makes them?—A. The Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. They are made on the recommendation of the collector?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What influences the collector in any particular case you do not undertake to swear to?—A. I do not.

Q. All you can say is that the record shows the complaint against each man who has been removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is all you can testify to?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you do not mean to swear, do you, that no removals have been made because of political reasons or that politics has had nothing to do in any of the removals?—A. No, I can only go by the record; I do not know anything about that part of it.

Q. You say this 417 does not include resignations?—A. No, sir; it does not, or deaths.

Q. How many resignations have there been?—A. That I have not counted up.

Q. Does your list show?—A. It shows that, but it would take some time to run through it.

Q. Have you prepared a list?—A. A list of removals only; this is an official document.

Q. You mean it pertains to the files of the office and is one of the files?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the list to which you refer official?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you desire to retain that in your office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the collector, within a few days, answered the Senate resolution calling for this information, do you know?—A. He has; it went off last week.

Q. What part of the week?—A. The latter part of the week.

Q. Does that report made by the collector embody the information you have here in this list?—A. The cause of removals is not shown. The Senate did not call for the cause. It gives a list of the appointments and removals.

Q. How many of these were new men?—A. That I can not answer.

Q. I do not suppose you can accurately, but give an estimate.—A. I do not think many of them are new men.

Q. Nearly all of these 417 who have been removed were old men?—A. Yes, sir; I should say so.

Q. You can not tell whether they were nearly all Republicans or not?—A. No, sir; that I can not tell.

Q. I believe you have answered what proportion of Democrats and Republicans there were on the force at the time Collector Hedden took charge?—A. No, sir. I believe I said I could not tell definitely what the proportion was.

Q. Do you know whether any men have been ordered to be examined for promotion; I am talking now about compulsory examination for promotion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if they failed to pass what has become of them?—A. If they failed to pass two successive examinations they could be removed.

Q. So that if a man was entirely competent to discharge the duties of the office which he held, and the collector desired to enforce or compel promotion, he could compel him to be examined for promotion twice, and if he failed he would go out?—A. Yes, sir; if he failed to pass the examination he could be removed.

Q. How many such cases are there, do you remember?—A. No, sir; I have not fixed it that way; I can not remember. That list shows the cause of removals by dates.

Q. Have you any idea how many men, entirely competent to discharge the duties of the positions which they held, have been removed by reason of failure to pass two compulsory examinations for promotions?—A. No, sir; I could not tell you that. I could approximate by going through that list, bearing the dates in mind.

Q. There has been a press-copy taken of this, has there not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is it?—A. In the collector's office.

Q. Is it necessary to retain that there?—A. We take a press copy always of any important document.

Q. You retain it for what purpose?—A. For consultation or reference in case of loss or destruction.

Q. So that it is important it should be retained there?—A. Yes, sir. (After counting up the names on the list.) There are about 30 in round numbers who failed to pass the two examinations and were dropped.

Q. Were any of those 30 men who have been dropped because they failed to pass compulsory examinations for promotion new men?—A. They were mostly old men.

Q. I understand that these examinations for promotion, those to which I have been referring, are not made on the application of the official for promotion?—A. No, sir; they are not.

Q. Have large numbers of recommendations been filed in behalf of new appointees?—A. No; merely the indorsements that accompany the civil-service application of the party making the application.

Q. Parties have not, in addition to that, obtained letters from prominent men?—A. No; all I have seen, as a rule, is the indorsement that accompanies the application paper.

Q. If there were letters of prominent politicians recommending the appointment of a particular man they would not come into your hands?—A. Yes; I would have them.

Q. Have there been none such?—A. In a very few cases only that I can remember.

Q. Whatever there are you have kept them on file?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they the files of the office also?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say there have been no assessments for political purposes?—A. None that I am aware of.

Q. You do not know to what extent political contributions have been made by members of the force?—A. No, sir; I have not heard of any.

Q. And you do not know to what extent they have been made?—A. No, sir.

Q. How many confidential clerks, so called, were there in that force when Collector Hedden took charge?—A. Not any.

Q. How many are there now?—A. Six.

Q. They are not obliged to pass the civil-service examination, are they?—A. They are by the present regulations, I believe.

Q. When did those regulations take effect?—A. The 1st of March.

Q. I mean the regulations under which a confidential clerk is subject to examination?—A. On March 1 of this year.

Q. How many men (if you can tell me in a general way, men within the civil-service classification who have been removed) are there whose duties are now discharged by temporary men, so called, who are not within the civil-service examination?—A. That I could not answer very considerably.

Q. Can you give me any idea about it?—A. I did not know what I might be asked, and I am not prepared for that exactly.

Q. I only want your opinion, if you can give it.—A. I could not answer that without some consideration, and going over the records.

Q. There are a large number, are there not?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. A considerable number?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. The testimony shows there are a considerable number of temporary assistant weighers, for instance, who are held by this officer.—A. Oh, I see what you mean now. There have been 10 temporary assistant weighers appointed lately.

Q. Do they take the place of men who have been removed?—A. No, sir; they do not. They merely act as temporary assistant weighers, owing to the deficiency in the force of regular assistant weighers.

Q. How many acting disbursing agents are there?—A. One.

Q. Is that a new office?—A. It is, in a measure. The auditor used to perform the duties of that office, but now it is a distinct service.

Q. Is that within the civil-service rules?—A. No, sir; it is not.

Q. How many stenographers are there?—A. Three known as such.

Q. How many are there in fact?—A. Probably 5 or 6 who write stenography.

Q. Is that an increase of force?—A. Yes; as far as the title goes, but not in the number of men.

Q. The acting disbursing agent is not a civil-service man?—A. No, sir.

Q. And the stenographers are not civil service men?—A. All except 1. The new regulations allow 1 stenographer only, who does not have to pass the examination.

Q. These were appointed under the old regulations, were they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then they were appointed without a civil-service examination?—A. Yes, sir; they were.

Q. Can you tell me how many men there are, new appointments in that department, who are not subject to the civil-service examination; if not exactly, tell in a general way; that is, how many persons are there, new men, appointed who did not pass the civil-service examination?—A. That I can not tell just at present.

Q. Can you give me any opinion about it?—A. This is what the rules of January, 1886, say, under which the appointments have been made—

Q. I know what the rule is, but I want to get at the fact. I want to know if you can tell me how many new men in that force now, exclusive of laborers, have been appointed without a civil-service examination?—A. I could not tell you that without making a point of it and going over it.

Q. Do you know how many, if any, temporary officials, temporary assistant weighers, have been appointed and assigned to clerical duties?—A. I do not know of any.

Q. Do you say there are none?—A. I do not know of any being assigned to clerical duty.

Q. How many men have been appointed without examination and assigned to clerical duty?—A. That I could not tell you.

Q. Any?—A. I can not remember any at present.

Q. But you do not say there are none?—A. No.

Q. You can ascertain, of course, from the records of your office?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What is the practice in the collector's office in the matter of making appointments from the certified list that comes up to him?—A. When a vacancy occurs he calls upon the secretary of the board to furnish a certificate. It used to contain four names; it now contains three, and they always take the highest on the list unless there are special reasons to the contrary.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You have stated that there are 1,200 men now employed in the office?—A. Yes, sir; about 1,200 in round numbers exclusive of laborers.

Q. How many were there when Collector Hedden took the place?—A. Pretty nearly the same number, say 1,150.

Q. There were 1,150 in the whole force when Collector Hedden took the place and there are about 1,200 now?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What necessitated that increase of force?—A. It was on account of the necessities of the public business in connection with the liquids department.

Q. I want to show that it was because of the decision of the Supreme Court. Do you know that about that time the Supreme Court rendered a decision about the coverings on packages that necessitated a very

h larger number of entries to be made for liquids?—A. Yes, sir; I v about that.

And then the inspectresses came in under that?

Senator SPOONER. But they came in in the place of inspectors who put out, so that did not add to the number.

Senator BLACKBURN. My recollection is that it made a difference of

Secretary MASON. Ten inspectors were put out and 15 or 16 inspect- es appointed.

ie WITNESS. The 10 inspectors were abolished and the force of ectors increased to 21.

Do you know anything about a man named Peter H. Jobs?—A. ow him by sight, that is all.

He was employed in the collector's office?—A. Yes, sir; as clerk paymaster.

Was he suspended or did he resign?—A. He resigned; whether equest or not I do not know.

You do not know whether his resignation was requested?—A. I ot.

But he did resign?—A. Yes, sir.

About how long ago was that?— About four or five months

Was he ever re-appointed?—A. No, sir; he never was.

He is not employed in the collector's office now?—A. No, sir.

He never was re-appointed?—A. No, sir; he was not.

You spoke, in answer to Senator Spooner's question a little while about the removal of some men?—A. Yes; of 10 inspectors whose es were abolished.

No; before that. You testified as to the removal of men and he d you whether there were only new men included in it or not?—A. ; that was the 417 removals since the advent of the new adminis- ou.

What I want to inquire of you about is this: Have there been any ovals made of men who have been appointed by this administration e office?—A. Yes, sir; there have.

Can you tell how many, or approximate it?—A. No, sir; I can not, use I did not think that would be asked.

Is not this true, that these new men who have been appointed been appointed upon civil-service examination, which was the best euce of their capacity for the place?

Senator SPOONER. The effect of a civil-service examination is not ex- a matter for inquiry under the resolution.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will not press it.

Senator SPOONER. I will ask you to make some lists perhaps during day, but I will notify you and you can do it at your leisure within v days.

TESTIMONY OF ALFRED FLOWERS.

LFRED FLOWERS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as fol- :

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Do you hold any position under the Government?—A. No, sir.

Did you ever hold any position?—A. Yes, sir; I was connected the laboratory in the appraiser's stores at this port.

Q. How long, and when?—A. From 1879 until the 1st of August last.

Q. Were you appointed through the civil service?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a sampler?—A. Yes, sir; and assigned there to do chemical work assisting in the polarization of sugars. There is no such rank as "chemist" known in the customs service.

Q. You were in the service then nine years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any complaint made of the character of your work or the service which you rendered?—A. No, sir.

Q. How came you to go out of the service?—A. There was a sugar investigation ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to undervaluations and frauds in the importation of sugar, which was conducted by a man named Byrne. I received a subpoena to appear before that committee and tell them what I knew about sugar classifications and sugar frauds. I told him what I knew about it, and as soon as the committee closed its testimony I was transferred out on the docks to sample sugar.

Q. You were detached from the laboratory?—A. Yes, sir. Then on the 1st of October I was "fired out" of the service entirely.

Q. What was the length of time intervening between your transfer and the time when you were discharged?—A. Two months.

Q. Do you know what the charges were which were made against you?—A. I believe they called it "insubordination."

Q. What was the character of the testimony that you gave before that Byrne committee?—A. I merely said that in my opinion that their ground—

Senator SPOONER. I would like to inquire whether you have here the testimony and report, the result of the proceedings of the investigations?

Senator BLACKBURN. I haven't it. It is in the Secretary's office at Washington, I am told, but they haven't it here.

Senator SPOONER. Is not that the best evidence?

Senator BLACKBURN. I think it is. I will put it in if you will consent to let me go on with this. I will put a copy of that report into the record when we get back there.

Senator SPOONER. What was the character of your testimony before that Byrne investigation?—A. I testified that in my opinion the chemist in charge of the laboratory, the examiner in charge of the laboratory, was either afraid of the influence of the importers to put him out of office, or of some undue influence.

Q. Who was in charge of the laboratory?—A. Dr. Edward Sherer. I further testified that he had been running a private laboratory at No. 122 Front street, New York.

Q. That he had been or was then?—A. That he had been for years, and I think he is there now. He pays the rent of that place, and always has, at No. 122 Front street.

Q. Did he have a partner in that private laboratory?—A. Yes, sir; his brother, John Sherer, was his partner.

Q. Was he the one who was in the custom service here and who was dismissed at the same time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you testify to all that before this Byrne investigating committee?—A. Yes, sir; I testified further, that it was the custom of John Sherer, at one time, to examine the damaged samples of sugar down at his private laboratory at 122 Front street, instead of bringing them up to the public stores and having them examined there. And I further testified that Edward Sherer was consul for the Turkish Government at this port, which is against the Revised Statutes, which do

not allow him to hold that office and to hold a Government position at the same time. That Mr. Sherer was sued in the city courts here by a party from whom he rented the building for Sherer Bros., and when the case came on to trial he pleaded that he was Turkish consul and could not be sued in a State court, and the plaintiff lost his case.

Q. Which one of the Sherers was that?—A. Edward Sherer.

Q. The doctor?—A. Yes, sir; so called. He has no diploma as doctor and no diploma as chemist.

Q. Now you have told us what his specific duties were as a chemist in the laboratory there classifying sugar. What were the specific duties of Mr. John Sherer?—A. He took samples on the docks of the damaged portion of the cargo, if there was any.

Q. What bearing did the one of those positions have upon the other; was there any connection between them?—A. Yes, sir; there is sound and damaged sugar, and both have to be polarized by the polariscope to ascertain their degree of saccharine strength.

Q. That is what Edward Sherer did?—A. Yes, sir. John Sherer, instead of bringing these samples to the United States laboratory, would take them to his own private laboratory, and, in connection with his own private business there, polarize the Government samples down here. He did that for several years; he has not done it recently, but he has done it.

Q. Then in the matter of the handling of damaged sugars imported to this port, who was there, except John and Edward Sherer, who had any control, management, or authority over it at all?—A. Nobody. It was practically in their own hands; they classified the sugar and always have done so.

Q. How were the damage allowances settled?—A. By Mr. John Sherer. It is a question of technical information, and a man has to have some technical knowledge to do it. Whatever he recommended was done by his superior officers.

Q. How long did that system of conducting the sugar business in that office last?—A. It has always been so since I have been connected with the Government service. They came in about the same time I did; I came in a little before they did, but ever since I have been connected with the Government service this system has prevailed.

Q. You are not in the service now?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long were you in office after they were discharged? Were you discharged before the Sherers?—A. Yes, sir; I was "fired out" immediately, as soon as they could conveniently do it.

Q. If you know, tell the committee who induced your detail to the dock to sample sugar and your removal from the laboratory.—A. Mr. Edward Sherer.

Q. That, you say, was immediately after your testimony before that committee?—A. Yes, sir; immediately.

Q. Do you know what Edward Sherer's salary was as the chemist of the laboratory there?—A. It was \$2,500 a year.

Q. Do you know anything as to his income outside of or beyond that salary?—A. I have seen his bank account. Sometimes he would ask me to take a deposit to the bank for him as an accommodation, and from what I saw of his bank book I should think his income was about \$5,000 a year; that is, the money that he put in the bank. He had another joint account with his brother at another bank, but I have not seen that and do not know what that contains.

Q. Do you know a Mr. James Burt, who was a sugar broker?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know or did you ever hear that he employed and used any undue influence in the matter of the testing of sugar at the appraiser's store?—A. Well, it always impressed me that the Sherers were afraid of him or his opinion, and were afraid to disagree with him; they were too *complaisant*, as we say in French.

Senator SPOONER. Do you think it is fair for a witness to state how the Sherers "impressed" him?

Senator BLACKBURN. No; I do not think that is competent; it may go out, if you say so.

Q. What I asked you was whether you knew, or had reason to believe, that James Burt, the sugar broker, had brought any improper or undue influence to bear in the matter of the testing of sugar at the appraiser's store?—A. As I said—let me explain. Mr. Burt is the principal broker in the sugar trade. Nearly two-thirds of the customs duties of the country are collected from sugar, and Mr. Burt receives, I understand (I do not know only from what I have heard), a salary of \$10,000 a year from one house alone for looking after their sugar; that is the public rumor in the sugar trade. An ordinary broker would do that for \$1,200. What this big salary is paid to him for is open to conjecture.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Does he get the same salary now?—A. Yes, sir; I am told so.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Did any other sugar broker have the same privileges and opportunities to examine the private records of the sugar-room in the appraiser's office that Mr. Burt had?—A. No; I am told they were not allowed that privilege.

Q. Was he allowed those privileges?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he have access to the private records and books?—A. To the private office, the private records, and everything, to the manifests and invoices.

Q. Did you ever know any other broker to have that permission granted to him?—A. Very seldom.

Q. Did he have a desk in the office?—A. He had the run of the appraiser's stores until it became a public scandal there. The boys use to speak of him as "Appraiser Burt" under Mr. McMullen's administration. The newspapers finally got hold of it and he has not been free lately.

Q. Do you know whether Dr. Sherer ever read the tubes and change the figures in the laboratory for the purpose of affecting the classification of sugar?—A. He changed them up and down just as he pleased. He was the man in control, and anybody who did not suit his idea of reading he would either remove from the polariscope entirely or set some other duty.

Q. Did you ever know him to threaten with discharge examiners who read the polariscopic tests too high?—A. I have heard him express himself strongly, angrily, and very emphatically that they were reading too high altogether.

Q. Did you ever hear him express himself, after an impatient fashion about their reading them too low?—A. No, sir; I never heard him say anything about that.

Q. Did you ever know an official there—an examiner—by the name of Morse?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he still in the service?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he there with you for any length of time?—A. Yes, sir; for two or three years.

Q. Was he allowed to make sugar tests?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?—A. His readings did not suit Mr. Sherer, although he had passed a civil-service examination for the position under Mr. Sherer's recommendation; Mr. Sherer got him in there.

Q. Was he a competent man?—A. Quite so; but his readings did not suit Mr. Sherer for some reason or other, and he was not allowed to read the instrument.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. When do you say you were appointed to office there?—A. I think it was in July, 1879.

Q. And when were you transferred?—A. I was transferred to the locks the 1st of August last; August, 1887.

Q. You say your transfer was secured by Dr. Sherer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you know that?—A. I have been told so, and he admitted it, I believe, to Mr. Holahan.

Q. Did he admit it to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you swear that your transfer was caused by Dr. Sherer?—A. I will swear that my transfer was caused by my testimony in the Byrne investigation.

Q. How do you know that, so as to be able to swear to it?—A. Why, I was "fired out" of the laboratory immediately.

Q. Suppose you were "fired out" immediately, how are you able to swear to that?—A. The appraiser and I were the best of friends heretofore, and it could not have been otherwise.

Q. Did he know what you testified to before the Byrne committee?—A. Well, he had a general impression as to what I testified to.

Q. Was not that a secret investigation?—A. To some extent.

Q. Were not the witnesses, in addition to being sworn to tell the truth, sworn to secrecy as to the testimony they gave?—A. Yes, sir; that is true.

Q. Did you tell what you had testified to?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Having taken the oath of secrecy, you observed it, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did Dr. Sherer know, if you never told any one what you had testified to, what your testimony was?—A. The other employés of the laboratory would be called the same as I was.

Q. I am talking about you, not about the other employés. Would they be present?—A. By the nature of the questions asked them they would infer what questions had been asked me; it was inference on their part.

Q. Have you any reason to suppose that the other employés, after having taken an oath to maintain secrecy as to what they testified to, violated it?—A. I do not know: I hardly could say that. My impression leads me to think that there were some who were "leaky."

Q. What witness swore to a lie?—A. I am not charging anybody with it.

Q. I am going to make you charge somebody with it or admit that you do not know anything about it, one or the other.—A. It is an impression.

Q. You are swearing to positive statements, and I want the foundation for them.—A. That is the fact.

Q. You say that Dr. Sherer caused your transfer because of the testimony you had given before the Byrne investigation?—A. He admitted that fact to Mr. Holahan; that is all I know about it.

Q. You are testifying against a man's character, and I want to know what you know about it.—A. That is all I know about it.

Q. Do you swear that Dr. Sherer caused your transfer?—A. Yes, sir; I am as positive of it as I am of anything.

Q. You are on your oath now.—A. I am as positive of that as I am of anything.

Q. Do you swear that Dr. Sherer caused your transfer?—A. I swear it as positively as I can, without knowing it to be an actual fact, you know.

Q. You swear to it without knowing it to be a fact?—A. Yes, sir; but it is plain on the surface of things.

Q. You must not argue while you are under oath; testify to the facts if you can; will you?—A. Certainly.

Q. Then just answer my questions, leaving the arguments and inferences out. Did you make any statement to any one after you left the Byrne investigation as to what you had testified to?—A. No.

Q. Do you know of any man in that office who testified before the Byrne investigating committee who told afterwards what he had testified to?—A. No.

Q. Do you know of any man who reported or undertook to report what you had testified to?—A. Not of my own knowledge, no.

Q. Who was present when you testified?—A. Mr. Byrne and Mr. Moore.

Q. None of the other witnesses were present, were they?—A. No.

Q. You do not know what any other witness testified to before the Byrne investigating committee, do you?—A. No.

Q. How many men from the laboratory testified before the Byrne investigating committee?—A. There were at least half a dozen.

Q. Of those witnesses who testified before that investigating committee how many were transferred from there?—A. I do not know of any but myself.

Q. But they had, all six of them, testified just as you did before that committee, and nobody knew what they had testified to except the committee and the witness?—A. They were supposed not to know.

Q. So far as you know?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those men still there?—A. I believe they are; yes, sir.

Q. How do you know about Dr. Sherer's bank account?—A. Why, on one occasion I was going to lunch and he asked me to take his bank book and make a deposit in the bank for him. I said, "Certainly." It was on my way to lunch, and I noticed there was a large amount of money credited in the book, and I thought it was rather queer that a man could have such an income who was getting \$2,500 a year.

Q. That is; you found a balance to his account of how much?—A. Oh, no; I mean the amount deposited in a year was something like \$4,000 or \$5,000. It rather excited my curiosity, and I could not account for it.

Q. You made a memorandum of it?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did you make deposits for him more than once?—A. Yes, sir; several times.

Q. Have you kept a copy of each deposit?—A. No.

Q. How did you happen to keep a copy of one and not of the rest?—A. I did that to give it to the Byrne committee.

Q. How long before the Byrne committee made its investigation was this bank-book affair?—A. It was a few days.

Q. You were getting evidence, then, for the Byrne committee?—A. Yes, sir; I deemed it my duty as a public officer to expose this, and to bring the facts before the Byrne committee.

Q. You did not know anything as to where the moneys came from?—
A. No, sir; I let him explain that if he could.

Q. He did explain it, did he not?—A. I do not know.

Q. Didn't you hear of his explaining it to Mr. Holahan to his entire satisfaction?—A. No, sir; I never heard that.

Q. And his accounting for every dollar received, showing where it came from and what he did with it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Will you swear that he did not?—A. I do not know; I never heard of it.

Q. That is one thing then that you do not know anything about?—
A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. Have you any conjecture or inference to swear to about it?—A.
No, sir.

Q. What were you discharged for?—A. For insubordination, I believe, or something like that.

Q. And what else?—A. Nothing else that I know of.

Q. Did Appraiser Moore tell you the cause of your removal?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did drunkenness have anything to do with your removal?—A.
No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see the charges on which you were removed?—A.
There were no charges, I believe, I so understood.

Q. Were you removed without charges?—A. I was simply told that my services were no longer required.

Q. Did you inquire why you were removed?—A. No, sir; I knew why, well enough.

Q. You did not make any investigation as to why you had been removed?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you correctly record your time of arrival and departure in the time-book kept for that purpose while you were with Dr. Sherer?—
A. Yes, sir.

Q. You swear that you did?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What conversation did you have with Dr. Sherer prior to testifying in the Byrne investigation, if any?—A. Oh, he came to me and asked me what I was going to testify to, and I told him I was going to testify to the truth, and nothing but the truth, I did not care who it hurt.

Q. Did you state to him that unless you had your salary raised you intended to tell all that you knew?—A. No, sir; he had nothing to do with my salary; he could not raise it anyhow.

Q. Just answer my question?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you so state to any one else?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you say that you might as well be kicked out as to stay there any longer on \$1,200 a year?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or anything of that purport?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you friendly towards Dr. Sherer personally?—A. Yes, sir; I have nothing against the man.

Q. I am not asking you that; whether you have, or not, were you friendly to him personally?—A. Yes; I judge I was his friend. I would not allow my duties as a public officer to interfere with my personal friendship, though.

Q. When did you first notice that circumstance in his administration that excited your suspicion against his integrity as a public officer?—A.
It had been going on a long time.

Q. I want to find out how strict your observance of your duty as a public officer was.—A. It had been going on a long time.

Q. How long?—A. A number of years.

Q. When did you report it?—A. It had been reported by different parties.

Q. I am talking about your reporting it.—A. I have had some talk with special agents about it sometimes.

Q. When did you first report it?—A. Five or six years ago, I guess.

Q. How long after it first occurred did you first report it?—A. Almost immediately.

Q. To whom?—A. To Captain Adams.

Q. Captain Adams is dead, is he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you report to him?—A. I told him I thought the Sherers were under the influence of importers and brokers; that they were either afraid of losing their positions or something was wrong.

Q. When did you next report it?—A. I dropped the subject then; I got tired of reporting it. I did not report any after that; I did not get a chance to report it to anybody.

Q. You could have got a chance if you had tried very hard, could you not? There was a number of officers here to whom it could have been properly reported, were there not?—A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Those irregularities continued, did they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Through how many years, after you first spoke to Captain Adams?—A. A long time.

Q. And yet you maintained silence during those years down to the time of the Byrne investigation?—A. Yes; that is the only opportunity I have ever had.

Q. How does that compare with your statement of a desire to discharge without fear or favor your duty as a public officer?—A. I had reported that several times before to different parties.

Q. To whom?—A. To different special agents.

Q. I thought Captain Adams was the only one?—A. He was the principal one.

Q. You stated he was the only one, and that you then got tired of reporting it. Do you desire to correct your statement?—A. Yes, sir; he is about the only man I ever had any conversation with about it.

Q. Is that the only man you reported it to?—A. The only special agent; yes, sir.

Q. Well, the only official?—A. I can not recall any other just now.

Q. So that, with a high sense of duty, from the time you reported to Captain Adams that you thought Dr. Sherer was under the influence of importers in some way, down to the time of the Byrne investigation, notwithstanding this state of affairs continued, you kept silent about it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You kept no account whatever, or memorandum, of this bank account except in this one instance, you state?—A. That is all.

Q. Did you make any list of his deposits?—A. I copied the bank account on that occasion.

Q. But on any other occasion?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is the only list you made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the copy of the entire bank-account for the year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Showing when each deposit was made, each check paid, and the balance?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you to say (and if I do not do you justice you may complain and I will correct my statement) or to state that Mr. Burt had undue influence over Dr. Sherer?—A. That was my impression; I do *not know it to be a fact.*

. You stated, as I recollect your testimony, that you based that on fact that Mr. Burt received a salary of \$10,000 a year?—A. Yes, I am told that; I do not know that that was true, however.

. You do not know whether even that is true or not?—A. Not of own knowledge.

. So that you are willing to smut Dr. Sherer if you can upon an assumption of that fact, when you say you do not know it?—A. It was a credited rumor, you know.

. And you believed it?—A. Yes, sir; I believed it to be true.

. And on the strength of that you assumed that Dr. Sherer was under his undue influence?—A. No, sir; not at all; Mr. Burt had a powerful influence.

. What "conjecture" do you draw from the fact (and I use your own word) that Mr. Burt receives a \$10,000 salary with any undue influence in the laboratory?—A. I told you I did not know whether he received that salary or not.

. Assuming that he does, as you believe he does, what conjecture, otherwise to Dr. Sherer, do you draw from the fact of the amount of Mr. Burt's salary?—A. Mr. Burt is the principal broker there and I always feared that if he complained of anything——

. I am talking now about his salary; you swore to a conjecture on account of his salary?—A. But I tell you I do not know anything about salary, as a matter of fact.

. You construe the fact that he had so large a salary, while other brokers only had a salary of \$1,200, as showing that he was able to render in the laboratory some remarkable service, do you not?—A. That is the inference.

. What have you to say about the present head of the laboratory, Dr. Leary; is he under the influence of Mr. Burt?—A. I do not know intimately at all.

. How does it happen that Mr. Burt receives the same salary now that his alleged tool has gone out of the office, if his salary was fixed because of his influence over Dr. Sherer?—A. That is a matter for the consideration of the people who pay him.

. I am cross-examining you now.—A. I do not know anything about it, I tell you.

. You would draw the same inference, would you not, from the amount of his salary to-day, as to his influence in the laboratory, as you would from the amount of his salary while Dr. Sherer was there?—A. I do not know whether he still gets that salary; I do not know but that he may get more.

. You do not know much about it at all, do you, when you get down to accuracy?—A. All I know about it is what I have heard as rumor in the streets.

. You say that Dr. Sherer, while at the head of that laboratory, had a private laboratory?—A. Yes, sir; at No. 122 Front street.

. You swear that he had, do you?—A. Yes, sir.

. Do you swear that he was interested in that laboratory at all?—A. He told me so frequently.

. When did he tell you so?—A. Within a year or so.

. How long did that interest continue; all the time he was in the service?—A. Yes, sir; all the time.

. When did you first hear that?—A. I have always known that, ever since he has been in the service.

. He owned that laboratory before he went into the service, did he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You swear that John Sherer had an interest in that laboratory?—

A. I understood they were partners; yes, sir.

Q. I am asking you a question; answer, if you can; if not, say so.—

A. Yes, sir; the firm was known as Sherer Bros.

Q. I do not care anything about that.—A. They appear in the directory——

Q. Do you swear that John Sherer, during the time he was in that Government employ, had an interest in that private laboratory?—A. I was told so; I get my knowledge from Edward Sherer; I will swear to that; yes, sir.

Q. He did not attempt to conceal his interest from you, then?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you first report that?—A. That was one of the things I did not think it was proper for him to be engaged in; outside business.

Q. How long had you known it before you reported it to the Byrne Investigating Committee?—A. I had always known that.

Q. Why had you not reported that before?—A. I did report it to Captain Adams.

Q. Did you ever report it to any man who is not now dead, or who can come on the stand and contradict you if it is a falsehood?—A. There was no action taken on my report to Captain Adams.

Q. Did you report to Captain Adams in writing?—A. No, sir; I think not. There was no notice taken of it and I did not think it was worth while to do anything more about it.

Q. Did you report to him in writing?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who was present when you did report to him?—A. Nobody that I know of.

Q. Then your conversation was solely with Captain Adams?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did he die?—A. I do not remember.

Q. State as near as you can get at it.—A. I can not say anything about that.

Q. You do not remember reporting it to any man now alive?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or of making any report except a verbal one?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about Agent Holahan investigating Dr. Sherer's connection with the laboratory?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that?—A. It was last December, I believe.

Q. You say that he had been Turkish consul?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you first ascertain that?—A. I have always known that since he has been in the service.

Q. And everybody else has known it, have they not?—A. I can not say as to that.

Q. It is a public office, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It has been generally known, has it not?—A. Not among Treasury officers, I do not think.

Q. Assistant Secretary Maynard knew it, did he not?—A. I do not know; I think not.

Q. Did Dr. Sherer conceal it at all?—A. No; he could not conceal it very well and be Turkish consul.

Q. That is what I thought, and that is why I ask you if it was not generally known.—A. It is against the law, Senator; you can read it in the Revised Statutes.

Q. I am not asking for your opinion on the law; it was generally known, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He held that position for seventeen years, did he not?—A. I t know long he has held it; ever since he has been in the service.

Q. Do you know of his having any conversation with Assistant Secretary Maynard about it?—A. No.

Q. You say that John Sherer used to test damaged sugars—I am not miliar with the technical operations of this department at all—at the ivate laboratory?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any concealment about that?—A. Well, it was not nown to outsiders at all.

Q. There is a great deal of business done there that is not known to utsiders, is there not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any concealment at all about the fact—I mean in the epartment?—A. It was not talked about, no; it was not noised about he department, of course, but when it was talked about, and got to be ather an unpleasant thing to mention, why, he stopped the practice.

Q. You helped to make it a scandal, did you not, as best you could?—A. No, sir.

Q. This laboratory was convenient to where he was at work?—A. Not that I know of; no.

Q. Do you know whether that was done with the consent of the ap-raiser or not?—A. I do not know anything about that; I do not know nder whose authority he did it.

Q. Do you know to what extent it was done?—A. It was done very argely.

Q. How did you know about it?—A. It was my duty to give him a ecord of the tests, to make a record of, you know.

Q. When did you first, in the interests of the Government, complain of it to anybody; was it to Captain Adams?—A. I think I mentioned hat among other things to Captain Adams.

Q. Who else did you mention it to?—A. That is about all.

Q. "About all;" who else?—A. That is all. I stopped reporting hen there was no action taken; I said there was no use wasting time.

Q. You reported to Captain Adams; how do you know that he did ot take any action?—A. I never heard of anything being done.

Q. And when he did not take action you became discouraged in your ttempts at reform and quit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the spasm didn't seize you again until the time of the Byrne vestigation?—A. I testified under oath, of course, in the Byrne inves-gation, and I had to tell the truth.

Q. When did you first learn that Dr. Sherer knew Mr. Burt?—A. le has known him ever since he was in the service. Mr. Burt used to ome to the laboratory and have long conversations with Mr. Sherer.

Q. Did other brokers come there?—A. Some, but they were not on uch intimate terms with him as Mr. Burt was.

Q. Intimate in what way?—A. Socially and friendly; very sociable.

Q. What do you mean by that—simply the length of their conversa-ions?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is all you mean?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you swear positively that Colonel Burt was in the habit of oming into Dr. Sherer's laboratory?—A. Under different administra-ions—

Q. Answer my question.—A. Yes; I will swear positively that he as until it became a scandal and was stopped.

Q. Answer my question. Do you swear positively that Colonel Burt was in the habit of going into Dr. Sherer's laboratory in the appraiser's

building?—A. Yes, sir; until it became a public scandal and was stopped.

Q. Commencing at what time, and ending at what time?—A. I do not know; I could not state the time. But the newspapers got hold of it among other things and made a scandal out of it, and it was stopped about two or three years ago; he stopped coming then.

Q. Which was it, two or three years ago?—A. It was between two and three years; I could not state definitely.

Q. How long had it continued, do you say?—A. Always; from the entrance of Mr Sherer into the service.

Q. Did you complain of that to Captain Adams, too?—A. I do not remember that I did; I may have; I can not remember exactly what I did say to Captain Adams, it is so long ago.

Q. Do you remember anything positively that you said to Captain Adams?—A. The substance of my testimony before the Byrne committee was given to Captain Adams.

Q. Of course you have not that here. Have you been employed by any Government official for the purpose of hunting up testimony against Dr. Sherer?—A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. By whom?—A. I was employed by Mr. Holahan.

Q. When?—A. In December, for a period of sixty days.

Q. For what purpose?—A. For the purpose of making an elaborate investigation and producing sufficient proofs of sugar frauds at this port.

Q. Specially with reference to Dr. Sherer?—A. Not particularly with reference to him, but he came under the investigation.

Q. How long were you in that service?—A. Sixty days.

Q. Who recommended you for dismissal or removal?—A. I do not know.

Senator BLACKBURN. Do you mean the sixty days' employment?

Senator SPOONER. No; I mean from the service. I did not refer to the sixty days' service at all.

Q. Do you know whether or not Chief Examiner Bowne reported you to the appraiser as being incompetent, inefficient, and derelict in your duty?—A. No, sir; I do not know anything about what he reported.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Did Dr. Sherer try to get from you a statement as to what your testimony was before that Byrne investigating committee?—A. No; he knew better than to press me on any such thing as that.

Q. Did he ever ask you what the character of your testimony was there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you, before you testified, make any statement as to what the general tenor of your testimony would be?—A. I think not not that I remember; no.

Q. When you testified as a witness before that committee were you not sworn to secrecy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the other five or six witnesses who testified before it sworn to secrecy?—A. I do not know as to that. Some of them objected. Dr. Sherer objected to being sworn to secrecy.

Senator SPOONER. Were you there?

The WITNESS. He told me that he did.

Senator BLACKBURN. That is competent.

Senator SPOONER. It is when I have ascertained it is competent.

The WITNESS. Mr. Byrne of course was employed by the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct this investigation, and Dr. Sherer was sum-

moned before the committee, and when he was told that he had to keep his testimony secret, he kicked very hard and refused to be sworn, and Mr. Byrne had to send on to the Department——

Senator SPOONER. Is that what Dr. Sherer told you?

The WITNESS. Mr. Byrne and Mr. Sherer both told me. Mr. Byrne had to send on to the Department to get another letter of authority from the Secretary directing that the employes could use their discretion (I think the substance of the letter was) about keeping the testimony secret after they had testified, but that it was the Secretary's request, and that he would be pleased if they would do so, or something to that effect.

Q. Did you hear that Dr. Sherer had made complaint against you immediately after your testimony before that Byrne committee?—A. I believe so. Yes, sir; that is what I was told.

Q. You say that the Sherer brothers were partners in this private laboratory at 122 Front street?—A. They informed me they were.

Q. And you say at that time John Sherer was the examiner of damaged sugars?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the other brother was the chemist making the tests?—A. Yes, sir; of sound and damaged sugars both, and of molasses.

Q. Now, was it possible for a sugar importer to take his sugar to the private laboratory of Sherer Bros. and have it tested?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then bring it to the appraiser's office to compare it with the tests given him at the appraiser's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the same man (Sherer) would be given both?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. One for the Government and one for himself, at a private laboratory, for which he collected his charges of the broker?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had there been any complaint made against the Sherer brothers in this matter of the low valuation of sugar at this port before the Byrne investigation began?—A. Yes, sir; the Boston people complained that the tests made here on sugar were too low, and were evidently unfair, and the sugar was being undervalued; that undervaluation was going on at this port in sugar.

Q. While you were in the service did you ever know of any other man—any man other than Dr. Sherer—making these tests at his private laboratory or anywhere else except at the sugar-room of the appraiser's office?—A. No, sir; none other than the Sherers.

Q. You never heard of anybody else doing that?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have said, in answer to a previous question, that you reported to Special Agent Adams that you believed Dr. Sherer was implicated in that sugar ring here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make a report to the same effect to Special Agent Holahan?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that Special Agent Adams, now dead, was not the only man you made that report to?—A. No, sir; Mr. Holahan, of course, knows all about it.

Q. And about his being a partner in a private laboratory?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. When did you make this report to Agent Holahan, how long after you made it to Captain Adams?—A. It was after the Byrne investigation that I spoke to Mr. Holahan about it and told him that he ought to investigate it. The Department was so long in acting on the Byrne investigation that I supposed the thing was going to be dropped again, and I spoke to Mr. Holahan about it.

Q. The Department had sent a special agent here named Byrne, and he had investigated, at great length, these charges, and had the advantage of your testimony, and you became dissatisfied with the length of time that the Department failed to act, and for fear that they might drop the matter, you advised Agent Holahan that he ought to take it up again and investigate it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From the time you reported to Agent Adams, down to the time after the Byrne investigation that you so advised Agent Holahan, you maintained a discreet silence on the subject?—A. Yes; I thought it was useless to report.

Q. What means had Dr. Sherer of knowing, when sugar was taken to him, according to the practice in the appraiser's department there, to be tested, who owned it?—A. Certain importers (and most all) import a certain grade of sugar exclusively. Some importers, for instance, would import a very high grade of sugar, and others would import a very low grade of sugar, and these experts in sugar can tell at once, or guess very nearly without absolute knowledge, as to who the sugar belongs to, and the character of the sugar.

Q. They were all decided by sample, were they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the samples were numbered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no indication of ownership on them?—A. No, sir.

Q. And no opportunity of knowing the ownership except the general knowledge of the character of the sugar that different men import?—A. That is so.

Q. Do you know whether any discrimination was made in sugars tested at the private laboratory between different importers?—A. I do not know as to that.

Q. The sugars were then indiscriminately tested, without any regard to the importer or presumed importer, at the private laboratory?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When tested there?—A. I do not know what the practice was at the private laboratory.

Q. You say you do not know of any one other than Dr. Sherer testing damaged sugar at a private laboratory?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know of any one who ever tested damaged sugars?—A. At a private laboratory, no.

Q. Do you know of any one who ever tested damaged sugar prior to Dr. Sherer?—A. The reason for that was it was classified by the Dutch standard.

Q. But do you know of any one testing any damaged sugar except Dr. Sherer?—A. No, sir; Mr. John Sherer has been in the service ever since the polariscope has been adopted.

Q. Did not the testing of damaged sugar originate under his administration?—A. It began about the same time he came into the service.

Q. Now, you have sworn, and I want to ask you to repeat it, that you were friendly to Dr. Sherer.—A. I have been friendly; I do not think I am very friendly just now; I do not feel very friendly now.

Q. Are you friendly personally to Dr. Sherer, or are you hostile to him?—A. I hold him responsible for my dismissal.

Q. Answer my question.—A. No, sir; I am not friendly to him. I am not friendly to Dr. Sherer for the reason, I believe, that he was the cause of my dismissal from the service.

Q. Is that the origin of your unfriendliness to him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you friendly to him when you copied his bank account as you were carrying his book to the bank?—A. I deemed that a duty in

the interests of the public service to let him explain where that money came from.

Q. Were you friendly to him when you reported to Captain Adams that he was corrupt in the discharge of his duty?—A. Well, he could explain——

Q. Were you friendly to him?—A. Yes, sir; quite so; as much so as I could be to any man under suspicion.

Q. He was not under anybody's suspicion but yours, was he?—A. Well, but he——

Q. Please answer the question; we can not get down your grunts.—A. I can not say as to that, of course, what other people thought.

Q. Do you say that you never importuned him to secure an increase of your salary?—A. Yes, sir; I have asked him——

Q. Do you say that you never have importuned him to secure an increase of your salary?—A. I have asked him, among others, to do what he could to have my salary increased.

Q. Did you never have any bad feeling towards him in regard to your salary not being increased?—A. No.

Q. You never made any allusion to what you would do if your salary was not increased?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Did not Dr. Sherer obtain the names of the owners and importers of this sugar from the sugar-room whenever he wanted to?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did not his position as chemist in the laboratory give him access to the invoices, so that he could advise himself, whenever he pleased, as to who was the owner of any sugar brought there to be tested?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. John H. Sherer is the same gentleman who was a brother and partner of the gentleman who had access to all these invoices?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you write a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury after your dismissal, protesting that you had been wrongfully treated in the matter of your discharge from the service?—A. I did.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What other men in the department, that is, in the laboratory and the sugar-room, did you suspect or involve in the Byrne investigation?—

A. I did not suspect anybody. The Sherer brothers had the classification of sugars all in their own hands, and there was nobody else to suspect.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN S. M'ELWEE.

JOHN S. M'ELWEE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Are you holding any position in the civil service of the Government at this time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it?—A. I am a sugar examiner at this port.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. As sugar examiner, on the 27th of April, 1886.

Q. What position, if any, had you held in the custom-house here before that time?—A. I was a sugar sampler.

Q. When were you appointed to that place?—A. In October, 1885.

Q. Was it a promotion from sugar sampler to sugar examiner?—A. I considered it a promotion; I passed a civil-service examination for the position.

Q. What was your rank on that examination; what percentage did you attain?—A. Ninety per cent. and a fraction.

Q. Did you testify before what was known as the Byrne investigating commission here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you gave your testimony before that commission had you reason to believe or had you been assured that you could testify fearlessly and tell the whole truth about it?—A. I considered the fact of my being called as a witness paramount to my dismissal from the service, and I so informed the investigating committee, which fact is incorporated in their report.

Q. Did anybody tell you that you need not be afraid to tell the whole truth before that commission?—A. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Byrne; and his assistant, Mr. Moore, also told me that; that I might testify fearless of any results in that direction.

Q. Did you assist that committee that was inquiring into that sugar matter, in any other way than by appearing as a witness before it?—A. They detailed me for service on one occasion with another sugar examiner and two samplers to examine a lot of damaged sugar at Woodruff's stores *ex* the bark *Jesse Troop*.

Q. What result came from that service of yours?—A. In company with Examiner Foskett, and Samplers Freeborn and Floecker I visited the warehouse where the alleged damaged sugar was stored. We estimated the number of alleged damaged packages, and sampled those which we considered as damaged; also sampled those which (as we were informed by the store-keeper) had been previously sampled by an examiner.

Q. Were there any charges preferred against you before you testified as a witness on this Byrne investigation?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You never heard of any?—A. Never.

Q. Who was at the head of the sugar division during that investigation?—A. Thomas S. Tice was assistant appraiser at the time of that investigation.

Q. Who is the assistant appraiser now?—A. Daniel J. Moore.

Q. Had you ever been under the supervision or brought into any sort of relationship with Assistant Appraiser Moore up to that time?—A. None whatever until the morning of my suspension.

Q. You did not know him?—A. I just knew who the gentleman was, that was all.

Q. You had never served under him, had you?—A. Never.

Q. Until the morning you were suspended?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had he just assumed charge of the office in which you were at work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That day, or the day before?—A. That morning.

Q. And you were suspended from the first day Mr. Moore came there?—A. I understand it was his very first official act in connection with his management of that division to hand me my notice of suspension.

Q. Did Cole, Mundy, and other samplers of sugar, file affidavits against you?—A. I have heard so.

Q. When did they do that?—A. I heard that those affidavits were subsequent to my suspension.

Q. Did you know at the time you were suspended upon whose affidavit it was done?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make any effort to find out?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long were you suspended before you were removed?—A. One month.

Q. You say that Mundy and Cole, as you understand it, filed affidavits against you subsequent to the order for your suspension?—A. So I understand.

Q. Have they ever explained to you how they came to file these affidavits, either of them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did they say?—A. They told me the filing of those affidavits was compulsory upon them.

Q. Did they tell you who compelled them to do it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was it?—A. Supervising Examiner Bowne.

Q. Was he chief of the force of examiners?—A. He was the supervising examiner.

Q. And they were two examiners, were they not?—A. They were two sugar samplers.

Q. Any they told you that the supervising examiner had compelled them to file those affidavits against you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they give any reason that he had for wanting it done; did they tell you what reason Supervising Examiner Bowne gave them for wanting them to file those affidavits?—A. No, sir.

Q. How many Democratic examiners and samplers were in the service when you were suspended?—A. There were nine sugar examiners in the division; two Democrats, six Republicans, and one "Mugwump."

Q. That was pretty fairly divided. You say those were the examiners. How about the samplers?—A. There were two Democratic samplers out of a force of 14.

Q. Did the "Mugwumps" have any representation in that force?—A. I do not know.

Q. How long before you testified as a witness before that Byrne commission, if at all, had you declared your purpose of going before it as a witness?—A. Early in the month of April I noticed in the newspapers that such a commission was coming here, and that was general talk among the samplers and examiners, the coming of such an investigating committee. In conversation I remarked on more than one occasion that I trusted the committee would get at the exact state of affairs existing and that I would do all I could to assist it.

Q. Did you testify on the 17th of July before that investigating commission?—A. On or about that date.

Q. After you declared your purpose of going before that commission as a witness, did you receive any notification to appear before the appraiser or the assistant appraiser?—A. A few days afterwards I was summoned into the presence of Appraiser McMullen.

Q. What did he want?—A. He told me he wished me to explain a letter which he had in his hand and gave to me.

Q. What was it?—A. It was an anonymous communication signed "Importer."

Q. Was that letter addressed to you or to Mr. McMullen?—A. It was addressed to Appraiser McMullen.

Q. You have not that letter with you, have you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did he leave it in your possession, or did you give it back to him?—A. I returned it to him after I had read it.

Q. Up to that time (the day that you appeared as a witness before that Byrne investigating commission) had you ever been called upon

to answer any charges made against you by either the appraiser or the assistant appraiser?—A. Never.

Q. Do you know whether Supervising Examiner Bowne ever made any effort to get Assistant Appraiser Tice, who was at the head of the sugar division, to make charges against you?—A. Mr. Tice informed me that he had waited upon him——

Q. Who had waited upon him?—A. Mr. Bowne had waited upon him.

Q. On what day?—A. He received information the morning of my suspension after I had been suspended.

Q. And Mr. Tice told you that Bowne had waited on him and said what?—A. That he had waited upon him in company with one or two samplers, and had desired him to prefer charges against me. That was the morning upon which I was first called as a witness before the Byrne commission.

Q. Did Mr. Tice prefer those charges against you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did he tell you why he did not?—A. He told me that he considered the charges untrue and ridiculous from the fact that they related to events which were alleged to have occurred months before, and from his knowledge of my character and conduct while under his supervision he could not believe them. At the same time he had instructed the supervising examiner and those samplers to put the stories in writing and said he would consider them, but that they had failed to do so.

Q. After you were suspended did you ask or demand of the appraiser, Mr. McMullen, a hearing in your case?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get it?—A. No, sir.

Q. What answer did you get?—A. After writing him twice I got a reply stating that I had been suspended on charges of intoxication and insubordination and that the matter had been referred to Assistant Appraiser Moore for investigation and report.

Q. Did you make any application to Mr. Moore for a hearing?—A. Not personally.

Q. Did you do it in anyway; did you send him any message or write him any letter?—A. No, sir; I expected in the course of the investigation I would be called.

Q. But you made no application to him for a hearing?—A. No, sir; I considered Mr. Moore a fair, just man, and I knew that upon a fair investigation, which I expected he would accord me, I would get a hearing, and that those charges would be disproved, if any were made against me.

Q. How long was it after Mr. Tice told you of his refusal to prefer charges against you, as requested to do by Mr. Bowne, before Tice was transferred and taken away from the head of the sugar division?—A. As he gave me that information he also informed me and showed me his order of transfer from the sugar division to the division of baggage and personal effects; that was the first information I had.

Q. At the same time that he told you that he had refused to comply with Mr. Bowne's request to prefer charges against you, he showed you his order transferring him to the baggage division and taking him away from the sugar division?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whose order was it that made that transfer of Mr. Tice?—A. The order of Appraiser McMullen.

Q. Did you ever hear that there was a certain sugar broker who ran the whole sugar business at the port of New York and controlled the sugar officers in the appraiser's office to suit himself?—A. That fact has been publicly stated in newspapers a number of times.

Q. Have you heard people assert it?—A. I have heard sugar samplers and examiners commenting upon it.

Q. Who was that sugar broker?—A. Colonel Burt, a brother of the present naval officer.

Q. Do you know of anybody having made any effort to induce employés of the Government here in this custom-house to file affidavits against you other than the ones you have stated?—A. Not to my knowledge.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Do you know how many affidavits were filed against you?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know by whom they were filed?—A. I do not.

Q. This Byrne investigation was a secret investigation?—A. It was in some respects.

Q. Was it not in all respects; it was held in secret, was it not?—A. The testimony which I gave I was sworn to secrecy about and unless you gentlemen—

Q. I do not mean to ask you about it. You were sworn to secrecy, you say?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the investigation a secret or an open investigation?—A. It was of a mixed character, from the fact that some of the witnesses gave their testimony under oath of secrecy, and I have been told—

Q. I do not mean that; but whether it was held openly, where everybody could go in and hear the testimony, or held with closed doors?—A. It was held with closed doors.

Q. What position were you holding at the time?—A. I was a sugar examiner.

Q. Of course it was known what witnesses were called?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many sugar examiners were called before the Byrne Investigating commission, and who were they?—A. I do not know whether they were all called or not. I know that Examiners Bowne, Davis, Hoskett, Townsend, and Jacobs were called before the Byrne commission.

Q. What others?—A. And myself; I do not recollect any others.

Q. See if you can not recollect others?—A. Examiner Townsend may have been called, and Examiner Hepburn may have been called; I could not swear they were called; Examiner Remsen I know was called; can not recall any one else.

How many of those men are still in the service?—A. They are all in the service.

Q. They were not removed for going before that investigating commission?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever boasted to any one that you had a "pull" with Judge Lamar, and would be promoted to assistant appraiser?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never have referred to him in any way as being friendly to you?—A. Most assuredly not, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Twamley?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you deny that you ever told him that?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Do you know Mr. O'Hara?—A. I know who the gentleman is, but never have had any conversation with him.

Q. Then, of course, you will say that you never told him any such thing. Did you ever say it in his presence?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. You say that of these other examiners who testified before that Byrne commission none of them were discharged, you being the only one?—A. I was the only examiner discharged.

Q. Do you know what their testimony was?—A. I do not.

Q. You know what yours was?—A. I do.

Q. You do not know whether the others testified with you or against your line of testimony?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. It has been testified to here by some witness, I think by Mr. Twamley, that you said that the appraiser of this port, Mr. McMullen, was an old fool, that General Grant was a thief, and the Grand Army of the Republic were a lot of suckers?—A. Those three statements are malicious lies; I have never made any such remark to any one.

TESTIMONY OF MAURICE F. HOLAHAN.

MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Are you in the employ of the Government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity?—A. I am chief special agent at New York.

Q. Under the Treasury Department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you investigated, within the last three years, any of the offices of the sugar division of this custom-house here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whose direction?—A. By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. When was that?—A. The first instruction I received was on October 10. There was a letter from Mr. Flowers, an inclosure, protesting against his dismissal from the service.

Q. Do you mean Mr. Flowers, the witness who testified awhile ago?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. He stated that he went before the Byrne committee, and that immediately after he appeared before that committee he was transferred from the laboratory and assigned to sampler's duty on the dock; that as soon as he entered upon his duties he was taken with rheumatism, and so forth, and he requested that he should be re-instated by the Treasury Department. He also made a statement in regard to Dr. Sherer and John Sherer, in which he stated that they had not parted with the ownership of a private laboratory at No. 122 Front street, in this city; that they still had an interest in it, and that he thought, considering that it was against the regulations, that it was unjust to importers who did not have their sugar testing done by these private tests, and that Sherer Bros. ought to be compelled to either give up the private laboratory or else resign their positions under the Government. After my first interview I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to it, and he told me to inquire very carefully, thoroughly, and fairly into all the facts of the case and to report to the Department.

I then called upon Dr. Sherer. I told him about the charges which had been made. He told me that he understood very well, in accordance with the regulations, that he was compelled to part with the laboratory, and that he had sold it to Dr. Moore for, I think, the sum of \$4,000; that Dr. Moore since that time had paid part in cash, and had transferred it to other people, and so on; but he did not seem to quite

member what moneys had been paid, how they were paid, or when they were paid.

Then I called on John A. Sherer and had a conversation with him. He supported the statement made by Dr. Sherer, that he had no connection with the laboratory, that it had been sold; and he urged me, as long as I was going to go on with a fair investigation, to call on Dr. Moore, and he would make a statement. I inquired of John Sherer if Dr. Moore knew that an investigation was under way. He told me no. I did not tell Mr. Sherer that I was going to call on Dr. Moore; but I did immediately afterwards.

I went in and presented my card to Dr. Moore, and as soon as I did so he evidently understood what my business was, because he opened a drawer and took from it all the papers connected with the sale, and so forth, of the laboratory. Before calling on Dr. Moore I asked Dr. Sherer if he had a bill of sale. He said he did have a bill of sale, that it was in his house; but the house had been temporarily rented to other parties, and it was mixed up with papers and he could not get at it, but promised to furnish it at some future time, and before the close of the investigation he did furnish the bill of sale. Dr. Moore had either the original or a copy of that bill of sale, I do not know which. Then he had four or more papers (if my memory serves me right), that is, four notes of a thousand dollars each, payable at the end of every subsequent year, and then he had a bill of sale. These papers were all dated May 10, 1880, which was the time when the laboratory passed from Dr. Sherer to Dr. Moore. Then he had another paper, dated at the same time, transferring the laboratory from Dr. Moore to William Rigney, William Rigney assuming an indebtedness of \$2,000.

Q. You say that bore even date with the four notes and the bill of sale?—A. Yes, sir. The peculiarity of the papers made me believe that they were all written, I thought, just before I began the investigation or after I began it. But of course that inference is not fair, and I do not want to make it. But the penmanship was the same, the color of the ink the same, and the whole appearance of the papers in the case were the same, and they looked to me as though they had not been written very long. That I may be wrong about, however.

Q. In what month was this?—A. I think it was in November or December.

Q. And these papers all bore date the early part of May?—A. Yes, sir; they were dated in May, 1880. I had a great difficulty in interviewing Dr. Moore, because he was deaf, and I had to write nearly all my questions. He made a statement which covered nearly one page of foolscap, and after I had written it out I asked him to read it and he did so. Then I said, "Dr. Moore, is that a fair, honest, and careful statement of the subject?" He said, "Yes." The statement was a recital of the facts in regard to the original sale and transfer of the laboratory.

Q. Where did all this occur?—A. In Dr. Moore's office. Dr. Moore read it over very carefully and seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the statement. "Now," I said, "doctor, of course, in order to give force to this paper, it will be necessary for you to swear to its correctness, and," I said, "will you please lift your right hand?" He said, "You want to wear me?" I said "Yes," and he refused to sign the paper. I asked him why he refused. He said he wanted time for consideration. I said, "I am in no hurry; you can have all this morning; I will remain one hour or two hours until you study it over, and any corrections you see fit to make in that statement you can make." He said he wanted a

couple of days. That aroused my suspicions still more that everything was not all right; I thought it was for the purpose of consultation with other people, and I told him I could not wait two days; that I had to hurry up my investigation and send it to Washington, as the pressure of official business was very great. I then left him with the understanding that he would send to the Secretary of the Treasury his statement. Whether the statement reached there or not I do not know.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Have you ever heard that he did send an affidavit?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have not been advised that he did?—A. No, sir. Then I found that Dr. Moore had paid \$2,000; that is, that he had met the two yearly notes of \$1,000 each.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Who did you get that information from?—A. From Dr. Moore himself. I said, "Dr., how did you pay this to Dr. Sherer; did you pay it in bills?" Well, he could not tell how. "Did you make it by check?" "Well, I can not tell." I said, "Are you in the habit of making \$1,000 payments without knowing how you make them?" He admitted that it was not very often that he made a \$1,000 payment, and he might have given a check to Dr. Sherer. I said, "If you did give a check to Dr. Sherer will you tell me whether your name or that of Sherer Bros. was written at the foot of the check?" He said he did not remember. At the end of two years he said he transferred it to William Rigney for the sum of \$1, Rigney assuming all the responsibility and liabilities; that is to say, the \$2,000 indebtedness.

I called upon William Rigney at his place in Wall street and inquired what connection he had with the laboratory. He told me that he was employed by Dr. Moore to run the laboratory at a salary and also a percentage of the profits. I said, "Do you remember in 1882 whether you assumed a liability of \$2,000?" He said "No." I said, "Did you ever have any agreement with Dr. Sherer or with Dr. Moore in regard to it?" He said, "Why, no; there was no arrangement made by me or with me, and at the end of six months I got out."

At the end of six months, as I followed it up, I found that John Sherer had resigned from the position of examiner in the public stores, and had come in possession of the property again, of the laboratory, and he in turn assumed the liability of \$2,000 to pay to Dr. Sherer. I inquired of Dr. Sherer if John Sherer had ever paid him that \$2,000. "Well," Dr. Sherer said, "there were some money transactions between us; I think John owes me something to-day. I do not know; that is, there was no clear settlement about it. No; I could not give you a statement in regard to that."

The very next month John Sherer was re-appointed an examiner, I think, at an increase of salary, and he transferred the laboratory to his sister, Mrs. Dix (who was a sister of John Sherer and Dr. Sherer), and I understood from statements made that she was to pay \$3,000. After Mrs. Dix the property passed over to a Mr. F. Eastman, who is the alleged present owner, and Mr. Barton Key, a relative of either John or Dr. Sherer, was put in as manager of the concern, and I believe is there to-day; he was at the close of my investigation.

Then I followed up the investigation as far as I could among chemists and others to find out what their understanding of it was, whether this property had been transferred really or not. I sent Special Agent Montgomery to Dun, Barlow & Co.'s to inquire of them about Sherer

Bros. They sent two statements, for 1886 and 1887, in which they stated that John and Edward Sherer did own the laboratory; that they were men of eminent respectability, and were supposed to be worth from \$14,000 to \$20,000.

Then a Mr. F. W. Greund, I think it was, who has a private laboratory at 121 Front street, immediately opposite, came to the office to see me. He said that he was conducting a private laboratory; that he was doing his best to get business; that he had called upon some of the refiners where he had worked as an employé, Matthewson & Co. and I think the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery Company, and then had called upon one or two others whom he had met as friends, and wanted to know if he could not get their private testing to be done. He had worked for those several refiners, and had served there for them for a number of years, he said, and wanted to start business on the outside, and thought that owing to these old connections he ought to get their business. But when he called on these people they said, "Why, Greund, we are perfectly satisfied to give you work, but you understand the position we are in. Sherer Bros. make the classification of sugars, and they have this laboratory. If we do not give them the private tests, we are going to suffer." And Greund came in to see me and made that statement. I said to him, "Will you swear to that?" He said, "Yes;" and he made an affidavit, and it was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. H. H. Harnish, of 121 Water street, testified to the fact that upon the foot of all the tests was printed or written (I do not remember which) "Sherer Bros.," as certifying to the sugar tests. So, after I had investigated it as thoroughly and fairly as I could, I sent on my report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Did you during that investigation confer with the collector or appraiser of this port?—A. It is customary when the chief special agent here receives instructions from the department, except those strictly confidential, to confer with the head of the department. I did confer with the appraiser, but not with the collector. After I had begun the investigation I called upon the appraiser, and told him that Sherer Bros. were showing up in rather a bad light; that they were evidently interested in this private laboratory, and if that was established I did not see how they could remain in the service. "Why," he says, "that is an old story."

Q. Appraiser McMullen told you this?—A. Yes, sir. He said, "That is an old story. I tell you there is not anything in it." I said, "I have not gone very far with the investigation yet, but I have gone sufficiently far to create the impression, in my mind at least, that that transfer was a bogus one. Now, can you give me any light on it?" He said, "No, I can not give you any light, any more than it has been investigated and reported on half a dozen times, and nothing ever came from it." I said, "If this is the truth, and I can get at the facts, I guaranty that something will be done about it this time." After that Mr. McMullen never spoke to me or tried to influence me in any way.

Q. What is the business sign over that laboratory to-day?—A. "Sherer Bros."

Q. Has it been so all this time?—A. Yes, sir; I forgot to mention that when I spoke to Dr. Sherer (I saw him afterward in regard to this signature at the bottom of tests of "Sherer Bros."), I said to him, "Doctor, don't you know that the name of Sherer Bros. is printed at the foot of these things?" He said, "I know, but that is what gave

value to the laboratory; if I did not sell the name of the business it would not be worth so much."

Q. Do you mean to say that, instead of Dr. Edward Sherer's name being attached to the tests here made at the custom-house, it was "Sherer Bros?"—A. No, sir; the private tests made at 122 Front street were all signed "Sherer Bros."

Q. And the sign was "Sherer Bros?"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And continues so now?—A. Yes, sir; Dr. Sherer explained that it was necessary it should be so, because it gave value to the business. I said to him, "Doctor, don't you know that it is the impression among the sugar importers that you have an interest in that laboratory?" He said, "I do not know whether that is the impression or not." I said, "Don't you think you ought to disabuse the minds of the importers on that subject?" He said, "I do not know that that is my business. When I sold this laboratory I put an advertisement in the Journal of Commerce of the 17th of May, 1880, announcing the fact that I had parted ownership with it, and I suppose that is enough;" and he showed me the advertisement in the Journal of Commerce. I said, "They might have forgotten that, it was such a long time ago." He said, "I can not help that; it is not my business to go around to the sugar importers and tell them that I am not connected any further with the laboratory."

Q. Was it on your recommendation that the two Sherer brothers were dismissed from the service here in the appraiser's office?—A. I can not tell you. I have sent my report in, but whether it was upon the facts brought out by the Byrne investigating committee, or my own report, or other information that came in possession of the Secretary, I do not know.

Q. Were all the officers of the sugar division whom you recommended for dismissal discharged afterwards?—A. Not one of them.

Q. Why were they not?—A. I could not tell you. I recommended the dismissal of four samplers who had testified, against McElwee, to occurrences that took place as far back as a year and a half or more before that time. I had questioned them. I said to them, "Why didn't you report this sooner; you have allowed this man to be examiner all this time and have never reported the fact to anybody?"

Q. That was a charge of drunkenness?—A. Yes, sir; drunkenness particularly, and stating that Bowne and somebody else were going to be discharged for some cause, and there was going to be a "black-list," and all that; and I recommended the discharge of those men upon this ground, that if the body of their affidavit was true, and they had a knowledge of the actions of McElwee, they ought to be discharged for not reporting it, and if it was untrue they ought to be discharged anyhow. Subsequently, I believe, I understood that the appraiser had stated that these people had made oral charges against McElwee and I investigated that further, and all of them under oath denied the statement of the appraiser to the Secretary of the Treasury; they said they never reported it to anybody.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. But the appraiser is still in office?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Yes, he is there in office to-day. Did you in the course of your investigation converse with your superior officer at Washington from time to time?—A. Yes; during the investigation I went to the Treas-

y Department and saw Secretary Fairchild, told him how I was proceeding, and he told me to make a very thorough investigation and a very fair one.

Q. You say that not a single one of these officers you recommended for dismissal was dismissed?—A. No, sir; one of them testified here yesterday.

Q. Do you know, or have you good grounds for believing, that any officer of the customs service here in this port interfered to prevent the discharge of the men you had recommended for dismissal?—A. I think at the men who were saved were saved by the interference of the appraiser; I think he saved all he could.

Q. He saved them all, did he not?—A. All that I recommended for dismissal he saved.

Q. Have you ever recommended the dismissal of an officer of this Government upon the score of his political opinions or because of them?—A. No, sir; I never have inquired into the politics of anybody. Whenever I have received instructions from the Treasury Department or the collector of the port, I have inquired into the facts of the case, acted accordingly, and made my recommendations, and do not know today the politics of any man I have recommended for dismissal.

Q. You spoke a while ago of a man by the name of Grund complaining of the disadvantage at which he was put by reason of the competition of the Sherer Bros' laboratory just opposite. Have any sugar importers here ever talked to you about the Sherer Bros' private laboratory?—A. No, sir.

Q. No importers have ever told you that it put them at a disadvantage unless they patronized that private laboratory?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the relations that a Mr. James Burt, a sugar broker here, held to this appraiser's office?—A. I have heard a great deal about Mr. Burt and about his influence in the appraiser's department, and while it was beyond the scope of my investigation, in inquiring into the personnel of the office I did make inquiries from the attachés of the sugar-room, among others from Mr. Remsen (who had been at the head of the sugar-room for a number of years, and I believe to-day, a man who, to my mind, is a very honest, capable man, as far as I could ever find out), and he told me, under oath, that Mr. Burt had, for quite a number of years, desk room in the sugar-room; that there was a desk there that nobody ever used except Mr. Burt and that when invoices came in he examined them, etc.; that he always examined his own invoices, that is, the invoices of importers that he represented as a broker, and he did not know but what he examined other invoices. I said, "Mr. Remsen, don't you know that you leave yourself liable for removal for allowing any broker to go into the sugar-room and examine any of the invoices?" "But," said he, "the most of them were his own." I said, "He had duplicate invoices at his own disposal if he desired to examine them, but he had no right to examine invoices after they had passed into your hands." He said, "I was only an examiner there; the appraiser and assistant appraiser are above me, and as long as they knew of his presence and did not make any objection to it it was not my place to do it." Then, I think, a Mr. McDermott also testified to the fact that Mr. Burt was in and out of the sugar-room and seemed to have full sway there.

Q. Is he a brother of the present naval officer of this port?—A. I understand so.

Q. Did you ever examine the tickets that represent the tube readings at the laboratory, to see whether Dr. Sherer had changed them from the

record made by his subordinates there?—A. I saw quite a number; I do not know how many thousand of those square colored tickets. They had what I was informed and what I regarded as three or four different tests on them. One of the tests was scratched, and then another one put under it, differing all the way from a degree to the fraction of a degree. But I could not tell what those tickets belonged to, that is, what particular lot of sugar. There was no date on the tickets and nothing by which I could make an investigation of the matter at all. I spoke to Dr. Sherer about it and said, "I can not make an investigation of this matter; you do not seem to understand what these bundles apply to." He said, "That is the fault of Mr. Flowers; he had charge of that business, and he did this thing in a careless way." "It is my impression," I said to him, "that it is rather a bad condition of affairs." "Well," he said, "I always keep my records clean;" and he brought me out the books which are supposed to represent the figures on these tickets, but I could not make a comparison between the tickets and the entries on the book because there were no dates on the tickets or anything by which I could connect them with the entries on the books.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. How many of those checks were, in fact, identified so as to be verified with the book?—A. I think we only got about three or four. When we began the work it was evident to him and myself that it was absolutely absurd to try and make a comparison.

Q. You made this investigation fairly, or endeavored to do so?—A. Yes, sir; as I do all investigations; I try to be fair.

Q. You took, in the first place, a statement from Dr. Sherer as to his ownership of the laboratory?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He told you when he disposed of it and to whom?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He told you that he had no interest in it since during his term of office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You waited on Dr. Moore and he showed you the papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You suspected the papers because they were in the same handwriting, were written with the same ink, and bore the same date?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was Dr. Sherer appointed to office?—A. I think about 1880; that is my impression; I did not go into that.

Q. When a man is selling a piece of property, executing a bill of sale for it, or executing a deed of it, and taking large notes for the deferred payments, or a mortgage, is it not entirely natural and reasonable that they should be written at the same time and written by the same person?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you are not prepared to say now that that fact would be fair ground for suspecting the bona fides of the transaction, standing by itself?—A. No, sir; not by itself.

Q. What particularly excited your suspicions?—A. What excited my suspicion was this: That Dr. Moore, when I asked him why he transferred this, said that he found, after two years' trial, that he could not attend to that laboratory, and the very fact of that statement and that the transfer, two years ahead, should be dated at the same time, too, I could not understand.

Q. I am going to get at that, but I want to get through first, with the notes and the bill of sale. Then, are you prepared to say that there was nothing suspicious about the note and the bill of sale but the fact that they were written at the same time, with the same ink, and in the

me handwriting?—A. I do not know that; I do not know that there is anything suspicious about it.

Q. You testified, when you gave your testimony, that there seemed to be.—A. Well, I was speaking in connection with all the circumstances.

Q. On what date was the notice of sale published?—A. I think the 15th of May, 1880.

Q. You read the agreement, or the bill of sale?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that a sale not only of the laboratory and its furnishings, but also a sale of the right to use the firm name?—A. It is my impression that you are right about that, but I am not certain that it should have continued under the name of Sherer Bros.

Q. You state as your belief that the bill of sale disposed of the laboratory and also gave to the vendee, Dr. Moore, the right to continue to use the firm name under the title of Sherer Bros?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You read this notice to the public, you say, published about the time of the sale, in which Dr. Sherer stated to the public that he had sold his interest in the laboratory?—A. Yes, sir; it was an advertisement of five lines that you can find in the Journal of Commerce.

Q. Dr. Sherer was well known as an expert chemist?—A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. And had been well known?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was a man of eminence in that specialty?—A. So far as I understand.

Q. So that their firm name would be of value?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the sale of the laboratory with the right to use the firm name would be of greater value than the laboratory itself?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. And would bring a greater price. Now this other paper, this sale by Dr. Moore to William Rigney, you say bore the same date?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Sherer brothers were not parties to that agreement, were they?—A. Well, in so far as this, that the Sherer brothers allowed a sale to take place allowing Rigney to assume a liability of \$2,000.

Q. They could not prevent the sale taking place?—A. No, sir. The writing was in the same hand; it was all in Dr. Sherer's handwriting.

Q. If Dr. Moore sold out at the time it would not be unreasonable or unnatural that the papers should be executed at the same time and in the same handwriting, would it?—A. Well, it is strange to me. Some people may do business in that way, but it is strange to me.

Q. If you sold me a piece of property and at the same time I sold it to some one else—A. But this was two years afterwards.

Q. You claim that the paper was dated back, then?—A. It was dated the same day as the transfer.

Q. Have you the paper?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you send it to Washington?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make any copy of it?—A. No, sir; I was not permitted to. I was going to copy all the papers, but we fell out before we got through.

Q. You say that he declined to sign the affidavit or statement you had written down?—A. Yes, sir; and that he had read over.

Q. You went at the close of the day to him?—A. No, sir; I do not think it was later than 1 o'clock.

Q. Did Dr. Sherer give a copy of the transfer and bill of sale?—A. He showed it to me.

Q. Did he give you a copy of it for your own use?—A. Yes, sir; I think he did.

Q. When?—A. I think the day before I called on Dr. Moore.

Q. When you called on Dr. Moore you had been given a copy of the bill of sale and transfer?—A. Yes, sir; that is in Washington; I sent that on as well as the advertisement.

Q. So that Dr. Moore's declination to give you a copy of the transfer and bill of sale was a declination to give you a copy of what you already had?—A. Yes, sir; but he did not know I had it.

Q. But you had a copy of the bill of sale and the transfer when you went to Dr. Moore?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Dr. Sherer was not at all reluctant to give it to you, was he?—A. No, sir; and I did not say so.

Q. But you forgot to say that you already had it when you went to Dr. Moore?—A. It was not intentional.

Q. I do not believe it was; I do not suspect you of any intentional suppression of the truth. Now you state that Dr. Sherer gave you, before you went to Dr. Moore, a copy of these papers?—A. Yes, sir; my impression is that he did, and the advertisement also; that he gave me the paper with the advertisement and I cut it out and sent it on, stating the fact that I had cut it out of the paper.

Q. You did not ascertain in your investigation that Dr. Sherer knew that the fact that his firm name was being used was unduly affecting the importers who had private tests to make?—A. He knew that I called attention to the fact that the general impression was that they were at the head of the firm, and if they had the impression that the Sherer brothers had an interest in the laboratory down there it made a great deal of difference.

Q. But you spoke of those certificates of tests?—A. Yes, sir; the merchants first take a test so that there can not be a wrong classification by the Government, and then they make comparisons, and if the tests differ against the merchant they call attention to the private tests. If it is the other way they do not say anything about it.

Q. Did these merchants, or any one, furnish you any evidence of the fact that Sherer Broths. were engaged in the business, other than the mere fact that their names were signed to the certificates of tests?—A. No, sir; except that John Sherer was in the laboratory, too.

Q. But you said that you called upon certain importers, men who had occasion to have private tests made?—A. No, sir; on the chemists.

Q. And on the Commercial Agency, and you were advised by them that those tests certificates were signed "Sherer Bros."?—A. No, sir; not the Mercantile Agency; I went to them for the purpose of finding out who were the true owners. This bill of sale was not recorded and the agency had no notice of the transfer.

Q. The Mercantile Agency had warrant to believe, from the fact that the firm name was still Sherer Bros., that they were the owners of the laboratory?—A. They had no notice of the transfer.

Q. Still you do not undertake to say but what, if he sold the right to use the business name, that he might be understood by the Commercial Agency, or even by importers, as still interested, and yet not in fact be interested at all?—A. The manner in which the report of the Mercantile Agency was made would lead any one to believe that the Agency had no idea that anybody except Sherer Bros. were running the laboratory.

Q. That afforded no reason for that, except the fact that Sherer Bros.

name was used, and they did not know anything to the contrary?—

A. You can interpret it that way; we differ, of course, in opinion.

Q. I should say they had a right to assume, if they did not know the fact and had forgotten the advertisement, that the firm name was continued with the old owners?—A. I do not agree to the interpretation of it.

Q. What is your interpretation of it?—A. My interpretation is that they were under the impression that Sherer Bros. were still running the laboratory.

Q. And I say they would have the right to assume that from the use of the firm name of Sherer Bros. They based it on nothing else that you know of?—A. I suppose originally they got a report from Sherer Bros., and it was never changed.

Q. And the continuance to use the firm name led them to suppose that the firm still owned it. They gave you no reason for their conclusion?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that this belief which prevailed that Sherer Bros. were owners of the laboratory was based on a continued use of the firm name?—A. I suppose so.

Q. And that, of course, is not inconsistent with their having no interest in it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did Dr. Sherer tell you that he had not been inside of that laboratory more than three times during the eight years that he had been in office?—A. He did.

Q. Mr. Greund was a sugar chemist?—A. Yes, sir; formerly an employé of Matthewson & Co.

Q. And a rival of other chemists?—A. Certainly; a new man; a young man starting in business.

Q. Have you given all the grounds upon which you assume, if you do assume, that Dr. Sherer, notwithstanding his statement to the contrary, was interested in the laboratory?—A. So far as I can remember, I have.

Q. You reported all the evidence you had taken to Washington and reported your conclusions in writing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you make that report?—A. I think it was some time in January or February.

Q. You recommended the removal of certain sugar-samplers, four I think you said; who were they?—A. They were Cole, Leimbach, Twamley, and Messenger Bahl.

Q. None of them were removed?—A. No, sir; they are all in the service.

Q. Have you ever heard anything about any means resorted to to secure the retention of any one of them?—A. No; I never have. I do not suppose suspicions count here.

Q. How many reports on the Sherer case did you make to the Department at Washington?—A. Two, I think.

Q. Did they differ?—A. No, sir; one was fuller than the other one. In the first report I did not carry the investigation as far as I did in the second.

Q. You were instructed to carry it further?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember pretty accurately the papers that Dr. Moore showed you?—A. I think so.

Q. Was one of them a copy of this paper that I hand you?—A. I think that is the paper.

Q. That is the original; is that the one you saw?—A. I think so.

Senator SPOONER. I will read it.

SHERER BROTHERS, ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS,

122 FRONT STREET,
New York, May 10, 1880.

For and in consideration of the sum of four thousand (\$4,000), to be paid in installments of one thousand (\$1,000) each on the first day of May in the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884, to the undersigned by Gideon E. Moore, I hereby transfer and assign all my interest in the chemical laboratory now conducted by me at No. 122 Front street, New York City, under the name and style of Sherer Brothers; said interests constituting the entire proceeds and good will of the business of said laboratory, and I also agree that the business may be conducted by Gideon E. Moore under the firm name and style of Sherer Brothers as heretofore, said firm name being considered as included in the assets and good will of the above business, all of which is hereby transferred.

EDWARD SHERER.

Witness:

W. W. FITZHUGH.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Is the paper I now hand you one of the papers shown to you by Dr. Moore?—A. I think it is. This paper seems to be torn. They were all perfect when I saw them.

Senator SPOONER. I will read it.

SHERER BROTHERS, ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS,

122 FRONT STREET,
New York, May 10, 1881.

Received from Dr. Gideon E. Moore one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, being the first installment on a payment of \$4,000, in consideration of the transfer to him of the chemical business of Sherer Brothers now carried on at No. 122 Front street, New York.
\$1,000.

EDWARD SHERER.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Is this one of the papers shown to you by Dr. Moore [handing a paper to the witness]?—A. The papers look alike; I can not say positively whether it is or not.

Q. Give me your opinion about it?—A. I do not think it is. I do not think there was any date of 1880 on any of them.

Q. How long did you see these papers?—A. Five or ten minutes probably.

Q. Is this one of the papers shown to you by Dr. Moore [handing a paper to the witness]?—A. I do not think so.

Q. Why do you not think so?—A. Because the date is wrong.

Q. Is it not possible that you might be mistaken about the date?—A. No, sir; I do not think it is.

Q. That is the only reason?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it read like it?—A. It is my impression that on the paper of that kind the name of William Rigney was mentioned; that is my impression.

Q. Do you swear that this is not one of the papers shown to you by Dr. Moore?—A. I will swear to the best of my recollection it is not.

Q. But you will not swear positively it was not?—A. If I had a doubt about it—

Q. You only swear to your belief?—A. That is all.

Q. Is the handwriting the same as on the papers shown to you by Dr. Moore?—A. I think so; I think the writing is about the same, but the "make up" of the thing is not.

Q. But do you see any difference in the writing or substance, except

e matter in date you speak of?—A. No, sir; except I was under the impression that Rigney's name was mentioned in it.

Q. You were under the impression that Rigney's name was mentioned?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the handwriting and the general appearance of the papers are the same?—A. So far as I can judge from the very brief examination made there at the time; they look alike, any way.

Q. And they are alike, I think. I think I will be able to show that is the fact, and that you are mistaken about the date of this paper. This is the original paper, and, as we will show, it was executed and bears date two years later. Who was associated with you in any way in making this investigation?—A. Colonel Montgomery and Mr. Flowers had running around, not with regard to this particularly, but in regard to several matters.

Q. Did Dr. Sherer have any conversation with Colonel Montgomery in your presence after the investigation at any time?—A. I believe he did.

Q. Did not Colonel Montgomery say in your presence to Dr. Sherer that there was nothing in the charges against him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you say anything?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not say to Dr. Sherer at one time, that that fellow Flowers had evidently been through his desk and private papers, or that in substance?—A. Well, because Flowers had some items of his bank account—

Q. I am not asking you why you said it, but did you not say to Dr. Sherer at one time that that fellow Flowers had evidently been through his private papers in a desk?—A. I may not have put it as broad as that.

Q. But that in substance?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you say?—A. I referred to the fact that I thought he had been examining some papers of his.

Q. You told that to Dr. Sherer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that?—A. At the beginning of the investigation.

Q. Did not Mr. Flowers furnish you a list of all the deposits made in the People's Bank by Dr. Sherer in the course of three years?—A. Yes, sir; or what purported to be a list.

Q. Did you investigate that matter?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. With a result prejudicial to the integrity of Dr. Sherer?—A. I cannot say that. The amount of his deposits was about \$11,500 in three years and eight or ten months, while some of the deposits some months exceeded his pay, and I asked him about it. What I was trying to get at was whether he had any income from the private laboratory. He explained some of that by saying that as Turkish consul in one instance where he had deposited it ran up to eight or nine hundred dollars in that way, that he had it in trust and paid it over, and I did not inquire into it further.

Q. You based no report adverse to him on this charge of his bank account, did you?—A. No, sir; no more than the deposits showed more than his income, and I alluded to this \$800. But he accounted for the rest of it by stating that the people employed under him had given him their checks to deposit and he in return gave his private checks to them. When when I got down to find out who the men were who gave him those checks he could not tell me. Finally it narrowed down that it was only his brother John. Then when I tried to find out how many times his brother John had given him his warrant from the Department was only once or twice. I do not know whether he did or not.

Q. You base no adverse report on this bank account?—A. Well, I

did not like his statement in regard to it. In regard to that \$500 or \$300 from his consulship, I gave him the benefit of the doubt, because possibly it was so, but in regard to the checks of his subordinates, I did not believe it.

Q. How long did it take you to investigate him; how long were you conducting the examination?—A. I suppose altogether two or three hours; as long as he wanted me. I had no desire to hurry up; I wanted to get all the facts. I knew that the Department thought very well of the Sherers, and I, for that reason, as well as from a sense of fairness, was induced to make a fair examination.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You stated upon your cross-examination that the sale of the firm name of Sherer Brothers would make the laboratory more valuable?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what would that additional value consist?—A. In this way, as it was explained to me: That it was claimed by those people that Sherer Brothers had an interest in the concern; that the private tests made by Sherer Brothers would, to a more or less extent, influence the tests made by the Government officer, Mr. Sherer, and, of course, in a spirit of fairness, whenever a protest is made against a classification of sugar, if the importer can produce a private test which shows a great variance, why they are willing to read over the tubes again and find out if a mistake has been made and correct it.

Q. When you went to the second assignee of this property, William Rigney, from what he said to you did it appear that he had ever been the owner, purchaser, or assignee of this laboratory?—A. He told me plainly that he never was; that he was under a salary and percentage; that he never had any other relation at all, and never had any other understanding with Dr. Moore or with Dr. Sherer about assuming any liability at all.

Q. To whom was this property transferred next?—A. To John Sherer.

Q. By whom?—A. That was by Rigney. It came into John's possession any way.

Q. Why did you go to that mercantile agency to inquire about the ownership of this laboratory?—A. My understanding of a mercantile agency is that the merchants pay money for the best and truest information that can be obtained to ascertain the credit of a firm and any changes that have taken place, etc. And I was under the impression that if anybody knew, outside of Dr. Sherer himself, about their connection with it that the mercantile agency certainly would know. But it seems from their report they had never been notified of any change of ownership at all.

Q. That is the only purpose for which a mercantile agency is established or consulted, is it not?—A. That is, as I have always understood it.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Did not the result of this examination of the bank account show that Dr. Sherer had deposited less money there of his own than his salary amounted to?—A. His salary would be less than \$10,000 for the whole year. But then he admitted that a part of the time he did not deposit his salary check, but wanted to use it, transfer it, etc. But I do not place so much importance upon that bank account. I did not want to go into it any way; it was a thing I did not care much about.

Q. You are not a sugar expert yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. In any sense?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Who took the place of Dr. Edward Sherer in that office?—A. Dr. Leary, of Boston.

Q. That was simply a change of assignment to duty?—A. Yes, sir; was the chemist in charge at Boston.

Q. Who took Mr. John Sherer's place?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. You do not know?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN A. MASON.

JOHN A. MASON, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Please state what, if any, position you hold in the civil service of the Government at this time.—A. I am deputy collector of customs and secretary of the local board of civil-service examiners.

Q. How long have you held that position?—A. I took the oath of office as deputy collector February 28, 1886. I was elected secretary of the Board of civil-service examiners in December, 1886, or January, 1887.

Q. You have been serving in that capacity as secretary to this board since?—A. Yes, sir. I think I assumed the duties of the place in January, 1887. I think that was the month the Commission confirmed my election by the local board.

Q. Please name the members of the board and state their relative length of service, as well as you remember.—A. I can not give their relative length of service. The members of the board are John M. Mestock, Theodore Babcock, jr., James Beagan, Charles Davis, Gilbert O. F. Nicoll, F. W. Howard, and Mr. Walton—I forget his given name for the moment.

Q. How many in all?—A. Nine.

Q. Do you know the politics of the various members of that board?—A. I can not say in regard to the politics of all of them, but four of them were in the service on the 5th of March, 1885.

Q. They are "holding-over" men?—A. Yes, sir. Up to a comparatively recent period, I think, five of the members were men who were in the service on the 6th of March.

Q. State in your own way, if you please, the methods employed by that board for the examination of applicants for positions in the service and the certification of eligibles.—A. The applications are brought to my office in person or reach me through the mails and are properly filed. Previous to the promulgation of the rules which now govern the civil service, examinations were held not at stated periods, but in obedience to the call of the Civil-Service Commission, which invariably depended upon the request of the local board. When an examination has been ordered by the Commission, the applicants for appointment to the distinctive branch of the service covered by the examination are notified to appear at the examination room, which is in this building. The question papers are all prepared in Washington by the Commission and reach us, I may say, always upon the morning of the examination. The package is sealed, is delivered to me, and is opened in the presence of the class. The papers are marked by members of the board, and upon those marks the eligible registers are prepared, the name of each candidate who secures the *minimum* for eligibility, or an average above

the minimum, being placed upon the register and the register is made up in the order of percentages or averages. When the collector, or the head of any other office in the customs district, desires to fill a vacancy, he makes upon the board a requisition for the certification of the proper number of names, and in response to that requisition, at the present time, the three uncertified eligibles, or the three eligibles entitled to certification and standing upon the register with the highest averages are sent to him and from that number he must make a selection.

Q. What are the chances or opportunities for fraud to be practiced upon that board in the matter of obtaining a certificate, whether by the substitution of some person other than the applicant or by the obtention, in advance, of papers in the shape of questions that are to be propounded?—A. I should say that it is absolutely impossible for a candidate to receive the questions in advance of the examination.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Unless he received them from Washington?—A. Yes, sir; unless received from Washington.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. He could not get them here?—A. No, sir; he could not. It is possible, but in my opinion improbable, that one person might personate another in the examination. That, however, is a fault of the system, and I do not know how it can be remedied. I mean by that, that notifications of the examinations are sent to the applicants whose applications are on file and at the addresses they give. If the applicant gives that notification to a person whom he obtains to personate him and who attends the examinations, we have no means of ascertaining the fraud, and it might be carried to a successful consummation. I, however, have never heard of such a case. But you asked me if it was possible. I say it is possible, but improbable. Of course I remember that the handwriting upon the question papers might be compared with the handwriting upon the application paper. I assume, however, that if a person was so anxious to secure a place as to pay a person to enter the examination for him, he would see to it that the application was filled up by the individual he intended to have represent him at the examination.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. So that would be no check?—A. No, sir; that would be no check.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Now, unless this civil-service law is so admirably adjusted as to be beyond the reach of improvement, let me ask you whether it would not be an additional check if one or more of the four persons were required to vouch for the applicant?—A. No vouchers are now required.

Q. That has been abolished?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. When was that abolished?—A. That I can not say. The last blank forms of application we received from the Commission dispensed with the vouchers that the applications prior to that time carried.

Q. At what time; this year?—A. Yes, sir; this year.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Under the law and regulation as it was before, when these vouchers were required, I believe it was four persons whose indorsements were obtained?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would it or not have been an additional check and security for one or more of those parties vouching for the applicant to be required to appear with him for identification purposes before the board when he was to be examined?—A. I think that would be a check, unless the conspiracy should include the persons vouching, or one of them. It would be impossible to require the presence of all the persons vouching, as many of our applications are sent to us from distant points.

Q. Since you have been connected with this local board of civil-service examiners, have you ever seen any evidences of partiality, favor, or prejudice shown towards any applicant for appointment because of his political convictions or affiliations?—A. None whatever.

Q. Do you mean to say that that board, so far as you have known of its work, has been guided solely by business principles and without any regard to politics at all?—A. The board has been guided solely by an absolute loyalty to the letter and the spirit of the law and the rules.

Q. Have you ever known that board to be careless, so careless as to allow any of the lists of questions that were to be propounded to applicants for appointment to get out in advance?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear of any such thing?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now state if you know of any error or omission, or carelessness, that can be charged up to this board of examiners here?—A. I know of no more conscientious public officers than the officials who constitute the board, barring, of course, present company or the one who is testifying; I speak of my colleagues. I do my best and I know they do.

Q. You have been deputy collector since what time?—A. Practically since March 1, 1886.

Q. Is there any gradation of rank between the deputy collectors here in the office; that is, is there a first and a second deputy?—A. There is a special deputy collector, Mr. McClelland, who is the collector in the absence of Mr. Magone himself.

Q. Have you ever seen an instance in which a dismissal from the service has been made that was either, in whole or part, controlled or determined by political considerations?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the raising of campaign funds by the levying of assessments upon the employes of the Government here for party purposes?—A. I never have heard of an assessment.

Q. Have you ever known an instance in which any of the employes in the custom-house have been either required or requested to contribute of their means to campaign purposes?—A. No, sir. I do not desire to be misunderstood; I have, since my incumbency of my present office, contributed to the campaign fund of my party.

Q. Was it a voluntary act?—A. Yes, sir; entirely so. I have made contributions to the campaign fund of my party since I was old enough to vote, and last year and the year before were no exceptions to the rule.

Q. The other day when some witness (whose name I fail to recall) was on the stand, some testimony was given as to the change of the civil-service rule which permitted the re-appointment of an officer who had been discharged, wherein it was stated that the rule as now printed had omitted certain words or conditions hitherto embraced?—A. I think I heard Mr. Moore say that the rule governing re-instatements had been amended or modified.

Senator SPOONER. The certificates of eligibility for re-appointment.

The WITNESS. I think I remember Mr. Moore said the rule had been modified.

Senator SPOONER. The rule relating to certificates of eligibility to re-appointment.

The WITNESS. My understanding of his testimony was that the rule itself had been changed; the civil-service rule governing re-instatements had been changed.

Q. Is that true?—A. No, sir; the rule remains as when originally promulgated both as to line and as to letter; there has been no change of the rule.

Q. What alteration, if any, as to the conditions attaching to a case of re-appointment to office has been made?

The WITNESS. May I answer that in my own way?

Senator BLACKBURN. Certainly.

The WITNESS. It is rather a long story. Under the rules governing the civil service which obtained previous to the 1st of March of the present year, it was provided that "any person appointed to or employed in any place in the classified service who shall be dismissed or separated therefrom without fault or delinquency on his part may be re-appointed or re-employed in the same department or office at a grade for which no higher examination is required than for the position he last held within one year next following such dismissal or separation without further examination, on such certification as the Commission may provide."

The Commission never provided a certification for restoration to the service, but I found on entering upon the secretaryship of the board, that about the 5th of May, 1885, one of the commissioners, the president of the Commission, I think, addressed a letter to the chairman of the local board of examiners in response to one that he had received from the chairman, stating that the Commission had not formulated a certificate for restoration to the service, but suggesting that the board (which apparently had been called upon to take action relative to the re-instatement of someone) itself prepare a certificate covering the facts, and containing the statement that evidence had been furnished to the board of examiners that the person whose re-instatement was sought was removed from office without fault or delinquency.

Under that form of certification the board (and I speak only of the board as I have been a member of it and know of its acts) had assumed the power to investigate each case coming within the rule, in order that the members might satisfy themselves that the case under discussion came within the purview of the rule that the dismissal had not been for misconduct or delinquency. In other words, when a requisition was received by the board, through myself, asking for the certification of someone who had been removed, for restoration to the service, the board assumed that it had power to investigate that case to see whether this certificate could properly be given, the certificate reading "evidence having been produced to the board of examiners." The board of examiners have in no instance failed to receive the statement of the nominating officer that the removal was not for misconduct or delinquency, as *prima facie* evidence that the removal was not for either the misconduct or delinquency mentioned in the rule.

Some time in March I received a letter from the collector (I find I have not the letter with me) the contents of which I have here in another communication from the commissioner. The collector's letter said

"Joseph O'Keefe, late inspector of customs, having made application to me for re-instatement, I submit herewith the written information on which his removal was recommended to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury by me, and on which his removal was subsequently made

together with all other papers relating thereto. I have to request that you make such examination as you deem proper, and to certify to me as to whether O'Keefe should be re-instated."

The letter was read to the board of examiners, and it declined, unless instructed by the Commission, to make the examination requested by the collector, and the board also declined to certify O'Keefe as eligible, being apparent to the board that this letter from the collector was not a request for a certification, but was simply a request that the board inquire into the causes of O'Keefe's removal. I referred the collector's letter, together with the papers which accompanied it to the Commission. The papers included the charges of Special Inspectors Simmons and Benedict that O'Keefe had received a gratuity or bribe while he was examining the baggage of an incoming passenger, and also a report of the investigation into the case made by Deputy Collector McClelland at the request of the collector. Mr. McClelland furnished the evidence that he took, together with his opinion that O'Keefe was not guilty of the charge preferred against him by the special inspectors.

I referred the collector's communication, with the papers, as I say, to the Commission with the following letter:

BOARD OF CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINERS,
Port of New York, March 22, 1888.

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by this board to forward to you the inclosed letter from the honorable collector of the port and the accompanying papers relative to Joseph O'Keefe, late inspector of customs, who has applied for re-instatement under New Customs Rule VII.

This board respectfully asks instructions upon the following queries: Should the collector's communication be treated as a request for the certification of O'Keefe as eligible for restoration to the service? If so, can the certification be made upon the evidence submitted and the report of Special Deputy Collector McClelland.

Please return the two inclosures.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. MASON,
Secretary.

CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.:

The WITNESS. In response to this letter I received one from the Commission under date of April 6, 1888. The letter is a long one. Shall I read it all, or just such portions as go to the inquiry as to the change of method of certification?

Senator SPOONER. It can all go in, and you can refer to any particular portions you desire.

The letter in question is as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1888.

SIR: This Commission has received your communication of March 22, forwarding a letter of the collector, and accompanying papers relative to Joseph O'Keefe, who has applied for re-instatement under Customs Rule VII.

In his letter to the board the collector says:

"Joseph O'Keefe, late inspector of customs, having made application to me for re-instatement, I submit herewith the written information on which his removal was recommended to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury by me, and on which his removal was subsequently made, together with all other papers relating thereto. I have to request that you make such examination as you deem proper, and to certify to me as to whether O'Keefe should be re-instated." The "written information" submitted is in part a charge of receiving a bribe made against O'Keefe by Special Inspectors George H. Simmons and F. L. Benedict, and the report of an investigation of this charge by Deputy Collector Charles H. McClelland.

By thus transmitting to the board the charge upon which O'Keefe was dismissed, and the report of Deputy Collector McClelland, in which O'Keefe is declared not guilty

of the charge, the collector asks, in effect, that the board shall decide the question of O'Keefe's guilt or innocence. This question you refer to the Commission. The Commission has no authority to decide such a question. The nominating officer must, before making application for the re-instatement of a dismissed person, determine that he was not dismissed for delinquency or misconduct; and if, after having secured, for delinquency or misconduct, the dismissal of a person appointed to the service under his authority, he afterwards ascertains that the person was not guilty of either delinquency or misconduct, he alone can act upon this fact to secure the re-instatement of such person. And the Commission has no authority to take action in reference to the injustice done to a person thus dismissed from the service. All the Commission can do in such a case is either directly by its own action, or indirectly by action of a board of examiners, to make in response to a proper requisition of the appointing or nominating officer the certification required by Customs Rule VII, Postal Rule VII, and Department Rule X.

A requisition under any of these rules for the certification of the eligibility to a certain grade or class of any dismissed person, is, in effect, a statement by the appointing or nominating officer that such person was not dismissed because he was guilty of delinquency or misconduct, and that the dismissal occurred within one year next preceding the date of the requisition. This statement is required from the appointing officer for the purpose of preventing the restoration to the service, either by revocation of the order of dismissal or in any other way than by competitive examination which must not, as provided by General Rule VII, be allowed within one year from the date of his separation from the service of any person dismissed for misconduct. The rule fairly construed is, that a person who has been guilty of delinquency or misconduct shall not be restored to the service by any independent action of the appointing or nominating officer. The officer can not condone the offense of delinquency or misconduct; but he may, under the rules referred to above, remedy, in so far as is possible, any wrong he may have done in dismissing a person upon a false charge or a mistaken belief of delinquency or misconduct.

If, at any time within one year after such a dismissal, the officer concludes that he did the person thus dismissed an injustice, he may make reparation to as great a degree as possible by re-instating such person in the service, and this he may do by making upon the Civil Service Commission, or the proper board of examiners, the requisition authorized by the three rules referred to above. A request for such a requisition is a declaration by the appointing officer that the person whose re-instatement is desired was not guilty of the delinquency or misconduct for which he was dismissed. Upon receipt of such requisition the Commission or the board must certify to the eligibility of the person whose re-instatement has been requested, provided the grade or class in which it is proposed to re-instate him does not require a higher examination than the grade or class in which he was serving at the time of his dismissal.

In view of these considerations, you are instructed to return to the collector the papers in the case of O'Keefe, with the information that the collector must decide whether, under Customs Rule VII O'Keefe was guilty of the misconduct for which he was dismissed, and that upon his own decision of the question he must make or decline to make a requisition for O'Keefe's re-instatement to the grade of inspector.

Very respectfully,

A. P. EDGERTON.

JOHN A. MASON, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners, Custom-House, New York.

The WITNESS. This letter of the Commission in effect ordered the board of examiners to treat as mandatory the request of the collector for the certification of any officer removed from the service whose re-instatement was desired. But no form of certification had been furnished by the Commission under the rule governing re-instatements, or in consonance with the spirit of its instructions contained in this O'Keefe letter.

On the 2d or 3d of April I received from the appraiser the report of the changes made in his office during the preceding month required by the civil-service rules. I noticed amongst the reports one covering the case of a James McElwee, whom the appraiser reported as having been removed from the position of examiner, class 4, on the 1st September, 1887, and as having been re-instated to the position of examiner, class 4, in his office on the 28th of March, 1888. I knew that

McElwee's restoration to the service had not been upon any certification by the local board, and I addressed to the appraiser an inquiry. That letter was read by the appraiser on Friday last. It inquired as to whether he was aware that Customs Rule VII required that re-instatement should be only upon the certification of the board, and called his attention to the fact that a request for a certification of a removed officer must be treated by the board as a declaration that the removal was not for misconduct or delinquency, and asked whether he had any certification of McElwee as eligible for restoration to the service.

He replied that McElwee had not been restored to the service upon the certification of the board of examiners, and that correspondence I forwarded to the Commission with my monthly report of changes in the appraiser's office, together with the changes in the other offices at this port. I heard nothing more of the McElwee case until the 23d of April, when I received this letter from the appraiser:

[Appraiser McMullen to Secretary Mason.]

PORT OF NEW YORK, APPRAISER'S OFFICE,
402 Washington Street, 23d April, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in Department letter (P. C. S.) dated the 21st instant, copy of which is inclosed herewith, you are requested to furnish me with a certificate for the re-instatement as examiner in this office of John S. McElwee, who was removed from such position on the 1st day of September, 1887.

Respectfully,

LEWIS McMULLEN,
Appraiser.

JOHN A. MASON, Esq.,
*Secretary United States Civil-Service Examining Board,
Custom-House, New York.*

[Acting Secretary Thompson to Appraiser McMullen].

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1888.

SIR: Department letters of August 30, 1887, removing John S. McElwee, as examiner No. 35, Class 4, because of insubordination and intoxication, and of March 26, 1888, approving your recommendation for his re-instatement, are hereby revoked.

You are requested to make requisition upon the board of civil-service examiners at New York for a certificate for the re-instatement of said McElwee, and to transmit such certificate to this Department, to be considered in connection with your recommendation of March 23, 1888.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE, New York, N. Y.

The WITNESS. Under the O'Keefe letter I was required to treat this request as mandatory, and to respond to it by a certificate. I talked with the collector with reference to the case, and Mr. Magone's position (and I may say it was mine, too) was that under the rule the board was required to investigate each case of desired restoration to the service, in order to ascertain whether the removal was for misconduct or delinquency. That was his opinion and mine. And he suggested that I visit Washington and talk to the Commissioners in person, to see whether the Commission would not consent to what seemed to us to be a reasonable interpretation of the rule governing re-instatements, and

he sent to me this letter, which was the occasion of my visit to Washington:

[Collector Magone to Secretary Mason.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
Collector's Office, April 24, 1888.

JOHN A. MASON, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

SIR: Referring to our several conversations on the subject of the certification by your local board of examiners, required for the re-instatement of any officer who has been removed from the customs service, I advise that you visit Washington for the purpose of conferring with the U. S. Civil Service Commission upon the questions which present themselves. I am clear in the view that under Customs Rule VII the function of your board is not restricted to a mere compliance with the request of the nominating officer for a certification, and that it lies with you to decline to give such certification if it does not appear that the person seeking re-instatement was removed through "no delinquency or misconduct" on his part. See Rule VII (new civil-service rules, page 46).

It appears to me that it is proper and entirely consistent with a fair interpretation of the rule that the request of the nominating officer for a certification should be accepted as prima facie evidence of error in the removal, but that it is unwise and unsafe to treat such request as mandatory.

Yours, respectfully,

D. MAGONE,
Collector.

The WITNESS. I saw Commissioner Oberly in Washington and found that the Commission had come to a definite decision that it possessed no power to review the act of any nominating or appointing officer, and he held that the local board of examiners could not under any power given it by the law or by the Commission investigate any case, but must treat a request for the certification of a person who had been removed for re-instatement as a statement that the removal was not made for delinquency or misconduct, and must respond to it by certifying the removed officer as eligible for restoration to the service.

Then I called Commissioner Oberly's attention to the fact that the Commission had never supplied a form of certification for restoration to the service and that the form in use in New York (based upon a letter from the Commission to the chairman of the board) started with the statement that evidence had been produced to the board of examiners that the removal was not for misconduct or delinquency. I asked that the commission furnish me with a printed form of certification, requested that I be not asked, as secretary of the board, to certify to facts about which I knew nothing, and requested that the certification cover only the fact that the removal from the service was within the year covered or stated by the rule governing re-instatements. The Commissioner agreed with me that a form of certification should be formulated and printed, and Commissioner Oberly and myself decided upon the form of certification.

I wrote one and it was amended until it met with the approval of us both. He then left the room in which we were and submitted it to Commissioner Lyman. Commissioner Lyman apparently consented to the form and it was then agreed that the certification should be printed, and sent me on the following Monday. I returned from Washington and found that in my absence Mr. Howard, the appraiser's private secretary, had called at my office and asked (and properly) if there was any reason for the delay in certifying McElwee. I was so informed by my clerk. I sat down and wrote the appraiser that the Commission had instructed me that on the following Monday I should be supplied with blank forms of certification, and as soon as I received them I would send one to him covering the case of McElwee. The certifications did not reach me for some days after Monday, but as soon as I obtained them McElwee was

certified for re-instatement to the service. That is the story of the change in form of certification. It was made (and I desire to be emphatic in the statement) not to meet the case of McElwee, not to suit McElwee, but to provide me with a form of certification that would be consistent with the orders of the board relative to the treatment of requests for certification.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Unless it had been made, you could not have given a certificate under which McElwee could have been appointed according to the prior practice?—A. Yes, sir; I could. The commissioner informed me, and read the appraiser's request with me, that under that request I could give a form of certification; that the request itself must be taken by me as evidence that the removal was not for misconduct and delinquency. But I did not care to sign such a statement for a personal

reason. I should say that Commissioner Oberly seemed to base his opinion as to the appraiser's request and by power to answer it, upon what he learned he had learned relative to the case of McElwee's dismissal from service. He said to me that upon receiving my report and letters he had inquired into the matter, had been to the Treasury Department, and had satisfied himself that McElwee was not removed for drunkenness but for aiding a sugar investigation which had been in progress at the time, and that was not deemed either misconduct or delinquency.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Have you described in such detail as you wish the methods employed by this board, of which you are the secretary?—A. I can not think of anything I have omitted; your questions or those of the chairman may bring to mind some omission.

Q. From these lists which come up to your board from the collector, it is his practice in the matter of selecting from the three certified?—A. If there is but one vacancy to be filled it is the habit of the collector to elect the first name upon the certification, which of course is that of the eligible having the highest average. If there are two vacancies to be filled he takes the two highest. If there are three he takes the entire list of names.

Q. Have you known Republicans to be taken from those lists as well as Democrats?—A. I know nothing as to the politics of the eligibles who are selected for places. I know that persons said to be Republicans have been selected, appointed, and now hold the places.

Q. What do you mean by what you term a "list of eligibles"?—A. I mean a list of the candidates for appointment who have passed the civil-service examination with an average higher than the minimum required by the Commission for eligibility.

Q. Does not each one of those who have passed successfully have a right to know the fact that he has passed?—A. Each candidate who attends an examination is served with a notice of average or percentage.

Q. So that he knows whether he has passed or not?—A. Yes, sir; he does. If he has not passed he is so informed, and if he has passed his average is given.

Q. Does your board make up a list of those eligibles?—A. Yes, sir; these lists comprise our eligible registers, from which appointments must be made.

Q. What do you do with them?—A. They are kept in my office.

Q. Are they public or private?—A. They are private.

Q. Made so by any regulation or rule of the Commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Clause 5 of regulation 7 prohibits any person having the custody of or access to the eligible registers, without the consent of the Commissioners, from disclosing the relative grades of eligibles whose names appear thereon.

Q. You say they are in your custody?—A. Yes, sir. The giving out of an eligible register, in my opinion, would defeat the very purpose of the civil-service act.

Q. Did you ever give them out?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do they ever get out; have you ever known of an instance?—A. I have reason to believe that Mr. Pine, the counsel, or the reputed counsel, of the Civil Service Reform Association, has what purports to be a copy of one of our registers. How he obtained it I can not say. I telegraphed the Civil Service Commission this morning asking whether they had consented to the copying of any eligible register, and I am advised by Commissioner Oberly that no such consent has been given by the Commission.

Q. Do you refer to the Mr. Pine who has been in attendance with us during the conduct of this investigation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your board is not responsible for it, so far as you know or have reason to believe?—A. Not so far as I know or have reason to believe.

Q. Did you hear the testimony given by a witness named Conway before this committee?—A. I did.

Q. The one who testified that he was directed to get letters from prominent men of a political character?—A. As I remember Conway's testimony he gave evidence to the effect that I had advised him that letters from influential politicians must be secured and presented before he could be given an appointment. I think he also testified that he reminded me that the securing and producing of such letters would be a violation of the civil-service rules and that I told him that no matter what the rules might require, such letters were essential. I desire to say that his testimony in that respect is absolutely false.

Q. No such conversation was had with you?—A. No such conversation ever took place between Mr. Conway and myself.

Q. You have stated that you had reason to believe that Mr. Pine (counsel of the organization, political or non-political, to which you have alluded) was in possession of a list of eligibles or what purported to be a list of eligibles from your board. What ground have you for your belief?—A. Mr. Riggs, who I believe represents the Sun (and does it ably), said to me yesterday that Mr. Pine had what seemed to be a copy of one of our eligible registers, and he asked me if he had it with my knowledge or consent. I said that he could have no such copy; that the rules absolutely prohibited the possession of the register by any one excepting those having in custody the registers. I then saw Mr. Pine and he gave me to understand that he had what purported to be a copy of the register of eligibles for the position of weighers. He declined to say where he secured the copy, saying that it came to him from a friend, and that the friend gave it to him with so much frankness that he did not know or suppose any civil-service rule had been violated.

Q. Did you say that Mr. Pine was the counsel of the civil-service association or league here?—A. That I do not know. I said that he is the reputed counsel of the Civil-Service Reform Association. I only know what I have seen in the public prints.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. You say prior to March 1, 1888, these applicants for position under the civil-service rules were obliged with their application to file references or vouchers?—A. No; I hardly said that.

Q. What did you say?—A. I said that the blank forms of application which I had in my office prior to those now being used required vouchers; four, I think.

Q. When did you cease the use of those?—A. I can not give you the date, but some time this year, whether previous to the 1st of March or not I can not say positively, but about that time, I think.

Q. Were those forms furnished you by the Civil-Service Commission of Washington?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the recent forms omit vouchers?—A. Yes, sir; entirely so.

Q. Now the applications are not accompanied by any vouchers?—A. No, sir; they are not.

Q. What was the voucher—anything except the names of the persons to whom the Commission might address inquiries?—A. The voucher covered the general character of the applicant, and was a statement by the persons signing the voucher that they believed the answers given to the questions which constitute the application to be true.

Q. It was a certificate of four persons, then, that they knew the character of the applicant for integrity and capacity?—A. I should hardly say that it went so far as that. It was a sort of general indorsement; I can not recall its exact phraseology.

Q. Did it cover integrity?—A. I think so.

Q. What else?—A. Integrity, and of course that includes character, and was a statement to the effect that the signers believed the answers given to the questions which constitute an application to be true.

Q. Those persons who signed gave their addresses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it the custom of the commission to refer to the vouchers?—A. I never knew of a reference.

Q. Now that is entirely dispensed with?—A. Yes, sir; entirely.

Q. And the applicant comes without any certification at all?—A. Without any vouchers.

Q. That change was made in Washington?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not know how it happened to be made, or anything about that?—A. No, sir; except I know that it was the general opinion that the vouchers were worthless.

Q. They would certainly be worthless if no inquiries were ever addressed to the men who made them, unless they passed as a certificate?—A. The addresses were given, and they were accepted as genuine and so considered.

Q. Do you know the name of any man who signed those vouchers?—A. I can not recall any.

Q. Were they not signed, in some instances, by men whom you knew to be reputable men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you say a voucher of that kind is worthless, coming from a reputable man?—A. No, sir; I said it was the general opinion that the vouchers were worthless.

Q. How is that opinion developed if no inquiries are made as to the character of the men who vouch for the applicants?—A. Because of the known readiness of citizens to sign vouchers or indorsements, or attach their signatures to petitions. I do not say it was my opinion they were worthless; I said it was the general opinion, or seemed to be.

Q. Was it your opinion that they were of use?—A. Yes; where the voucher is known.

Q. Suppose the voucher is not known, but on inquiry is ascertained to be a reputable man?—A. Then I should say the voucher was of use.

Q. You would not say, then, it was in the interest of civil-service reform that such vouchers should be dispensed with, and that an appli-

cant should come without any reference from anybody as having known him to whom the Commission might address inquiries, would you?—A. If the applicant truly answers——

Q. Please answer my question?—A. I should say they would be of use if it were possible to refer in every instance to the gentlemen whose names appear on the vouchers.

Q. It is quite possible to do that if they gave their addresses, is it not?—A. Yes, sir; I am not satisfied that it is wise to dispense with the vouchers.

Q. Are you not satisfied that it is not at all wise to dispense with them?—A. I can not say.

Q. A business man does not take a stranger into his employ without references; why should the Government?—A. It ought not to.

Q. A man may be capable of answering questions and passing a satisfactory examination, and yet not be a man of good habits or an honest man, may he not?—A. I think so; there have been such cases and they have had vouchers.

Q. That is likely to happen; men are deceived about persons for whom they sign sometimes and there may be men who sign recklessly, but I am talking about the rule?—A. There are men who sign and they must know that the person whose application they sign is unworthy of a place in Government employment, and I say that based upon my experience. I recall a single case, the case of a man who passed an examination soon after his release from prison, where he had been sent for rifling registered letters while in Government employ, and the vouchers were signed by what seemed to be the first citizens of the town in which the young man lived.

Q. It would hardly happen that four men on the same paper would be so reckless, would it?—A. I can hardly understand how a young man from a village in the interior of the State can be imprisoned without its generally being known.

Q. But ordinarily you would not expect four men signing such a paper would be reckless or regardless of the truth?—A. No, sir. If you ask for my opinion, it is that an application should be accompanied by vouchers.

Q. Now, as I understand you, there has been no change of rule. The rule precludes the re-appointment of any person who has been removed within a year upon charges of delinquency or misconduct?—A. I so read the rule. Perhaps it would be proper for me to read the rule now.

Senator SPOONER. Read the new rule.

The WITNESS. The rule is customs rule No. 7, and says:

Upon requisition by a nominating officer in any customs district, the board of examiners thereof shall certify for re-instatement in any office under his jurisdiction, in a grade requiring no higher examination than the one in which he was formerly employed, any person who within one year next preceding the date of the requisition has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified service of said office.

Q. Do you know of cases at this port where men have been re-appointed on the certification of your board, and within a year have been removed for delinquency or misconduct on their part? The two cases to which you refer are such cases, are they not?—A. I do not understand the question.

Q. Do you know of cases at this port where men have been re-appointed upon a certificate of eligibility by your board who had in fact within a year been removed upon charges of delinquency or misconduct?—A. Not without a statement of the officer making——

Q. That is not what I ask you. My question is susceptible of a plain answer.

The WITNESS. It is hardly fair, Senator —

Senator BLACKBURN. You have a right to answer the question direct and then add any explanation you desire.

The WITNESS. Officers removed for misconduct have been restored to the service within a year upon our certification, but never without a statement that the removal was not for genuine misconduct or delinquency.

Q. Is it not decided by the Civil-Service Commission now, that no evidence is to be laid before your board as to the fact of the cause of removal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that the application of the appointing or nominating officer for a re-appointment shall be conclusive evidence, for the purposes of your board, that in fact the removal was not made within a year for such cause?—A. That is the present situation.

Q. So that, under the rule as it stands now, as it is administered now, a man has been removed upon a charge of bribery or embezzlement within a year, if the collector requests, or the nominating officer requests of your board a certificate of eligibility, you are to take his request as a command and to give the certificate?—A. That is the force of the O'Keefe letter from the Commission. The Commission puts it directly upon the conscience of the officer who makes the requisition.

Q. Prior to that as I understand it, prior to this letter of decision in the O'Keefe case, that could not have happened?—A. It could not be the case of the practice which obtained here.

Q. That practice obtained here in obedience to the rule?—A. Yes, sir; in obedience to the rule as read here.

Q. That no man should be put back into position if he had been within one year removed upon charges of misconduct or delinquency?—

There are very few of those requests for certification, but the board of examiners assumed it had the power to decide for itself whether the case came within the rule.

Q. The board that is to give the certificate, under the law ordinarily has the power to decide whether it shall issue the certificate or not. I am not finding fault, I am only getting at the condition of civil-service law and the reasonableness or unreasonableness, the partisanship or the non-partisanship of this change in the rule.—A. I beg your pardon, but your last expression leads me to say that there has hardly been a change in the rule. The new rule is in substance the same as the old rule.

Q. I agree with you that the effect of this decision that the request of the nominating officer is mandatory and that you must issue the certificate regardless of the rule is a violation of the law; there can be no doubt about that, in its effect.

The WITNESS. As you agree with me, it is hardly proper for me to pass judgment upon that.

Senator SPOONER. You have passed judgment upon some things, I do not know why you can not on that.

The WITNESS. I can not pass on the opinion or judgment of my superiors.

Senator SPOONER. I will not then ask you to answer that question. Are you notified each month of the removals made in the Department?

The WITNESS. Of the removals made within the so-called classified service.

Q. What is the nature or scope of that report?—A. It is a report including the names, grade, and date of separation from the service.

Q. And the ground of removal?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has that never been part of it?—A. No, sir.

Q. When this board is called upon to execute that rule, ought not these reports to advise the board, it having to make certificates, under the rule, of the ground of removal?—A. Under the rule there is no power vested in the board to make even a single inquiry.

Q. Has it never been the practice to advise the board of the ground of removal?—A. No, sir; it never has been.

Q. The first certificate of eligibility to re-appointment that was issued under this new practice, or on this new form, was in the McElwee case, was it not?—A. It simply happened so.

Q. Well, it was a fact that it was so?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the second one?—A. The second one has not been made.

Q. There has not been any made in the O'Keefe case?—A. O'Keefe was re-instated upon the old form of certification because the requisition for that certification stated plainly that he had not been removed for misconduct or delinquency.

Q. Do you know upon what charges he was removed?—A. I only know as I remember the contents of the papers sent to me by the collector, a statement of the O'Keefe letter.

Q. I am not talking about charges whether sustained or not, but upon the charges upon which he was removed?—A. He was removed on the charge of receiving a bribe or gratuity from a passenger.

Q. Then he was removed on the charge of delinquency or misconduct?—A. That is the fact.

Q. But the request made upon you by the nominating officer for his certification of eligibility to re-appointment stated that he was not removed on that ground?—A. There having been an investigation in the mean time——

Q. No; it stated that he was not removed on that ground?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What part, if any, have you taken in politics since you held your position under the Government?—A. I have not lost my interest in politics because of my appointment to office; I am not a political eunuch by any means. I have attended State conventions of the Democratic party, but not as delegate.

Q. Have any of the officers in the custom-house attended as delegates?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Has Mr. McClelland attended as a delegate?—A. I beg your pardon, I think I did hear that Mr. McClelland was a delegate to the last State convention. I saw it so stated in the newspapers; I do not know it of my own knowledge.

Q. Is Mr. McClelland one of the deputy collectors?—A. He is the special deputy collector.

Q. I will ask you if you remember what officials were present at that convention to which you refer, the last State convention?—A. I saw Mr. McClelland in attendance, and I was in Mr. Davis's company.

Q. You do not mean to say that Deputy Collector Davis was there?—A. I mean to say that he is the sinner. I can not recall the presence of any other Federal official in the convention hall.

Q. Was Agent Holahan there?—A. I did not see him.

Q. Was Collector Martin, of Genesee, there?—A. I have not the honor of the gentleman's acquaintance.

Q. Do you know Mr. William A. Beach?—A. By reputation.

Q. Not by sight?—A. No sir.

Q. And you do not know whether he was there or not?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Where was this convention held?—A. In the Academy of Music, New York City.

Q. Was Mr. Davis there as a delegate?—A. I did not understand that he was.

Q. Do you know of any officials of the Government being there in the capacity of delegates except Mr. McClelland?—A. No, sir; not one.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. About this matter of assessments, do you mean to say that no assessments have been made; you do not mean to say that contributions have not been made among custom-house officials for political purposes?—A. I mean to say only that I myself have contributed.

Q. Have you known of contributions being made?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how much money has been raised at the custom-house by the employes in any political campaign?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know of any demand having been made of the lady employes for subscriptions for political purposes?—A. I do not.

Senator BLACKBURN. I believe I will rest the case here.

Senator SPOONER. I would like to call Mr. Wales one moment.

TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER DE WITT WALES—(Recalled.)

ALEXANDER DE WITT WALES having been recalled, was further interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. It has been testified here that you delivered tickets to witnesses who came here from Binghamton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Be kind enough to tell the committee who paid the expenses and advanced the money to bring these witnesses here?—A. It was paid by the committee there who is conducting this matter of contesting the location of the public building site; they furnished the money to me.

Q. You mean the committee of the Democratic alliance?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF GIDEON E. MOORE—(Recalled.)

GIDEON E. MOORE having been recalled, was further interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Did Agent Holahan call on you in October last and ask you about the transfer of the Front street laboratory to you by Dr. Sherer, and are the papers I now show you the ones you then exhibited to him?—A. I received a call from a person who represented himself to be a special agent of the Treasury Department, but I did not know him by name. He did not state his name nor show any authority. Those are the papers I showed him.

Q. Did you show him any other papers?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Are these the original papers signed by Dr. Sherer?—A. Yes, sir; they have been in my possession ever since.

Q. Were they written at the time they bear date?—A. I believe they were; I can not be positive that they were.

Q. Have these papers been altered?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Senator SPOONER. I will read these other papers so that they may go into the record.

Senator Spooner then read the following papers:

SHERER BROTHERS,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS,
122 Front Street, New York, May 10, 1882.

For the sum of \$1, and other valuable considerations, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I hereby waive all claim upon Gideon E. Moore for the further payment of installments (being the third and fourth) on a payment of \$4,000, due on the 1st day May in the years 1883 and 1884, said installments being of \$1,000 each, and in consideration of the transfer of the chemical business now conducted by the said Gideon E. Moore, at No. 122 Front street, New York, under the name and style of "Sherer Brothers."

EDWARD SHERER.

SHERER BROTHERS,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS,
122 Front Street, New York, May 10, 1882.

Received from Dr. Gideon E. Moore the sum of \$1,000, being the second installment on a payment of \$4,000 to be paid by G. E. Moore annually in sums of \$1,000, until completed, in consideration of transfer of business at 122 Front Street, New York.
\$1,000.

EDWARD SHERER.

Senator SPOONER. I offer those in evidence and will leave them with the papers of the committee.

Senator BLACKBURN. The originals should be kept.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Do you know whether the Matthieson & Wiecher's refinery have sent their sugars to the Front Street laboratory of Sherer Bros. to be tested during Mr. Sherer's service in the United States laboratory?—A. I do not remember that any work for the Mathiesen & Weicher's refinery was done in the laboratory during the time I had it. It is hardly probable I should have forgotten if such had been the case.

Q. How about the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery?—A. My recollection is that no work came from either of those firms.

Q. Did you, subsequent to the visit of the special agent, write to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the transfer, and if so, is this a copy of that letter [handing a letter to the witness]?—A. I did. This is the letter. It is taken from my letter-book. No answer has ever been received from that letter, nor has its receipt ever been acknowledged.

Senator SPOONER. I will read the letter:

FEBRUARY 3, 1888.

HON. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, I was called upon by a person who informed me that he was a special agent of the Treasury Department, authorized to investigate the circumstances connected with the sale to me by Mr. Edward Sherer, at present chemist in charge of the United States laboratory at the office of the appraiser at this port, of the stock and good-will of the firm of Sherer Bros., sugar chemists in this city. The business in question, namely, was purchased by me in 1880, when Mr. Sherer entered the Government service, and I was expressly authorized to continue it under the name of Sherer Bros., which being well known and of the highest standing in the trade had become of great value.

Although the person in question did not present any evidence that he was what he professed to be, or that he was properly authorized to make such an investigation, I told him that I was perfectly willing to give all information on the subject at my command, and showed him the original bill of sale, receipts, etc., pertaining to the

transaction in question and to my sale of the said business to a third party in the year 1882.

He made various notes and drew up an affidavit which he asked me to sign and read over to, but refused to allow me time to look it over and correct any errors that it might contain, stating that he "had to close up this business at once and send the papers to Washington to-night." I offered to draw up an affidavit setting forth the facts in the case and give it to him on Monday, which offer he refused. I then asked him to let me take a press-copy of the affidavit, adding that I would go over it at my leisure (it was just at the close of business hours) and make whatever corrections might be required, but this offer he also refused and took possession of the affidavit. As it is some six years ago since I disposed of the said business, and as I have had nothing to do with it since then, I have, of course, no personal interest in the matter. In view, however, of the fact that the methods of the person in question made a very favorable impression upon me; that I did not read or examine the affidavit in question, and that I feel very doubtful as to what use may be made of it or construction put upon my refusal to sign it without proper examination, I have thought best to make this explanation directly to yourself.

Should you desire my testimony in the matter of the sale to me of the business in question, I should be pleased to place it at your disposal. It was a bona fide transaction, and one about which I have nothing to conceal. It was duly published in the New York Journal of Commerce on or about May 10, 1880, and May 19, 1882 (the latter date being the one on which I disposed of the business).

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

GIDEON E. MOORE.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Did you make an affidavit to the facts relating to that purchase, and have you been informed it was delivered to the Secretary?—A. I made such an affidavit, but I have heard nothing further from it.

Q. To whom did you deliver it?—A. I think I gave it to Mr. John Sherer, for transmission to Washington to the Secretary of the Treasury.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Why did you show these papers to Agent Holahan, whom you did not know, if he showed no evidence of his authority?—A. I had nothing to conceal about the matter, and his statement that he was a special agent of the Treasury Department was sufficient for me. I see no reason why I should not have shown them to him.

Q. Are not all these papers identical as to handwriting and appearance of ink and paper?—A. I think so; I have not examined them, however, closely in that regard.

Q. Please examine them?—A. (After looking at the papers.) They are similar.

Q. Were they all written at the same time?—A. I do not know. When I transferred this business, certain papers were made out in regard to that transfer and those were among them. As to the precise dates when I received them I can not be positive at this distance of time. They were made out more for the purpose of my own protection in the transfer of the business than in any other view, as between the partners and myself no such papers would have been required. On transferring the business to a third person I deemed it desirable that I should have all these matters in order.

Q. In whose handwriting are they all?—A. I think they are in the handwriting of John Sherer in part; I speak in reference to the body of the letters and their signatures.

Q. What do you mean by "in part"?—A. I have already explained that. I mean that the instruments, some of them, are in two different hands, the signature and the body of the instrument.

Q. Do you say that as except to the signature all of each of these papers is in the same handwriting?—A. I think so.

Q. Was not this bill of sale from Edward Sherer to you, and this relinquishment of all claim upon you, written and signed by the same person and at the same time?—A. The signature and the body of the instrument were evidently written by different persons in both cases. As to when they were signed that is more than I could say; they were not signed in my presence.

Q. Do you know when they were written?—A. I do not.

Q. With whom did you consult when preparing the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury which has been put in evidence here?—A. After the visit from the special agent to whom reference has been made I told the special agent on the occasion of his visit that I would lay this matter myself before the Secretary of the Treasury. He made certain notes during our conversation which he threw into a form which I supposed to be that of an affidavit and requested me to sign it——

Q. Please answer my question and then make your explanations to suit yourself afterwards?—A. The only person with whom I consulted on the subject of writing that letter to the Secretary of the Treasury was the special agent, whose interview with me was subsequent. I told him, at the time of his visit, that I intended to write such a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury and the letter was written in fulfillment of that promise and with reference to it.

Q. Did you confer with John or Edward Sherer after the special agent had left?—A. I saw them both and spoke of his visit because it was a matter in which they were concerned. I wrote this letter, however, not in consequence of either their advice or their suggestion, but of my own volition.

Q. I ask you the same question over again and call your attention to the answer?—A. I did not confer with them relative to the writing of this letter. I mentioned the visit of the special agent and told them the substance of what had occurred.

Q. Do you mean to say that you did not tell John or Edward Sherer that you were going to write the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury?—A. On the contrary I told them I was going to write the letter. I not only did that but I sent that letter to them to be mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that they might mail it or not at their own discretion.

Q. You have named certain sugar firms who did not bring their sugar to this private laboratory to have it tested; do you mean to speak of the time prior to 1882; do you know anything about what happened in this regard subsequent to that time?—A. I do not. My connection with the laboratory ceased in 1882 and I do not know anything about the course of events there since that time.

Q. Did you not say that the statement made by Agent Holahan was correct, and did you not offer to sign it, but refused to swear to it?—A. I did not. I told him that I would sign it if he would allow me to read it over and see that the statements were correct. I told him I should require time, because it referred to matters that took place six years ago. His call was within one hour of the time of closing of business on Saturday and I was very much occupied. I asked him to leave me the affidavit and I would look over it and sign it or make whatever corrections might be necessary. He refused to do so, stating to me that he had to close up this matter that night and send the papers to Washington. I then told him I would take a press-copy of his affidavit, as it was written in copying-ink, and I would look over it and make out a separate affidavit embodying the facts. He sent that to Washington

and refused to allow me to take a press-copy—not directly, but he got possession of the instrument and stopped me from taking a copy.

Q. Did not Agent Holahan read the paper over to you and did you not also read it yourself?—A. I glanced over the paper, and seeing that it was intended to be sworn to as an affidavit, I then told him I wished to read it over carefully and make whatever corrections might be needed before swearing to it.

Q. Did you not ask time until Monday or Tuesday to look over it, it being Saturday?—A. I did. It was very near the close of business that time, very near 12 o'clock if not afterwards.

Q. Was it later than 2 o'clock p. m.?—A. It was at least 12 o'clock after; I can not be more precise as to the time.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. What do you mean by the end of business at 12 o'clock in the day?—A. I mean that that is the usual hour for closing business here. Sometimes I close at 12 o'clock and sometimes later. On this particular day I was busy, it was after the usual hour for closing business, and I was unable to give his papers the attention which they required.

Q. You mean on Saturday you close at noon?—A. Yes, sir; on Saturday.

By Senator BLACKBURN.

Q. Do you always close at noon on Saturday?—A. I sometimes stop work at the hour of noon and sometimes not.

Q. Is that half-holiday observed here by the majority of the business people of this city?—A. It is by a great many, I believe; at least there is a law to enforce it.

Q. Did you close at noon on Saturdays when you had any work on hand?—A. Not if I had anything to keep me after noon.

Q. How long would it have required you to read this statement and determine the facts as stated in it?—A. The statement referred to transactions more than six years ago. I should have required to refresh my memory possibly in some cases. At all events, the matter was brought to my attention at an inconvenient time; it was a matter in which I had very little personal interest, and having plenty of occupation on hand, the hour being very late, I insisted upon having sufficient time to look over it at my leisure.

Q. But were not those facts stated as you had given them to Agent Holahan; if the statement was as you gave it, why did you want until Monday or Tuesday to think it over unless it was to enable you to consult with the Sherers?—A. I know nothing about whether the facts are those I gave to Mr. Holahan or not. I did not read or look at the contents of the paper. I simply glanced at it and saw it was an affidavit in proper form. It is my invariable custom never to sign anything without carefully reading it and knowing all it contains, and in accordance with that custom I refused to sign it until I read it. I supposed, however, that my offer to send an affidavit to the Secretary of the Treasury covered the case, and if the special agent was acting in good faith he would not have insisted on the immediate execution of the documents. In other words I did not choose to sign the instrument without carefully considering it, especially as the circumstances under which a signature was demanded seemed to me suspicious.

Q. I understood you said you read this paper?—A. On the contrary, said I merely glanced over it, and simply noted that it was an affidavit.

Q. What was there suspicious about it?—A. I considered that the refusal to allow me time to carefully consider the instrument which I was required to sign on oath was, in itself, a suspicious circumstance, and one that made great caution on my part necessary. I wished simply to ascertain the bearing and meaning of the instrument before I executed it.

Q. But that refusal by Agent Holahan was not given until after you refused to sign the paper?—A. I have told you already that it was my invariable custom never to sign such a paper without taking time to properly examine it; and Agent Holahan's insisting on my signature after that refusal was a very suspicious circumstance, and I so considered it at the time.

Q. What do you mean by saying it was a matter you had "very little personal interest in"?—A. I mean it was a matter in which I had no personal interest whatever.

Q. Do you mean to say the buying, transferring, etc., of this establishment was of no concern to you, if, indeed, you had purchased it, and an investigation had been ordered involving the validity of the transaction?—A. I mean to say that the case in question was simply that of a visit of a person professing to be authorized to make an investigation into business transactions which, so far as I was concerned, had been closed six years before. As a matter of courtesy I was willing to give him all needful information, especially as he represented himself to be authorized to make an investigation by the Treasury Department. The matter was, however, so far as I was concerned, indifferent to me, as I have said.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES BURT.

JAMES BURT, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence.—A. I am fifty-two years of age, and reside in New York City.

Q. What is your business or occupation?—A. I am a custom-house broker; a custom-house revenue broker.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that business?—A. Fourteen years.

Q. Do you know Dr. Edward Sberer?—A. Very well.

Q. Have you heard any of the testimony given here to-day?—A. I have heard a little of it; yes, sir.

Q. It has been stated here that you had the entrée of the Government laboratory presided over by Dr. Sherer; is that true?—A. That is not true; I do not think I have ever been in the laboratory of the public store.

Q. It has been stated that you had a desk in the sugar-room; is that true?—A. That is not true; there was a desk in the assistant appraiser's office that all brokers used; I never knew it was mine.

Q. You used it in common with other custom-house brokers?—A. Yes, sir; with customs brokers and Government officials. I wish to say that I was in the office of the laboratory once. I remember going in there with the appraiser or assistant appraiser, but that is the only time I have ever been in that part of the building.

Q. Did you have any special facilities as a broker from Dr. Sherer?—A. No, sir; never. I hardly knew Dr. Sherer until within two years, until the beginning of this investigation. I knew him to speak to him, *but met him seldom*, and seldom had anything to say to him.

Q. What about the inspection of invoices?—**A.** I think about seven years ago all the invoices as they were passed, the passed invoices, those that had been classified or acted upon by the appraiser, were put in one portfolio, and therefore I saw other invoices besides my own, just as other people saw mine.

Q. Where was that portfolio kept?—**A.** In a desk in the office, where everybody could see them. I had no facilities above anybody else.

Q. Was it possible for every broker to see them?—**A.** Yes, sir; it was possible for every broker to open that book who had any sugar invoices passed or to be passed.

Q. Some statement has been made here about your salary.—**A.** While I do not know that that has anything to do with the matter of the investigation, I heard somebody say here that I received a salary of \$10,000 a year. I have never received that salary from anybody.

Q. You receive the same compensation now that you did while Dr. Sherer was in charge of the laboratory?—**A.** Yes, sir; I receive the same salary now that I did fourteen years ago.

Senator BLACKBURN. I have no questions to ask.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD SHERER—(Recalled.)

Dr. EDWARD SHERER was recalled and further examined.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. You heard the testimony given to the committee by Mr. Flowers in regard to Colonel Burt's frequenting your laboratory?—**A.** I did.

Q. Please state the facts in connection with that matter.—**A.** Colonel Burt, to my recollection, was once in the office of the laboratory for about ten minutes. He has never been in either the laboratory or the office of the laboratory except on that occasion, to my knowledge. I have no recollection of his having been there except on that one occasion.

Q. Did you grant any facilities to Colonel Burt which were not granted to any other brokers?—**A.** I never granted any facilities to any brokers. I never was in a position to do so if I had wanted to. Brokers never come to the laboratory in regard to the tests of their sugars. The system adopted at the public stores in regard to testing of sugars is to put a serial number on each sample in the sugar room, when the general sample is mixed for testing, and that is sent down to the laboratory and it is tested and reported upon under that number. I never had any means of knowing whose sugars I was testing and could not afford any information if I was asked.

Q. Something has been said about your changing the figures on those checks; is that true?—**A.** The checks are used for marking the tests of sugar. The original check or ticket is under the tube. It was my custom to read particular tubes which showed a difference of more than three-tenths per cent. between the two tubes, and on re-reading them myself I would sometimes bring them together and sometimes change the reading of the expert who wrote the tube, but always gave him an opportunity of looking at it himself to see whether he accepted my correction. In every case he did accept it, or if he did not he was privileged not to sign the report. I assume full responsibility for the correctness of every test made in the laboratory for the classification of sugars while I was there. I was personally responsible for it and in charge of it, and it was my duty to supervise and overlook the reading of these tubes. But

I did make changes; I erased the reading, and when I did make a change the party who originally read the tube always had an opportunity of looking at it and of accepting my correction or not. I know of no instance in which he refused to accept it after re-looking at the tube himself.

Q. Those changes were made only for the sake of accuracy?—A. That is all. The supervision of the work by one responsible head was necessary to obtain accuracy and uniformity, and I assumed that responsibility.

Q. As to this private laboratory, you testified in your direct examinations before, that before you entered the service you owned a private laboratory?—A. I was a member of the firm of Sherer Bros. when I entered the Government service.

Q. If at any time you parted with that interest, state when it was?—A. When I entered the Government service, on the 10th of May, 1880, I sold that laboratory to Dr. Gideon E. Moore, on terms which have been indicated by the bill of sale put in evidence here to-day.

Q. Was that a sale made in good faith?—A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. To what extent were you paid?—A. I received in all about \$2,000 from Dr. Moore during the time. I say I received it; Dr. Moore made me some payments, I do not remember the specific amounts, and the balance was placed to my credit in the account of the firm. I wished to save all the money that was coming to me from that sale, and therefore I did not draw upon it except as I wanted it for special emergencies, and it remained to my credit in the bank account of the firm and was paid to me as I called for it.

Q. Please state whether or not during the time you held Government office you owned, directly or indirectly, any proprietary interest in that laboratory?—A. My only interest in it was in receiving the money for which I originally sold it.

Q. Then you owned no interest in the laboratory?—A. No, sir; I owned no interest in the laboratory.

Q. And were not interested in its profits?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your alleged connection with that laboratory was investigated by Agent Holahan?—A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. Had it been investigated before that?—A. There had been three or four investigations of this matter before Agent Holahan's investigation, one during Mr. Maynard's time on charges preferred by a dismissed employé of the laboratory, and I think two prior to that.

Q. Did you have an interview at Washington with Assistant Secretary Maynard after the Holahan and the Byrne investigations?—A. My interview with him on the 23d of February was after the Holahan report had been made.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in relation to this laboratory matter?—A. I did. Mr. Maynard said to me that the secretary was not disposed to consider that question as of any consequence, as to whether or not I had any connection with that business. While in his judgment the evidence seemed to be pretty evenly balanced, it was not a matter of any consequence. He called my attention to the reports of the Commercial Agency in the matter. I told him I was not responsible for the errors of a Commercial Agency; the fact was simply that I was not connected with that business, and had not been inside of the office of the laboratory more than three or four times during the eight years that I was in the Government service. That I had no knowledge of the details of the business or who its customers were, and had nothing to do with it. That when the business was sold it was sold to a

nal friend of mine, Dr. Moore; that as it was a professional business, principal capital was its name and its good-will; that the sale was advertised in the newspapers, the Journal of Commerce among others, the customers of that business were informed of the sale by my personally visiting them and telling them that Dr. Moore was my successor in the business, and the firm name remained in accordance with agreement. If it had been a mercantile business the ordinary legal form of recording the bill of sale, etc., would probably have been carried out. But if, as intimated, I intended to use that business to "black" merchants, I should have taken the precaution to make every form perfectly straight, so that there would have been no question about it; but in a transaction between old friends it was not deemed necessary. I say this because in the examination made by Mr. Holahan into this matter, one of the questions he asked me was why the bill of sale was not recorded.

You have seen those papers which have been produced here relating to this matter?—A. Yes, sir.

In whose handwriting are they?—A. I believe in the handwriting of my brother, John A. Sherer. The signature is my own in each

And they were signed on the dates they bear?—A. Yes, sir; on the dates which they bear. I do not of course speak in regard to the transfer, because that is not signed by me.

It is not a transfer but a release of Dr. Moore for the balance of purchase money?—A. Yes, sir; they were signed on or about the dates—probably not on the exact dates but somewhere near that time, on the dates which they bear.

Did any other papers pass between you and Dr. Moore which he gave you; any promissory notes?—A. No other papers passed between us in relation to the matter.

Was there any other charge involved in this investigation by Agent Holahan?—A. The charges were made by Mr. Flowers, I was examined by Mr. Holahan, and the charge was made that I had deposited much more money in my bank account than my salary, and Agent Holahan showed me a list of deposits I had made from the time I had opened my account at the People's Bank. A statement was also made in that connection that two or three leaves had been torn out of the bank account covering a certain period of one or two months and there was no record of a deposit for those dates. On going over the book carefully I was unable to tell whether his statement was correct or not, but he gave me a copy of it and I found that the leaves torn out were the blotting leaves between each two sheets, which the book-keeper had torn out, and that every leaf was there; that the deposits were connected right straight along. At his request (which was made with great delicacy, as Agent Holahan thought it was rather a strange thing to ask a man to go over his bank account and show his check-book, but under the circumstances I thought it best to do so) I gave him a list of the checks which had been deposited there, showing from whom they were received, the check-stubs of all my checks, showing to whom the checks were drawn, and showing that the money had been drawn out, in great part, to pay the salaries of employees of the laboratory, whose checks I had taken and deposited and used my personal check to them in the place of them. My recollection of the figuring up of the whole account is that we did not find that I deposited in that account the full amount of my salary, instead

of its showing that I had deposited a very much larger amount than my salary there.

Q. It has been stated by Mr. Flowers that after having testified before the Byrne committee he was transferred to the docks and (although he did not state it positively) he asserted that that was at your request; is that true or false?—A. I knew nothing about Mr. Flowers's transfer until after it was made. Mr. Flowers ranks as a "sampler" on the roll of the appraiser's office. His duties were those of the work in the laboratory. I think he has testified that he was a sugar expert, but his work was never connected with the testing of sugar since 1883.

Q. Did you have any talk with him before he testified as to his salary or otherwise? If so, please state.—A. I did. Mr. Flowers came to me about an hour before he was called to testify before the Byrne Commission, and said to me, "I have made up my mind, if I can not get my salary raised, to tell all that I know." My reply to him was, "That is exactly what I want you to do, and what I want every man here to do. The only thing that I want you to be careful about is not to tell anything you do not know." Mr. Flowers, within an hour of that time, was called before the Byrne commission. The impression made upon me was such an unpleasant one that I went at once to Appraiser McMullen and repeated to him the remark which Mr. Flowers had made to me. I did not ask to have Mr. Flowers transferred; I did not ask for his removal. I did not know that Mr. McMullen would do anything about the matter at all, and had nothing whatever to do with it beyond the repeating of this threat.

Q. Did he complain in regard to his salary?—A. Yes, sir; he said he thought that he ought to have more salary. As a matter of fact I had never taken any means to prevent Mr. Flowers' getting any more salary.

Q. Did he say he might as well be kicked out as to stay on the salary he was getting, or anything of that kind?—A. I do not remember his making any such remark to me at that time.

Q. Have you any information as to the patrons of that business?

The WITNESS. You mean the patrons of that Front street business?

Senator SPOONER. I believe you have before testified you had no knowledge of that?

The WITNESS. I had no knowledge of it all while I was in the service.

Q. So that you could not have shown them favor if you were disposed to do so?—A. No, sir.

Q. How frequently, if at all, did you visit the laboratory during your term of service?—A. I think only three or four times during my whole eight years of service.

Q. How long did you hold the position of Turkish consul?—A. I was Turkish consul at this port for seventeen years. I first held the position of acting consul and consul together. I first took the position in 1871 or 1872. I resigned some two years ago or more, but my resignation was not accepted or acted upon until last fall.

Q. I will ask you this question: Is the inference which has been suggested here, that in the discharge of your duties you were influenced by considerations other than those relating to the interests of the Government in any sense true?—A. That inference is absolutely false, and any such inference.

Q. You have stated that Assistant Secretary Maynard told you you were not removed on any grounds affecting your integrity or ability?—A. I testified to that in my former examination.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Could you tell anything as to the ownership of a cargo of sugar s grade?—A. No, sir; that would be impossible.

Is it true or not that the importers of sugar import different es, and that a high grade sugar can be identified as belonging e of a certain number of importers, whilst a lower grade sugar is ; the other importers deal in?—A. I should not know how to do myself; I should not be able to identify the sugar or to approxi- it.

Did you have access to the invoices?—A. I never had access to l.

You were not permitted to see them?—A. I do not know that I d have been refused permission to see them.

I ask what your rights were in the matter?—A. I had not access em.

Have you owned any interest in that private laboratory at 122 t street since 1880, the time you made the sale to Dr. Moore?—A. sir; not beyond getting the money for which I originally sold it.

Here is a receipt purporting to be signed by you. It is dated York, May 10, 1881, and says: "Received from Dr. Gideon E. re \$1,000, being the first installment on a payment of \$4,000 in con- ration of the transfer to him of the chemical business of Sherer ., now carried on at No. 122 Front street, New York." That is ed Edward Sherer. Did you execute that receipt?—A. Yes, sir.

Did Dr. Moore pay you that money at that date?—A. No, sir; he paid me that amount; at that time there had been paid to me that h.

How was it paid to you?—By being placed to my credit in the c account of the firm of Sherer Bros.

Did he deposit it to your credit in the bank?—A. My brother the only person whose signature was recognized as signing for that unt. The moneys received from that business were deposited in account. He had in that account other moneys of his own. It was practice, as I say, to leave the money that was due me on the sale is business, in the bank. The arrangement made with Dr. Moore, roposed (not fully stated in that bill of sale there but it was under- l) was, that out of the profits of the business he was to draw one- and was to pay me the money due me on the sale of the business of the other half. Now, the \$1,000 for which the receipt is given e then, had been, at that time, placed to my credit; some of it had paid to me personally.

How much?—A. I think on one occasion he gave me \$100.

That was paid by check; what bank was that check on?—A. I ot remember how that was, I could not tell you. I do not know it was in a check, either, positively. I do not know that he ever me so large an amount, possibly.

You do not know that he ever paid you as much as \$100 at a ?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

When?—A. During the first year after the transfer of the busi- ; I cannot give the dates.

How did he pay you that sum that you have not fixed?—A. It appened at that time that I wanted to use that amount of money I went to him and he gave me his own check for \$100.

What bank was it upon?—A. I do not recollect; it was his own nal check.

Q. When you say that this money had been deposited to your credit in the bank before, you mean that an account had been opened there in your name and the money deposited there subject to your check?—

A. No, sir; I mean that it had been simply credited as paid to me and left in the bank.

Q. How did it stand on the books of the bank; subject to your check?—A. No, sir; subject to the check of Sherer Bros.

Q. Was your brother a partner with Dr. Moore?—A. No, sir; he was not.

Q. Then it was not deposited to your individual credit at all but was deposited to the joint account of your brother and yourself?—A. It was deposited in the bank account which was kept in the name of Sherer Bros.

Q. Was your brother in partnership with you at that time?—A. No, sir; he was not in partnership with me then; he was in the Government service.

Q. How did you and he keep a joint bank account?—A. When Dr. Moore took that business it was not thought worth while to change the firm's bank account. My brother's was the only signature recognized there, and all the checks that were paid or accounts rendered of Sherer Bros. were deposited to the account of Sherer Bros., and my brother credited them to that business. Do I make it plain?

Senator BLACKBURN. No, sir. Who has paid the rent; have Sherer Bros. paid any rent on that building since the 10th of May, 1880?

The WITNESS. If you mean my brother or myself, no.

Q. I mean either of you?—A. I have not myself.

Q. And you do not know whether he has or not?—A. I do not; it is possible. I think I heard once that he did pay the rent of that business, and it was afterwards given to him by the then owner of the business, Mr. Eastman.

Q. How long ago was that?—A. Six or eight months; I can not say exactly.

Q. Had anybody a right to sign a check which would reach that fund in that bank except John Sherer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your check would not have been honored, would it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would Dr. Moore's check, after he bought you out, have been honored?—A. No, sir; not on that account.

Q. Is it or not a fact that John Sherer did pay from the joint bank account of Sherer Bros. the rent on that building as late as during the investigation that we have heard so much about?—A. That is not the fact.

Q. Did he pay it from his own private bank account at that time to Mr. Wilkins?—A. If at all, he did.

Q. Did he at all?—A. My impression is he did on one occasion.

Q. To Wilkins?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whose money did he pay?—A. His own money.

Q. You had no interest in the money that he paid?—A. No, sir; and it was paid back to him in a few days by Mr. Eastman, who was the owner of the business at that time.

Q. When was that?—A. It was during that investigation; I can not recollect the date.

Q. How many years ago?—A. It was not more than six months ago.

Q. If you had sold out this business, as you say you did, in 1880, you and your brother, what business had he advancing the rent of this building as late as 1887 or 1888?—A. He was requested, I presume, to pay that money, but the rent was paid by the man in charge of the busi-

Mr. Eastman himself. He probably said, "I want the money to rent," and my brother gave it to him.

Find another receipt here which purports to be given on the 10th of May 1882, one year after that, and this says, "Received from Dr. Gideon Moore the sum of \$1,000 being the second installment of a payment of \$4,000 to be paid by G. E. Moore annually, in sums of \$1,000 until completed, in consideration of transfer of business at 122 Front street, New York. Edward Sherer." Did he pay that money at that time?—No, he had been credited with that amount of money.

He took up these annual notes of his in advance of maturity?—No, sir; they had matured at that date.

But you have testified that you had been paid before that?—A. Yes, sir; as the receipt for the amount of money due me at that time.

This says: "Being the second installment on a payment of \$4,000 to be paid by G. E. Moore annually in sums of \$1,000 until completed."—No, there were no notes given.

That does not change the question. According to this contract and according to these receipts, on the 10th of May of every year, beginning with 1880 and running for four years, this man owed you a certain amount of dollars. Now I have produced two receipts to you and you have testified that you had been paid these sums of \$1,000 each before the date of these receipts?—A. If I said so I did not mean to say so. Up to that time I had been paid or credited that amount; that is what I meant.

Twice or three times you have said, that before or at that time you had been paid that money?—A. I meant by that time.

Did you or not deposit it all at once on that day?—A. No, sir.

Then is it not true that he was anticipating the maturity of his notes every year for those two years and at least making partial payments on it to your credit before it became due?—A. That may be possible.

I do not know.

Have you not said so?—A. I said by that date I had received that amount of money.

Then, if you did not get all of it by that date you must have got some of it before that date?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

How did he pay you the second thousand dollars?—A. In the same way he did at first. I told you what the arrangement was.

Dr. Moore was to have an undivided half of the business after all the expenses of the business had been paid, the net proceeds of the business, the other half was to be paid to me in payment of the purchase price which amounted to \$4,000 if he kept the business up to that time, and the money was in the bank in the firm's account and credited to me.

I thought you said it was credited to Sherer Bros?—A. It was debited to the account of Sherer Bros. I did not mean credited in the bank, but credited on the records kept of what was due me.

By whom?—A. So far as my interest was concerned, my brother looked after my business and interest in this connection.

My duties at the Government laboratory kept me closely connected with the business. He had always been the business member of the firm we were in business there and, as I say, he kept this bank account.

It was his signature that was recognized at the bank.

Was not John Sherer in the Government employ at the same time as you?—A. Yes, sir.

Why did this duty fall on him instead of you: he was as much a Government official as you?—A. He was always a better business man than I was.

Q. You have told me about that arrangement by which one-half of the profits were to be paid by Dr. Moore to your credit until the \$4,000 was paid. Now, how happened it if you intended to make this bill of sale a statement of the conditions of the sale and transfer, that you did not put that in there; I do not see anything of that kind in this instrument?—A. That is true. That instrument was simply intended to cover the transaction of the sale in the way it does, it meaning that I should have \$4,000 for the business.

Q. Then this instrument does not state the terms and conditions of the sale at all?—A. No, sir; it does not state them in full. It was considered that all it was necessary to have was a memorandum.

Q. Suppose one-half of the profits of that concern had not amounted to \$1,000 a year, how were you ever going to get your money under the verbal construction of the contract?—A. I should not have done it.

Q. You guarantied, then, that, the profits should amount to as much as \$2,000 a year?—A. If you put that construction on the bill of sale.

Q. Didn't you put that construction on it. I am not putting it there. I ask you how you would ever gotten your money unless the profits amounted to as much as \$2,000 a year?—A. I should have gone without it, I suppose. I took my chances on it; I did not guaranty anything.

Q. Did you ever get any more payments on this property except what is shown in these two receipts here?—A. I have had in all, I presume, nearly \$3,000, perhaps.

Q. Who paid you the next? Dr. Moore quit in 1882, did he not?—A. It was left to my credit, or left to the bank account of the firm.

Q. This \$2,000?—A. Yes, sir; the most of that was.

Q. Who made the next payment to you for 1883?—A. There were no others. There is a release signed there to Dr. Moore for \$2,000 in 1882. This responsibility was assumed by the man to whom he sold the business.

Q. Did he pay you?—A. The same arrangement was made with him, William Rigney. He did not keep the business but a little while.

Q. Did he ever pay you anything?—A. He never paid me a dollar, but he put the money to my credit in the bank account of Sherer Bros.

Q. How much?—A. I could not say. It amounted in all—up to 1884 I think I had received about \$2,000; since then I have received about \$1,000.

Q. You received \$2,000 according to your own acknowledgment in 1882. Here are your receipts for \$2,000 in 1882.—A. Well, I should have said then \$3,000. I should have said that in 1884 I received \$3,000.

Q. Who did you get that other \$1,000 from, Mr. Rigney?—A. Well, the business was in the hands of his successor, Mr. Eastman. I got it.

Q. Do you know how much each paid you?—A. When Mr. Rigney gave up the business it was taken by my brother, John Sherer, who resigned. I hold my brother responsible for the balance of that money, or did when he took it.

Q. But did you get it?—A. I say I have not got it all yet; no.

Q. How long did your brother hold as successor to Rigney?—A. It was not more than a month in his hands.

Q. Was he in the Government employ then?—A. No, sir; he had resigned. He did not hold it more than a month.

Q. He did not owe you much then?—A. He assumed Rigney's liabilities to me for the original sum.

Q. Rigney became the successor of your brother, did he?—A. My sister's son was employed there in testing sugars at that time, a young

a nineteen or twenty years of age; the business was sold to my brother.

Q. Your sister became purchaser from your brother?—A. Yes, sir; his half.

Q. How long did she hold it?—A. A short time. The son gave up the business and went into a bank and then it was sold. After this thing was done I tell you I held my brother responsible. The further transfers I had no interest in; my brother was responsible to me for it.

Q. Where is the agreement between you and your brother to that effect?—A. There was none; we did not think it was necessary to have one.

Q. Who made the agreement with Rigney by which he assumed the responsibility?—A. I presume Dr. Moore did; I do not know anything about that transaction at all.

Q. But your brother bought Rigney out and he would assume that, and then your sister bought your brother out and assumed that?—A. Yes, sir; but not to me. From the time my brother took the business over it looked to him for the balance due to me.

Q. And when Eastman bought the business he assumed the responsibility?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you look to him then?—A. No, sir.

Q. You quit?—A. I tell you all the while that my brother, up to the time of his taking the business, kept the bank account; the money was deposited where he controlled it, and he credited me with what belonged to me.

Q. Did you ever get that \$4,000 that that bill of sale calls for?—A. I tell you, there is still due me in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

Q. Do you ever expect to get it?—A. I have made an arrangement which I shall go back into that business, and I hope to make it.

Q. You are going back to that same place?—A. Yes, sir; and I made an original transfer and sold the firm name partly with that matter in view, as I told Agent Holahan I might possibly want to go out of the Government service or be put out of it.

Q. Who owns that business now?—A. My brother John.

Q. Did he buy Eastman out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is that business worth a year; what are the profits of it?—A. I do not know at the present time.

Q. What was it formerly worth?—A. When I left the business its value came to me I estimated at from \$3,000 to \$3,500, and sometimes \$4,000 a year.

Q. Do you mean for yourself and your brother, or for yourself alone?—A. No, sir; for myself; the business was mine when I left it.

Q. You sold that business out and you have not received as much money, all told, since 1880 for the purchase of it as the profits amounted to in one year?—A. That is very true, the business has declined somewhat.

Q. When did John Sherer buy Eastman out?—A. I think on the 15th April of this year.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. If you compelled the importers of New York to do all their testing at that private institution, it would have given you money enough to pay your pay, wouldn't it?—A. I should say that it would.

Q. Is there anything else you want to say in your defense?—A. The question has been asked here as to whether Matthieson & Wiecher's machinery and the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery sent their work to the Front

Street Laboratory carried on by Sherer Bros. Since the first of this month I have been there and have naturally inquired into what work they had and whose work they did, and I was told by the young man in charge of the business there, that Matthieson & Wiecher had not sent a single sample of sugar, or rather they did not send their work there or send their sugars to be tested there at all during the whole time I was in the Government service. The Brooklyn Sugar Refinery Company very recently, within a month of the time of my leaving the Government service, have begun to send their work there; prior to that time they did not at all.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What young man told you that?—A. Barton Keys.

Q. How long has he been there in that establishment?—A. Since 1882 or 1883; ever since the present tariff went into effect.

Q. What connection or relative is he to your brother John?—A. He is a brother of my brother's wife.

Q. A brother-in-law of your brother's?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF GIDEON E. MOORE—(Recalled.)

GIDEON E. MOORE, having been recalled, was further interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. How many payments did you make to Dr. Sherer in connection with the laboratory, and were such payments made in currency or by check? Give dates and amounts as near as you can.—A. I can not say precisely at what dates, nor the amounts payments were made in. The total amount paid is given in the receipt which you have in evidence. I think the payments were made chiefly in checks, but as to dates and amounts, of course, at this distance of time I can not tell.

Q. Upon what bank did you give those checks, and about how many check payments did you make? Give your best recollection.—A. The checks were on the Marine National Bank of this city. I do not remember anything about the relative amounts.

Q. Was the greater part of this \$3,000 paid by checks as you have described?—A. It was paid by check, I believe.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT E. BOWNE.

ROBERT E. BOWNE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. Please state your age and residence?—A. I am forty-two years of age, and reside at 437 West Fifty-seventh street, in this city.

Q. What position under the Government do you occupy?—A. I am supervising examiner of the sugar bureau.

Q. How long have you held that position?—A. It is nearly three years now.

Q. Did you on any occasion take affidavits from any of the employees of that department in support of charges against McElwee?—A. I did.

Q. How many?—A. To the best of my recollection now I think it was four or five, perhaps.

Q. Did you not compel them to make affidavits?—A. No, sir; they were all made voluntarily, every one of them.

Q. Were you at any time on the list or supposed list of men to be removed?—A. I believe I was on the "black-list," so-called.

Q. But you were not removed?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Did you visit Washington for the purpose of securing your retention?—A. I did.

Q. With whom?—A. With a gentleman named Andrus, a former law partner of Assistant Secretary Maynard.

Q. A relative of yours?—A. No relative; he married my sister.

Q. He interceded for your retention, did he?—A. He interceded in this way: He introduced me to Judge Maynard at his office in the Treasury Department, and stated that I had reason to fear that my position here was in jeopardy, and that he had come down with me to get me an audience with the Assistant Secretary. I then said to the Assistant Secretary I had reason to believe that my position was in danger, and if politics was to have anything to do with it that ended it right then and there. I acknowledged to being a Republican; plead guilty to the charge. He said this: That it was not the policy of the Department to make removals on account of politics. I then asked him if there was anything in the special agent's reports affecting my honesty or integrity; and he said he was very happy to state that he knew of no charges affecting my honesty; that Special Officer Byrne had made a voluminous report, that the agents at the port of New York had made an investigation (I do not recollect that he said that their report was in), and that Mr. Secretary Fairchild felt that it would be better to make changes at this port; that they had reported that Boston was being discriminated against. Then he went on and asked me certain questions which I presume came from the Byrne report; in fact I am satisfied they did from the way they were put to me. He treated me very fairly indeed.

Q. I am requested to put these questions to you; I know nothing about them: Are there any special privileges or considerations given to any one importer, agent, or broker here in the transaction of business?—A. Not to my knowledge; most emphatically, no.

Q. All importers are treated alike in every way, so far as relates to the sampling of their sugar?—A. Most decidedly, yes.

Q. Have you reason to believe or do you believe that it is possible for the officials of the laboratory who test the sugar to know whose sugars they are testing?—A. I do not see how it is possible without collusion with the examiner in the classification-room, and that I do not believe to be possible.

Q. Do you know about any other gentlemen who were on that "black list" securing influence to bring about their retention?—A. I believe Mr. Leimbach did.

Q. And Mr. Rahl?—A. Rahl had a friend there.

Q. Do you know who it was?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Have you heard who it was?—A. He told me at one time, but I have forgotten.

Q. Was it Congressman Cummings?—A. I could not say positively whether it was or not.

Q. Is that your opinion?—A. I think it was Congressman Cummings. I know Congressman Campbell was the one who interceded for Mr. Leimbach.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. When you had this interview with Assistant Secretary Maynard you say it was distinctly understood by him that you were a Republican?—A. I so stated.

Q. Then you are sure that he knew it?—A. I am quite positive of it.

Q. But he did not remove you?—A. No, sir; I am still in the service.

Senator SPOONER. I believe that closes the testimony that the committee proposes to take at this time. I want to acknowledge on behalf of myself, the only Republican member of the committee who has been here, the value of the labors of Mr. Pine in facilitating the conduct of the examination. I had no possible opportunity to look into any of these matters before coming here, and Senator Hale's sickness rendered it necessary for me to conduct the investigation. I want to say further that this committee will resume the investigation at a later day, of which notice will be given in the newspapers.

The subcommittee then, at 5.25 o'clock p. m., adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tuesday, June 12, 1888.*

mittee met at 11 a. m.

nator Spooner and Senator Blackburn.

SPONER. I understand that Special Agent Anstett, of the Department, desires to make a statement in reply to evidence adduced during the sittings of the committee in New York relative to the location of the site for a public building at Binghamton.

TESTIMONY OF C. M. ANSTETT.

ANSTETT, having been duly sworn, made the following statement:

Senator SPOONER:

Will you make any statement you desire to the committee?—ANSTETT. I desire to explain my connection with the location of the site for a public building at Binghamton, especially as relates to the payment of my hotel bill there; and if the committee desire any questions in regard to the selection of the site I shall answer.

I was first called to the fact that Mr. Bennett had paid on or about the 17th of July, I think, when General Robertson or three other parties, members of a committee, called at Secretary Maynard and presented affidavits and reasons for a change of location of the site chosen for a public building at Binghamton. Amongst the affidavits they presented was this:

[Affidavit of George C. Bayless.]

YORK, County of Broome, ss:

George C. Bayless, being duly sworn, says that he is the mayor of the city of Binghamton; that on the 9th instant he was informed that the hotel bill of Major Anstett, of the Treasury Department, at the Hotel Bennett, in this city, had been paid by Mr. Bennett, who was largely interested in the Wall-street site for the building of a public building; after it was announced in the public press that said site had been selected, the amount of such bill was \$40; that subsequently deponent had a conversation with William G. Leland, the lessee and proprietor of said hotel, and he made an affidavit of the fact, but he declined to do so for business reasons; deponent admitted to deponent that Mr. Bennett paid the bill, and that the fact was not known to any other person.

Deponent further says that a brother of said Abel Bennett is married to a sister of deponent, who has been active in procuring the Wall-street site to be selected.

GEO. C. BAYLESS.

Witness my hand and seal this 11th day of July, 1887.

D. H. CARVER,
Notary Public.

ANSTETT. Judge Bennett also made an affidavit, and on the following day he presented it for me and gave me the affidavit. I immediately prepared my affidavit in reply to this, which I will read:

[Affidavit of C. M. Anstett.]

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, ss:

C. M. Anstett, law and contract clerk in the office of the Supervising Architect, Department of the Interior, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he is appointed special agent to examine and report upon the sites offered for the building of a public building at Binghamton, N. Y., and in the performance of his duty he was at Binghamton, in said city, from the evening of the 24th of June, 1887, until the evening of the 30th of June, 1887, and that he is entirely and totally ignorant of the fact that

Abel Bennett paid his board bill, or was requested to do so by any one. This deponent further declares that he never requested or authorized Mr. Bennett to pay it, or authorized any person in his behalf to request Mr. Bennett to do so; that he did not know anything whatever in relation to Mr. Bennett having paid it until the committee of citizens from Binghamton had informed Assistant Secretary Maynard.

This deponent further declares, for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury, that Mr. James C. Truman, of the Treasury Department, accompanied him from Washington, D. C., to Binghamton, and that said Mr. Truman knew this deponent was ordered on a continuous trip from Binghamton through Ohio and Kentucky, and that he was unable to draw any funds in advance from the disbursing agent; and that his first remittance would be forwarded to Dayton, Ohio (which was so forwarded), and in consequence thereof consented to advance him sufficient funds to pay his expenses until he reached Dayton, together with the payment of a premium on a life-insurance policy at Washington, and two days thereafter Mr. Truman called on this deponent and informed him that he would return to Washington that evening, and had arranged for his bill at the hotel, and was handed a receipted bill by the clerk, the total amount of which, together with his life-insurance assessment, was repaid to Mr. Truman by this deponent immediately upon his return to Washington, after having been re-imbursed by the Government.

And this deponent on his oath solemnly declares that he firmly believed, until he was informed otherwise, that Mr. Truman had settled the bill in question, and that it was simply a business transaction in the nature of a temporary loan.

C. M. ANSTETT.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of July, A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.]

JAS. N. FITZPATRICK,
Notary Public.

The WITNESS. I will also read Judge Bennett's affidavit:

[Affidavit of Abel Bennett.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Broome County*, ss:

Abel Bennett, being duly sworn, says that he is the owner of Hotel Bennett and a member of the firm of Abel Bennett & Co.; that he is acquainted with J. C. Truman, who has an open account at the store of said firm; that said Truman requested deponent to pay the bill of Mr. Anstett at Hotel Bennett and charge the amount to him; that in pursuance of said request, and before Mr. Anstett left, deponent called at said hotel and told Mr. Riley, the clerk, and Mr. Leland, the proprietor, to charge the bill of Mr. Anstett to him and to say nothing to Mr. Anstett who paid it, and to present the bill at the store and it would be paid; that on the 17th day of June Mr. Leland presented said bill, with others, at the store. The deponent was there, and directed the book-keeper to pay the same, and paid no further attention to the matter.

Deponent further says that he had no conversation in relation to the matter with Mr. Anstett, and did not see him during the two last days of his stay in Binghamton.

ABEL BENNETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of April, 1887.

JOHN WARNER,
Notary Public.

The WITNESS. That is the statement that I made to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to this bill. I was probably more astounded than anybody else when I was informed that Mr. Bennett had paid my hotel bill. When Government agents go out to select sites for public buildings, we have to be so careful to not run the risk of being criticised, that I have been extremely cautious not to have any questionable transaction with any man who offers a site, and I was particularly so at Binghamton. When I was informed of this I met Mr. Truman, and he told me it was true that he had directed Mr. Bennett to pay the bill; that he was going to Washington, and did not think anything was

out it. Of course that necessitated my being called upon to the transaction.

I suppose, two days' or a day and a half's time to get ready to on a trip that took me nearly four weeks, and only had, in my pocket, in the neighborhood of \$60 or \$70. I presumed that would be sufficient until I reached Dayton, when I should reckon from the disbursing agent, and when Mr. Truman said he would for me I was perfectly satisfied to let him do so, and repaid the second morning after my return, the entire amount. I had to pay a life-insurance policy premium, which was due three months after my departure, and he promised in Binghamton to do for me, which he did, and for which he then had and holds the receipt, though that is not a matter of consequence.

Who is Mr. Truman?—A. He is chief of the internal-revenue division in the Secretary's office.

Where does he live?—A. He lives in Washington. If I am not mistaken, he came from Binghamton, N. Y.

What is his home?—A. Yes, sir; I think so; I am sure of it; he has property there.

Did he go with you to Binghamton?—A. He did.

Did he talk with you before you went away about the location of the site?—A. No, sir.

Did he talk with you about it on your way to Binghamton?—A.

Does he sustain any relation to Mr. Bennett?—A. You mean relation, no, sir; I think not.

Any business connection?—A. Not that I know of.

Did he express any opinion to you as to the location which should be selected in Binghamton?—A. I do not think he did.

In other words, was he in favor of what is called the Wall street site?

Yes, sir; he was in favor of that, but he did not say anything about that site until I came back to Washington.

How long were you in Binghamton?—A. I got there on the evening of the 24th of May and left on the night of the 30th; I was there six days.

Were you reported in favor of what is called the Wall street site?—A. I

was understood that was against the majority sentiment of the committee, did you not?—A. No, sir; on the contrary I thought it was not at the time I made my report. The opposition to the Wall street site manifested itself after that site was selected.

Was Mr. Bennett the owner of the Wall street site?—A. Not of the whole, only of a part of it.

Was Deputy Collector Davis the owner of the other part?—A.

Was Mr. Davis up there?—A. Yes, sir; he was there several days.

While you were there he was there?—A. Yes, sir.

Did he do what he could to secure your adoption of that site, did he?—A. He never told me so; he never discussed any of his sites at Binghamton until I came back to Washington.

Was he around with you considerably while you were there?—A. He was there occasionally, the same as other people were. I was surrounded by a great many of them. I do not think he was as active as other people who had other sites. I remember Mr. Bennett, one of the owners, was with me almost from morning to night.

Q. Then this hotel bill, you say, was really paid by Mr. Truman by way of a loan to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you write a letter to a newspaper, the Easton Free Press, on this subject?—A. I did; yes, sir. That was my home.

Q. When did you do that?—A. That was some time after this controversy commenced in Binghamton, or the difficulty there, when some of them assailed me and my integrity.

Q. It was after you had made repayment of the amount of this hotel bill to Mr. Truman?—A. Oh, yes, indeed.

Q. Was that letter published?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you say anything in that letter in regard to who paid this hotel bill?—A. I said that somebody had paid my hotel bill.

Q. What did you say precisely?—A. I stated that somebody had paid my hotel bill.

Q. Why did you not state that Mr. Truman had paid your hotel bill at your request, if he had done so?—A. For this reason; I will give it to you: When I came to get my account at the hotel Mr. Riley said to me, "Your bill is paid, here it is receipted." I said, "Who paid it?" He said, "I do not know, I can not tell you."

Q. Do you mean to say that at the time you wrote this letter to the Easton newspaper you did not know who had paid your hotel bill?—A. Certainly I did.

Q. Then why did you not so state?—A. I did not think it was necessary; it was only incidentally referred to; that was all.

Q. Did you not state in that letter, substantially, that somebody had paid your hotel bill and that it was Mr. Bennett?—A. It proved to be Mr. Bennett.

Q. And did you not say substantially, "I wish he would pay more of my outstanding obligations?"—A. I did not express it in that way; I expressed it in this way, if I remember, a rather facetious remark. I said, "Somebody had paid my hotel bill" (it proved to be Mr. Bennett, of which I was not aware until subsequently), "and that it would be perfectly satisfactory to me if some other obligations were paid in the same way, without letting me know who did it," or something of that kind.

Q. You wrote this letter because you had been attacked?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It had been charged that your hotel bill had been paid by a man in whose favor you had decided upon the location of this site?—A. That was not the reason I wrote the letter; that was one of the incidentals to it.

Q. It was charged that your hotel bill had been paid at Binghamton, while you were acting as a Government agent, by a man who owned the site you already had adopted?—A. Without my knowledge.

Q. No matter; that had been charged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was that imputation against your integrity that you were attempting to vindicate yourself from?—A. Not so much so as the fact that I was charged with selecting a site valued at only \$3,000 or \$4,000, and that the site was totally unadapted to the purpose.

Q. You felt under some obligation to vindicate yourself, when you wrote this letter, of the imputation of having been indebted to Mr. Bennett for the payment of your expenses?—A. That, and as to my judgment in the matter.

Q. Why did you not then state the fact that you state now, that Mr. Truman had agreed to pay your hotel bill, had paid your hotel bill, and

you had repaid it; that would have been a conclusive answer, did it not?—A. Well, it might have been, yes, sir.

If that was the fact why did you not so state in your letter?—A. I did not state that.

Why didn't you so state if that was the fact?—A. I did not think it necessary.

Was it not important for you to show, and did you not regard it important to show, that the man who owned the property you had rented did not pay your hotel bill?—A. Well, I stated that fact.

No; you stated that it proved to be Mr. Bennett who paid it?—The fact turned out subsequently that he had paid it; the cold fact.

You knew at the time you wrote that letter that Mr. Bennett had paid your hotel bill?—A. Yes; I did know that he had paid it.

You knew at the time you wrote that letter that you had requested Truman to pay your bill; that he had agreed to pay your bill and reported to you that he did pay your bill and that you had reimbursed him?—A. Yes, sir.

Now, why did you not state something of that kind in your letter instead of allowing a falsehood to go into your letter, as it would be if the statement is true that Mr. Bennett paid your bill?—A. I did not know so at the time.

Do you know when this charge was made by Mr. Bennett about Truman?—A. I do not know anything about that.

When did you next see Mr. Truman after this occasion, after this to Binghamton?—A. Not until after I returned from Kentucky.

When did you first talk to him about the imputation which was upon you in connection with the payment of this bill?—A. I did not know it until after this committee came down here.

Did you talk to him then about it?—A. I paid it to him.

When did you pay it to him? Did you pay it to him before this charge was made against him?—A. Yes, sir; two or three weeks before the time.

Then, it is a fact, is it, that before you wrote this letter and before you had heard of any imputation resting upon you growing out of the allegation that your hotel bill had been paid by Mr. Bennett, you had paid Mr. Truman?—A. Yes, sir; I had paid him.

Now, I can not understand, if that is true, why, when you wrote the letter defending yourself against this imputation, you did not mention the fact that you had paid your hotel bill yourself; that is, that Truman had paid it at your request and that you had reimbursed him?—A. When I wrote the letter to the Free Press it was not so much a matter of regard to the hotel bill. That was not the question at issue between the Free Press and myself. The question at issue was that I had secured an improper site.

Have you that letter?—A. I can get it for you.

You haven't a copy with you?—A. No, sir; but I can get a copy for you by sending home for it.

Can you give me the exact date when you paid Mr. Truman?—A. I came home on Sunday noon, and I paid him the following Wednesday or Thursday, I think, or probably Friday.

How much did this premium on the life-insurance policy amount to?—A. It was only a single assessment, several dollars; I think it was \$2.68. It was in the Royal Arcanum.

Didn't you have the money to pay that?—A. After I left Washington it occurred to me at Binghamton that I had forgotten to pay

Q. Then this hotel bill, you say, was really paid by Mr. Truman by way of a loan to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you write a letter to a newspaper, the Easton Free Press, on this subject?—A. I did; yes, sir. That was my home.

Q. When did you do that?—A. That was some time after this controversy commenced in Binghamton, or the difficulty there, when some of them assailed me and my integrity.

Q. It was after you had made repayment of the amount of this hotel bill to Mr. Truman?—A. Oh, yes, indeed.

Q. Was that letter published?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you say anything in that letter in regard to who paid this hotel bill?—A. I said that somebody had paid my hotel bill.

Q. What did you say precisely?—A. I stated that somebody had paid my hotel bill.

Q. Why did you not state that Mr. Truman had paid your hotel bill at your request, if he had done so?—A. For this reason; I will give it to you: When I came to get my account at the hotel Mr. Riley said to me, "Your bill is paid, here it is receipted." I said, "Who paid it?" He said, "I do not know, I can not tell you."

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Q. Didn't you have the money to pay that?—A. After I left Washington it occurred to me at Binghamton that I had forgotten to pay it.

Q. But you had the money at Binghamton with which to pay it?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Then, why did you not pay it?—A. I asked Mr. Truman to pay it for me, and he said he would.

Q. Do you know whether that was paid on the same day the hotel bill was, by being charged up to Mr. Bennett?—A. No, sir; Mr. Truman paid that in the city of Washington when he returned two days afterwards.

Q. Had you ever had any financial transactions with Mr. Truman before that time?—A. I have borrowed money from him, but I have always paid him, and I think he has borrowed money from me, if I am not mistaken.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to state?—A. No, sir; I have nothing more to say.

Q. Do you know a Mr. George W. Ray, an ex-member of Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what time did you know him?—A. I do not remember when it was.

Q. Did you state in this letter that it was customary for the bills of Government agents appointed to select sites to be paid in that way?—

A. It is so customary; yes, sir.

Q. And you so stated?—A. I think I did.

Q. Do you remember what you did state on that subject?—A. I think I stated that the practice existed throughout the United States.

Q. In what language did you state it, if you can recall the language?—A. My recollection is that I said it was customary for agents to receive all the courtesies of citizens in a town; that they put carriages at their disposal to take them out to examine sites.

Q. Is it customary for agents to have their expenses paid by owners of the property which they select?—A. Not if the agent knows it; not if I knew it; it would not happen to me.

Q. If it is customary for agents to have their bills paid in that way, you expected your bill would be paid in the same way?—A. Of course not.

Q. Why not?—A. It would not be of any service to me; our expenses are paid by the Government.

Q. But if it is the custom?—A. I state it is the custom.

Q. Then you expected the custom to be followed in Binghamton as well as in other places?—A. No; I know this: That sometimes the Board of Trade or the local authorities will take charge of you and won't permit you to pay anything; but there was no question made of that kind.

Q. Did you ever talk with Mr. Ray on the subject of the selection of this site?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you state to him that you preferred the Olmstead site?—A. I told him I thought that was a better site than any offered.

Q. Did you give him your reason for not selecting it?—A. Yes, sir; that the price was too high, and I could not consider it.

Q. You reported the Wall-street site at the cost of \$25,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he ask you how much it would cost to fill up the Wall-street site so as to protect it from water?—A. He suggested something of that kind to me.

Q. Did he not ask you and did you not tell him about \$15,000?—A. I might have said that.

Q. Did he not then add that to the \$25,000, and show you that it

made the cost of the Wall-street site more than the cost of the other site?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He had some affidavits with him, did he not?—A. Yes, sir; I believe so.

Q. Showing that criminal proceedings had been commenced there in Binghamton against Deputy Collector Davis?—A. He had an affidavit of his own.

Q. Did he have any others?—A. That is all I remember.

Q. Did you not request him not to present that, but to wait until you had an opportunity to look further into the matter, and that you would perhaps modify your report as to the selection of the site?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing of that purport?—A. No, sir; I will tell you what I said to him——

Q. Nothing of that purport?—A. Incidentally that may have come in, and I will tell you how. He told me that he had just come from the President of the United States; that he had a chart there showing the location of these different sites, and he said the President had listened to him very attentively. First he said that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fairchild, would not hear him at all; that he paid no attention to him. Then he went to the President and the President said the best thing he could do would be to go to me and make this statement, and if he could convince me that I was wrong that I could modify my report and it would come up in the regular course in that way and get before the Secretary of the Treasury. He then said to me that he could prove that Deputy Collector Davis had a proposal in his pocket, or rather a proposal was put in for the Olmstead site at \$30,000, when the other proposal was for \$46,000 and some hundred dollars. I said to him I had seen no proposal to sell at that price. He said he was prepared to sell it for \$30,000 that day. I said that put a different complexion on the question and I put some other questions to him, that he wanted me to put in writing, as to the availability of the two sites, as to their merits. I said, "If you would like to keep that for a couple of days you can do so and then I will give you an answer to it." So he indorsed on this paper to hold until further orders and signed his name to it. I then wrote to Mr. Ray and told him that in the multiplicity of business I had forgotten the exact form of questions he wanted me to answer and asked him to put the questions in writing; he did so, and I told him I had examined into the question and it was beyond my jurisdiction, as it was settled, and there was no longer any use of discussing the merits of the two sites.

Q. What was the price of the Olmstead site?—A. Forty-six or forty-seven thousand dollars.

Q. Did you report the dimensions of the Olmstead site?—A. I think I did.

Q. Did you report the entire dimensions of the three plots as one?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did not Mr. Ray call your attention to the fact that you did not; that your report described the Olmstead plat or site as embracing only two of these plots instead of the three pieces of property on which bids or proposals had been offered, and that on that basis, and leaving out the cost of this third tract, it brought the price of the Olmstead site considerably lower than the Wall street site with the cost of improvement precedent to the erection of a building on it?—A. My report will indicate that; I do not remember.

Q. Did he not call your attention to that mistake in your report?—

A. No, sir. I think he called my attention to something of the kind by saying that two of the properties would be sufficient. I told him that the advertisement required land of certain dimensions, and it was not sufficient for the building. I remember that in the hotel I went over the matter of this site, especially in regard to the reservation of an alley, which I could not understand from the description in the proposal, and it was explained to me.

Q. But whether it was the most available site or not, you rejected it because of the price?—A. You can not spend more money than you have. Thirty thousand dollars was my limit for the site, and I had to keep within that amount. I could not consider anything else. Even the site right immediately across the street, at \$36,000, was \$6,000 too high. Then there is another thing. You alluded a few moments ago to Mr. Ray's having said it would cost \$15,000 or \$20,000 to grade and fill up that Wall street site.

Q. Yes, to protect it from the annual overflow of water.—A. I do not think that is so. I think you have been misinformed on that subject.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. That was caused by the seepage water and not by an overflow. Did you state to Mr. Ray that your estimate for grading was about \$18,000?—A. No; I said I had computed the cost of it, and reckoned it at about \$8,000 or \$9,000.

Q. Your report shows that?—A. I do not think that portion is shown in my report, although I have that computation yet, which I can show you. But my remarks were based on that computation. For your information, I will tell you that yesterday the bids were opened for the filling-in, excavating, and everything else necessary upon the lot, and they run from \$2,400 to \$4,500, so that even if I said \$15,000, or anybody else said it, it was simply a mistake, that is all.

Q. Will you furnish the committee with a copy of the letter which you sent to the Easton Free Press?—A. Yes, sir; I will do so with pleasure.

Q. There were two letters which you wrote?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you furnish both of them to the committee?—A. I will do so.

The letters referred to were subsequently furnished by the witness, and are as follows:

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1887.

EDITOR FREE PRESS:

Although opposed to newspaper controversy, I can no longer remain silent under the imputation of having failed in the performance of an official duty, and take pleasure of informing you of certain facts with reference to the selection of a public building site in the city of Binghamton, in order that you may treat the question hereafter with more fairness than you did in your issue of the 9th instant.

In your issue of that date you say, by reason of the political influence of the Hon. Charles Davis, "A lot that can not be drained, that had 4 feet of water on last February and March, and that is frequently under water, etc., such a lot is recommended by Mr. Anstett at a price five times higher than its assessed value."

The assessed value of the site in question is \$1,500 per lot, or \$13,666 for the entire site, and the price \$25,000, from which latter sum deduct the expense of grading and filling and you have the net purchase money to be paid by the United States. This is my recommendation. I cut the price from \$30,000 to \$25,000 and increased the frontage 20 feet, making a difference to the owners of \$3,333.33. In support of my judgment as to its value, I have the opinions of twenty-seven property-owners, in writing and on file, who say that property in this immediate locality is worth from

\$100 to \$150 per foot, owing to its particular location and size (the site selected is by far the best in that vicinity).

Now, in regard to the drainage, a person who is entirely ignorant upon a subject requiring technical knowledge may express an opinion, but such an opinion, even though supported by affidavit, is of no consequence. The site in question was scientifically inspected by a competent engineer and by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, from whose report to the Secretary of the Treasury I quote the following: "It was stated that there always would be difficulty in obtaining proper drainage from the building, which statement is made simply through ignorance upon the subject; it was stated also that the lot was liable to overflow from the river. This fear originated from the fact that in the year 1865, during a remarkable wet season, and before the stone retaining-wall was built, the lots and roadway did overflow; but it is impossible now since the wall and roadway have been constructed."

One word more. Somebody paid my hotel bill, and that was Mr. Bennett. I did not know who had paid it until two months afterwards. When an officer of the Government goes to a city for the purpose of locating a public building, he receives all the courtesy possible. Carriages to visit the sites are at his disposal, hotel bills paid, and, in a great many instances, he is not permitted to pay anything whatever. This is more rigidly adhered to in the South than in the North. It is true that somebody did pay my hotel bill, but I did not know who, and I have only one regret, and that is, that he did not pay some other bills in the same way which are of longer standing.

Within twenty-four hours after I announced the location, I received one hundred and forty-one telegrams and letters from the best and most reliable business men (amongst the number was your former townsman, Mr. Charles T. Nightengale), congratulating me upon my good judgment, and approving my action.

As to the present status, of course my decision was appealed from by those interested in rival sites; exceptions were filed, and arguments heard in favor and against the location, and the matter is now before the highest authority for final adjudication.

Secretary Fairchild, Judge Maynard, Chief Clerk Yeomans, and Colonel Lamont are all from this section of New York State, and are fully conversant with the site recommended by me, and it would seem to me but proper to await its final disposition, and if I am sustained in the end I shall take great pleasure to inform you, and if reversed, it will be the first time since my connection with the Department.

By giving the foregoing space in your valuable journal, you will greatly oblige me.

Yours, etc.,

C. M. ANSTETT.

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1887.

EDITOR FREE PRESS:

I am in receipt of a copy of the Free Press of Saturday, August 13, in which you publish my open letter with reference to the selection of the public building in Binghamton and request me to answer a few questions with reference thereto. It gives me pleasure to comply with your request, and I will be ready and willing to do so whenever you may deem it necessary in the interest of the public good.

Q. 1. Did or did you not admit to Charles H. Stone, of Binghamton, that it was but right to defer to the wishes of Hon. Charles Davis, on account of his influence at Washington?—A. Emphatically, no. I do not remember this man Stone, and it seems strange to me that he did not recollect this conversation at the time of the hearing on the appeal. I do not believe that the citizens of Easton who know me will believe that I would go to Binghamton as the representative of the Secretary in the performance of an important duty and stultify myself in admitting to a stranger that I would have to defer to another whom I had never met. This would detract too much from the dignity of my mission, and I could hardly stand that. The idea never entered my mind, and if it had I am candid enough to admit that I never would have uttered it.

Q. 2. Did or did not the assessor value the tract you recommend at \$4,500, and did or did not Mr. Bennett, joint owner with Davis, complain that it was too high?—A. The present site was assessed by the city assessor at \$500 per lot, or very nearly \$5,000 for the entire site, as unproductive property, which, owing to certain differences between the city and county relative to this and other assessments, the court appointed an assessor to re-assess both the county and city property for the purpose of equalization, and in this re-assessment the lots forming the sites selected were assessed at \$1,500 each, or \$13,666 for the entire site. I do not know whether or not Mr. Bennett complained that it was too high, but it would not surprise me if he did, judging from my experience and observation relative to assessment of property.

Q. 3. Is not the majority of the twenty-seven property owners who indorsed your valuation owners of adjacent territory, who want to boom their property?—A. Some of the above signers may own property in that locality, and probably do.

Q. 4. As to elevation, is not the street grade $1\frac{4}{10}$ feet below high-water mark? Were not cellars on the opposite side of the street from the proposed site flooded to the depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in February and March last, while from 4 to 6 feet of water were over the site at the same time?—A. Mr. Herrick, city engineer, made a statement that during the freshet of 1865 the high-water mark was $1\frac{4}{10}$ feet above the present surface of Wall street. Inasmuch as Wall street was not in existence in 1865 I question the correctness of his statement; but, taking it for granted that it is correct, you would not presume that this constitutes the proper high-water mark, because the freshet of 1865 was unprecedented, and according to that the high-water mark of the Lehigh River at Easton would be somewhere in the vicinity of Third street. I ascertained the actual high-water mark to be 1 foot and 2 inches below the top of the stone wall, or 5 feet 8 inches below the surface of the street grade. I visited the buildings on the opposite side (you must mean Water street), saw the owners, examined each and every cellar, inspected the masonry, found no settling of the walls, cellars were completely dry, and in response to inquiries was assured that no water was in their cellars which was caused by any overflow from the river. There is always water on the site after a long and continuous rain, caused by the fact that Henry street and Wall street are about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher than the surface of the site, which, of course, will require filling in order that it may be utilized for building purposes.

Q. 5. Is not the tract a low piece of ground, formerly swampy?—A. From the Engineer's Report I quote the following: "The surface layer is composed of firm loam, about 8 feet in depth, below which there is a deposit of 4 feet of sand and gravel, underlaid with a deposit of firm, coarse gravel, and is considered, next to solid rock, the best formation for foundations for buildings to rest upon." It may have been a swamp centuries ago; but this question had better be referred to a geologist. It certainly has not been a swamp during the past fifty years or more.

Q. 6. Is not the stone retaining-walls you refer to built of field stone, laid up dry, bulged out of line and out of plum, and not as high as the present surface of the street by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet?—A. The stone retaining-wall is permanent in character and durable in appearance. I examined it. It is not bulged out of line to such an extent that it is noticeable to the eye, and is not as high as the present surface of the street by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. From its appearance, I think it safe to say that the wall will remain in its present condition for a great many years to come.

Q. 7. Is not the only way to sewer the lot by direct drainage into the river, and has not the city board of health prohibited this?—A. No; it is not. The city board of health has no power to prohibit the Government from draining the lot in any way whatever; the act of legislature ceding jurisdiction to the United States covers this point.

Q. 8. You say there are four streets on this lot; in reality is there not but one, and would it not cost the city \$20,000 to open streets to it?—A. I do not say there are four streets on this lot, and for this reason I increase the frontage on Wall street 20 feet, in order that a street may be opened on the south side. Henry and Center streets are laid out, but not graded, and it will not cost the city of Binghamton \$20,000 to open the streets. The filling and grading will have to be done by Messrs. Davis & Bennett, or the Government will retain a sum sufficient from the price for this purpose.

In conclusion it gives me pleasure to announce to you that the Secretary of the Treasury has sustained my report, and so informed me just now; which no doubt will be gratifying to you, since you say, as an Eastonian, you trust I may be able to relieve myself from any censure.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

C. M. ANSLETT.

The WITNESS. After I had written my first letter, the editor of the Free Press took a peculiar delight in scoring me on account of the selection of this site, although he is a personal friend of mine; but that is neither here nor there. But he went so far as to inform me of the fact that letters had been written by inquisitive gentlemen in Binghamton inquiring into my antecedents in Northampton County—two from the postmaster, but he did not reply to them. Mr. Andrews did reply to them, and I know the contents of them. They wanted to find out something about me so that they could attack me in the Binghamton newspapers in regard to my prior history, which shows the animus by which these gentlemen are actuated. It is very commendable, I think, and

I congratulate them on it; but they were not able to find anything so far as I was concerned, for I have always tried to live a proper life. The first letter I wrote brought out a letter from Mr. Andrews, who put seven or eight interrogatories to me; and answering specifically to those, I replied in the same manner in which they were put to me, and I would be very happy to have you read them.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. I am requested to ask you whether while at Binghamton your attention was not called in the public press and by citizens to the fact that this lot was overflowed—I call it overflowed—or covered with water at times and that the cellars on that street were largely filled with water at times?—A. My attention was called to that fact.

Q. And you considered that in making your report?—A. Yes, sir; I did. My attention was called to it and I personally went into the cellars of the people along that street. I remember especially going into the cellar of a large manufacturer of cigars immediately in the rear of the Wall-street site, I have forgotten his name. I went through his cellar and the cellars of a number of the people along Water street and the people assured me they never had any water in their cellars.

Q. It is not claimed that at all times there is water in the cellar.—A. But they said there had never been any. I looked at the walls and saw there was no settling in them. This lot was formerly used as a skating rink and was dug out, perhaps, for that purpose. It is 7 or 8 feet lower than the bed of the street surrounding it, and naturally when it rains it will fill up with water.

Q. But it is claimed that the water percolates through the bank when the river is high.—A. I do not believe that.

Q. You have a right to your belief about it.—A. And I will state that as the fact, that I do not believe it does. From the outside wall of the river to the building line it is 130 feet, and I should like to see water get through that bank.

Q. That would depend somewhat on the character of the bank.—A. Besides that there is a bend in the river at that place, so that the force of the stream is directed opposite from where the lot is situated.

Senator SPOONER. But the water would percolate through without regard to the bend.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What is the character of the soil there?—A. The engineers made an investigation of that, and I think the first 3 feet is loam, then there is 2 or 3 feet of fine gravel, and below that they strike hard gravel and solid rock.

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. That was something developed later?—A. No, sir; it was developed before the site was selected. Secretary Fairchild refused to confirm the report or accept the site until he was satisfied that the foundation was good, and directed the Supervising Architect to go up there himself and examine it. He went up and had four pits made, 6 or 7 feet apart, and in addition to that the city engineer and a man who was an architect there filed a certificate in regard to the soil and foundation.

Q. Is there anything else you desire to state?—A. No, sir; I have nothing to say, except that I was not bribed; that is all.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. I did not propose to ask you that question, but I propose to ask

you this: Who was it that told you that he was prepared to sell the other site—the Olmstead site—at \$30,000?—A. It was George W. Ray, a former member of Congress, I believe.

Q. Did he own the Olmstead site or any portion of it?—A. No, sir.

Q. What authority had he to sell it?—A. He represented himself to be the attorney of a large number of citizens of Binghamton for the purpose of prosecuting Charles Davis for some criminal violation of the law. That was based upon the assumption that a change of site could be effected.

Q. Was that after you had made your report recommending the Wall-street site?—A. Yes, sir; three or four days.

Q. Did you know about a combination that was formed by all the other owners of sites, other than the Wall-street site, after you made your report in favor of the latter, to try and have it reversed?—A. I heard so, yes, sir; it is simply hearsay.

Q. Was this before or after that?—A. It was after.

Q. After the other sites had all combined to have your report recommending the Wall-street property reversed?—A. So I am informed.

Q. I am asking for your information. Do you know whether Mr. Ray had authority to make the sale of that property or not?—A. I do not, except from what he informed me; that is all.

Q. Did he show you any power of attorney?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or any warrant of authority?—A. No, sir.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Had the deed been accepted at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. The title had not vested to the Wall-street site in the Government?—A. No, sir; I know that, because the deed was passed not very long ago.

Q. Did you bring to the attention of the Supervising Architect or Secretary of the Treasury, or to any official having the matter in charge, the statement of Mr. Ray, that he was prepared to sell the Olmstead site for \$30,000?—A. The statement of Mr. Ray was made in the presence of the chief clerk in the office.

Q. Beyond that you did not bring it to the attention of any one?—A. I do not think I mentioned it to any one; I may have mentioned it to Assistant Secretary Maynard.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. You say the chief clerk in your office was present when this statement was made to you?—A. Yes, sir. I did not care about being left alone with Mr. Ray; I wanted somebody by; that is all.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. Mr. Ray is a reputable man, is he not?—A. Yes, sir; but I did not want to be misrepresented on that question without some one being present.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. The appropriation was \$75,000?—A. No, sir; it was \$150,000.

Q. And you were limited by instructions from the Supervising Architect's office to \$30,000 for the site?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many sites were you offered altogether?—A. There were eleven offered altogether, but in fact only ten, for the reason that the eleventh site only contemplated a piece of ground at one corner of the street and another piece of ground below, leaving a piece in the center which it was suggested in the proposal should be condemned. I did *not regard that as an offer*, because I could not accept it.

I would have had to resort to the process of condemnation through the courts to reach the intervening piece of property in the site?—A. Yes, sir.

How many of those sites were tendered to you at a price as low as any other than the one you selected?—A. There was one offered on Wall street at \$24,000, there was one for \$20,000, and one at \$24,000, for the property next to the court-house, I do not remember what I could not tell without reference to the books.

What price did you take the Wall-street site?—A. They offered \$30,000. I cut them \$5,000 on the price, made them increase the frontage on Wall street 20 feet, without compensation, and they had to accept it.

What is that property worth per foot there; it is already in testimony of a number of Binghamton witnesses?—A. I have affidavits from thirty or fifteen men, owners of real estate, saying that the property is worth from \$100 to \$150 a foot.

Did you increase the frontage on Wall street 20 feet and required the filling of the lot to protect it against this water deposit, and increased the price from \$30,000 to \$25,000?—A. Yes, sir. I calculated the filling-in amounted to about 8,000 yards—I have forgotten the exact calculation—but I supposed it would cost the Government \$9,000, which would bring the price of the lot down to about \$16,000 as they would have had to do that—Mr. Bennett and Mr. Davis.

Mr. Bennett claimed that he could get it done cheaper than the Government, for the reason that he could get at all persons in the city to excavate and making cellars to bring the refuse there and

But the Department thought differently; they did not care to go into partnership with private people to get that filled up, and they took off \$10,000, and made them sell it for \$15,000 and we did it ourselves.

What is the price for filling ranges from \$2,400 to \$4,500, according to the report opened yesterday?—A. Yes, sir.

Where is Mr. Truman now?—A. He is here in the city of Washington. He can come here any time you want him.

What position does he occupy?—A. He is chief of the internal division.

Was the Supervising Architect's office satisfied with the site you selected?—A. Most emphatically, yes. The question of this site was discussed before the Secretary of the Treasury and before Assistant Secretary Maynard a week before I made my report. Mr. Burchell was here with a number of citizens about it. Mr. Youmans was taken to the site, and some others, and they had the map spread out in the parlor of the Secretary's office and went over everything involved in the selection of this site before I made my report. The matter was recently re-opened and a rehearing was had.

Senator SPOONER :

Do you count the money that is necessary to be expended in order to get the site in a proper condition for use as a part of the price?—A. Yes, sir; it forms an ingredient as to the cost of the site.

Were you limited to \$30,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Did you reported that site at \$25,000 as the price for the land, and also reported that it would in your opinion cost about \$8,000 to fill it?—A. No, sir; they were to do that—Mr. Bennett and Mr. Davis. Mr. BLACKBURN. He cut them down from \$30,000 to \$25,000; and they had to add 20 feet to the front, and they had to do the filling.

Q. They were to sell the lot at \$25,000 and do the grading and filling?—A. Yes, sir; but the Department did not see fit to do that, or did not take my recommendation on that point, and just struck off \$10,000 and had the Government do the filling. It shows a good contract after all when we can do it for \$2,400.

Senator SPOONER. I wish you would furnish the committee with a copy of your report to the Department in regard to this site.

The WITNESS. I will do so.

The report furnished by the witness subsequently (on July 6, 1888) is as follows :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, June 21, 1887.

Hon. M. E. Bell, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department :

SIR : Pursuant to instructions contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, I proceeded to Binghamton, N. Y., and in the presence of the postmaster and Mr. J. C. Truman, of the Treasury Department, opened all the proposals which had been submitted for the sale of land to the United States as a site for the proposed public building authorized to be erected in that city, and submit the following report:

The proposals are as follows, viz :

Schedule of proposals, public building site, Binghamton, New York.

- No. 1. Johnson and Griswold, 60 by 140, Chenango street, \$11,400.
- No. 2. C. H. Burtis, 66 by 185, Chenango street, \$8,000.
- No. 3. Charles Butler, 120 by 180, southwest corner of Hawley and Exchange streets, \$25,000.
- No. 4. L. L. Olmstead *et al.*, 160 by 179, corner of Washington and State streets, \$46,500.
- No. 5. James McNamara, 120 by 180, southwest corner Washington and Hawley streets, \$25,000.
- No. 6. Bennett and Davis, 125 by 180, southwest corner Wall and Henry streets, \$30,000.
- No. 7. Abel Bennett, 119½ by 176, east side Water street, \$20,000.
- No. 8. Charles Davis, 127 by 190, west side Washington street, \$36,750.
- No. 9. Bennett and Davis, 127 by 220, west side Water street, \$24,000.
- No. 10. Congdon and Lyon, 120 by 186, corner Exchange street and Exchange Place, \$26,000.
- No. 11. Amelia M. Abbott, 136 by 133, southwest corner Main and Front streets, \$20,000; 47 feet additional, making lot 136 by 180, \$10,000; total for entire site, \$30,000.

In the discussion of the various proposals submitted, my attention has been called by the citizens of the city of Binghamton, first as to the center of population, and while there is a diversity of opinions as well as interests, based upon personal advantages to be derived by the location of the public building, it is, however, conceded by a large majority that the corner of Court and Washington streets is nearer the business center than any other point. The city is divided by the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers, and it is conceded that the portion lying west of the Chenango River constitutes about one-third of the entire population, while that portion lying south of the Susquehanna comprises about one-seventh, or about one-half of the entire population is divided by the two rivers referred to. It, therefore, becomes a very important question to so locate the proposed Federal building that it will be easy of access to one-half of the entire population who are cut off by the two rivers, and are necessarily obliged to cross bridges.

The First and Sixth wards, lying west of the Chenango River, are connected by two bridges, one on Court street and one on Ferry street, about 1,500 feet apart. Of the bridges over the Susquehanna River, the one very recently erected connects with Water street, while the other is farther east, but all aim towards Court street, west of the county court-house, or thereabouts. The business interests, with respect to Government revenue, are confined principally to the manufacture of cigars, and in this connection it may be proper to state that the city of Binghamton, in 1886, alone paid considerably over a quarter of a million dollars in revenue to the Government, and it would seem that this business interest should be well located with reference to the selection of a public building site.

The facilities for the collection and delivery of mail matter renders the question of the location of the post-office a secondary consideration. The United States court

ould scarcely be in session at this place more than several weeks during an entire year, and an easy and general accessibility from the depots would be all that would be required, except so far as to guard against unusual noise in its immediate locality. No attention should be paid to the drainage, as this item is attended very frequently with expensive results. In locating the business center at the corner of Court and Washington streets I am, however, convinced that the bulk of business and population is west of that point, Water and Wall streets being nearer the prospective center and even the present center of business than any portion lying east of Washington street. The growth towards the west and north has so far been about even and will undoubtedly continue so, for the reason that in these directions are almost unlimited tracts of desirable land for building purposes.

The proposals, although eleven in number, are only ten. Nos. 1 and 2, located on Chenango street, comprise one site, and not having the required dimensions is therefore not eligible.

No. 3, corner of Hawley and Exchange streets, had no advocates, and not being a desirable location needs no further comment.

No. 4, corner of Washington and Henry streets, has many advantages and would be a good location for a public building, but owing to the price placed upon it renders its further discussion useless.

No. 5, corner of Washington and Hawley streets, divested of everything except the property, presents some advantages. Upon the opposite corner is erected the city library building, used also for school purposes. The location for this building at the time of its selection was severely condemned by the public, which feeling still exists, and therefore renders the question of locating the public building upon the opposite corner not practicable.

No. 6, corner of Wall and Henry streets is located on the banks of the Chenango River, with Wall street intervening. The river makes an outward curve at this point, the force of the stream being directed to the opposite side, which renders the wall erected permanent and secure.

This location is in plain view of Front street, the Court-street bridge, the suspension bridge, both railroad bridges, and much of the First and Sixth wards, as well as a large part of the city on the east. It is located midway between the Court-street bridge and suspension bridge across the Chenango River and is almost in a direct line from the Susquehanna bridge, communicating with the Fifth ward or that portion lying south of the Susquehanna River. The drainage would be perfect in every respect, and has the advantage of facing one side upon the Chenango River, which will always leave an open space on that side of fully 300 feet. This location

is also regarded as nearer the business center as well as the center of population than any other site proposed. In this locality are located the great tobacco houses of the city of Binghamton, and to this interest the convenience of the public building for the transaction of official business is a matter of paramount importance, while the great bulk of business, both wholesale and retail, is between Wall and State streets.

This location provides advantages for most excellent light, and is convenient to one-third of the entire population residing west of the Chenango River, and equally good for those across the Susquehanna. In point of practical utility, it is the most central and convenient location to the greatest number, and in regard to beauty, for a public building it is unsurpassed. I have no hesitation in saying, that in this opinion I am supported by a majority of the citizens, the public press without regard to politics, and by more disinterested citizens than any other site proposed, as is evidenced by the letters and petitions herewith submitted.

Nos. 7 and 9, east and west sides of Water street. I do not regard Water street an admirable street on which to locate a public building.

No. 8, west side of Washington street, is opposite to "Olmsted property" or No. 10, and would be a good location; the only objection, however, is, that it is not a corner lot.

No. 10, corner of Exchange street and Exchange Place, would be an admirable location if it was farther north and west. The objection, however, is the downward tendency of the grade of the street at this point; and placing the public building behind the high elevation of the county court-house, with its extensive and magnificent surroundings, would deteriorate from its intrinsic value, as well as to render it, a point of ornamentation, insignificant. Granting, for the sake of argument, to the advocates of this location that it is at this moment the center of population, no one can aver, in view of the peculiar location of the city of Binghamton, with her rivers and mountains in sight, that it is possible to remain the center any length of time whatever; and if I may be permitted to predict the future of Binghamton, in a very short time more than half of the population of the city will be west of the Chenango River.

No. 11, Main and Front streets, is on the east side of the Chenango River, and I regret there was not sufficient sentiment to warrant its further discussion.

Your representative spent six days and a half in this beautiful city, and scores of citizens called daily, with whom he discussed at considerable length the most desirable

ble locations. That there was, and is now, a diversity of opinion, as well as personal interests, and always will be, is true. Some vehemently protested against certain locations, while others advocated them with equal force, the difference of opinion in many cases being that personal interests had entered into the subject largely, more than the public good.

In view of all the facts, to which I have given careful attention, I am of the opinion that the corner of Henry and Wall streets is the best location. The view from this point would be handsome and extensive, and while one-third of the citizens living on the other side of the river can not have the building on that side, it ought to be so located, at least, where they can see it and easily reach it.

I therefore have to recommend that the property of Abel Bennett and Charles Davis, located at the corner of Henry and Wall streets, be selected as the site for the public building, at a cost of \$25,000, upon condition that they increase the frontage on Wall street 20 feet, in order that sufficient property may be acquired to open a street on the south side, and thus have the public building on a separate block, bounded by four wide and commodious streets.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. M. ANSTETT,
Law and Contract Clerk.

Hon. M. E. BELL,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

The subcommittee then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Friday, June 15, 1888.*

The subcommittee met at 11.45 a. m.

Present, Senator Manderson.

Senator Manderson stated that he seemed to be the only member of the committee at present accessible; that the witness whose testimony was to be taken desired to leave town to-day, and, in the absence of any other member of the committee, he would proceed with the examination, and the witness could be recalled subsequently, in case any member of the committee desired to cross-examine him.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN D. SPELLMAN.

JOHN D. SPELLMAN, having been duly sworn, was examined as follows:

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Please state your residence.—A. I live at Rutland, Vt.

Q. How long have you lived in Vermont?—A. I have always lived there, with the exception of about six months' time that I spent in New York.

Q. Have you held any official position in the State of Vermont?—A. Yes, sir; I was local prosecuting attorney there for one year; I think that is the only office I held there.

Q. You were local prosecuting attorney?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a State office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you held any Federal position of any kind?—A. I have not, with the exception of a position I held in the New York custom-house.

Q. State what position you held there and when you held it.—A. On or about the 1st of September, 1887, I went to New York and accepted a position as messenger in the third division of the custom-house. I cared nothing particularly about the position except that I was anxious to locate in my profession in New York, and I did not feel financially circumstanced so that I could go there and hang up my shingle and look for business until such time as I made acquaintances. Therefore I *accepted this position* with that view. My work was of a clerical nature.

Q. You are a lawyer, then, by profession, as I understand ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are you in politics ?—A. I have always been a Democrat up to about three months ago, when I allowed myself to be interviewed by the reporter of a Republican paper in Vermont, and I have now repudiated the Democratic party and identified myself with the Republican party.

Q. What time did you enter into this messenger's position ?—A. It was in the early part of September last; about the 5th or 6th, I think.

Q. How long did you continue in that position, and state if you please the circumstances under which you resigned or were removed ?—A. I might say, in answer to your question, that I remained there until the 23d of January last. In the early part of last December, and shortly after President Cleveland sent his message to Congress, I criticised the message respectfully but as forcibly as I could, privately and publicly. I also contributed two or three articles to a leading daily Republican paper in Vermont in which I criticised his message, and somebody sent those papers, to Mr. Magone, who is at the head of the custom-house in New York. Mr. Magone sent for Mr. John A. Mason, acting deputy collector and secretary of the civil-service examining board there, and inquired who this man Spellman was. Mr. Mason told him that I was a young man in the third division; that my position there was that of messenger; that it was given to me on the strength of recommendations made by Colonel Smalley, of Vermont. Mr. Magone told Mr. Mason that I was a very bad man. I was not present when this conversation took place, but this is just as Mr. Mason related it to me. Mr. Mason asked, How so; in what respect? Mr. Magone told him I was put into the position I occupied in the custom-house as a Democrat, was recommended to be placed there by Democrats of prominence, and that I was contributing articles to the newspapers criticising President Cleveland's message. He said I went further and criticised the action of the civil-service examining board in New York City, of which Mr. Mason had the honor of being secretary, and he said that criticism was of so severe a character that it really amounted to an indictment.

He told Mr. Mason that he would commission him to investigate the matter, and a short time afterwards Mr. Mason sent a messenger into my room and asked me to call and see him. I went there, and we talked this matter over. He told me the story as related to him by Mr. Magone, and asked me how it was. I told him that it was true; that I had written the articles criticising President Cleveland's position on the tariff, and so on. He asked me if I had copies of those articles, and I said I had. He asked me if I would furnish him with copies of the articles. I told him I would, provided an order was made on me that was sufficient. He wanted to know what I meant by that, and in reply I told him that I was a lawyer by profession; that while I might be considered a very poor one by those who knew me intimately and best, yet I was sufficiently well posted on the situation to know that a man had a right to his opinion in this country and the right to express it, provided he did not express a criminal one. I said I did not think I had expressed anything of a criminal nature, and therefore I should refuse to produce the papers he wanted unless the order was made, and then I would consider the propriety of doing so. I asked him if there was anything further, and he said no. I then left him.

On the following day Mr. F. H. White, deputy collector in the third division, told me that from what he had gathered and learned in one way or another he was satisfied I would be suspended. I remained

there about ten days, feeling indifferent as to whether they did suspend me or not, as I did not think I had been well treated in the respect referred to. After waiting about ten days it occurred to me that it might be an easy matter for some one there to put up some job on me and my work and have me suspended from an inferior position, and I would stand disgraced before my friends. Therefore I sent in my resignation to Mr. Magone on the 17th of January, to take effect on the 23d, and then I left there.

Q. You were not, then, actually removed or suspended?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Did you have any talk with Collector Magone with reference to the subject at any time?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. But from your conversations with Mr. White and Mr. Mason you were led to suppose that your suspension was a mere matter of time?—A. Yes, sir; a mere matter of time.

Q. Was there condemnation of your course by those two gentlemen I have named in their conversation with you?—A. Mr. Mason condemned it; yes, sir.

Q. Have you those articles that you caused to be printed in the paper?—A. I have not with me at the present moment.

Q. Will you obtain them and transmit them to Senator Hale, the chairman of this committee?—A. I will do so.

The letters in question are as follows:

A.

[From the Rutland Telegram, Thursday, December 22, 1887.]

JOHN D. SPELLMAN'S INTERESTING STORY—HIS OFFICIAL TRIALS—MANY FRIENDS AND FEW FOES—HE IS A PROTECTIONIST—VIEWS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

NEW YORK, *December 17, 1887.*

EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAM:

With pleasure I record the fact that, although the Rutland Daily Telegram is a clean-cut and rank Republican journal, it is nevertheless a welcome daily visitor at the present abode of the subscriber in this city. I make this statement, as I trust your readers will understand, because it is a newspaper in the sense that every reputable organ of public opinion should be, to wit, the medium by and through which clean and interesting general and local news is communicated to the public. I find it daily laden with interesting general and local news, which has the effect temporarily in causing me to forget that I am away from my home in Rutland among numerous kind friends.

I speak of Rutland as my home and intend to treat it as such until I have definitely arranged to remain here or elsewhere. I can say, however, that I have made a great many very excellent acquaintances in the few months that I have been here, and have much to encourage me to remain. I feel indebted to the press of Rutland for publicly acquainting my friends there with my success in a competitive examination for a very desirable and lucrative position in the Government service here. I am sorry to say, in a public letter and in a Republican journal, that no stone was left unturned by unprincipled men in the Democratic party in New York to embarrass and, if possible, defeat me. I have wondered, in view of their treatment, whether or not they feared it would be bad policy to allow an outsider to take root here and force them hereafter to divide even greater honors than I could wring from them in a civil-service examination. I have been treated princely by some of the first men in this city, but by a few miserable creatures in authority, who have their positions through the dishonest manipulations of politicians, I have been treated treacherously.

I will detail matters to my Rutland friends in a public address at no distant day if I live, and whether or not my official head is taken off for this utterance, my voice shall be heard in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, as well as in my native town of Rutland, at the proper time.

If I die in official position in New York under an administration that I assisted to power, I assure my friends that I will die hard. While I have passed two civil-service examinations that were very difficult, I have not yet received an appointment;

and this simply because of the deceit, the rottenness, and treachery of certain brainless creatures that are in authority and have the making and unmaking of men in the custom service.

I do not desire your readers to understand that I am dissatisfied with the administration of President Cleveland because of anything I have written in this letter, as it is my opinion that, inasmuch as it was ordained that national control of the nation's affairs should pass from Republican to Democratic hands for a time at least, none safer than President Cleveland could have been selected. Under his administration all classes have apparently prospered. Business has not met with any very material disturbance, notwithstanding such a prophecy is on record.

I think the President's recent message to be a strong and able document, and this although I am a protectionist in the broadest meaning of the sense of the word. You will find me on the side of protection, believing it to be the only safe policy of our Government, first, last, and all the time. I hope to be with my party on all questions bearing upon the general welfare of the American people. If, however, the day should come when the Democratic party deems it best to recommend to the American people "free trade" in a Democratic national platform, on that day I will raise my voice and record my vote against the standard bearers of the party and the policy upon which the suffrages of the American people are solicited. I had the pleasure last evening of meeting Carson Lake, esq., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; also General Kirnin, of the Catholic Tablet, and a prominent Irish Republican from Ohio, interested greatly in the meeting of Republican club organizations in this city.

Carson Lake, esq., will be remembered in Vermont as the journalist who shook Vermont from its circumference to its center with his pen in the campaign of 1884.

It can truly be said that the Telegram showed great enterprise in the campaign of 1884, with the impress of Mr. Lake's ability as a journalist and public man of wide repute upon its bosom daily. I firmly believe that Mr. Lake knows and has the confidence, as a journalist, of more public men in the United States than any other man that might be mentioned, and the Telegram is to be congratulated for having secured its services for even a short time.

I think what I have said of Mr. Lake in this letter will be vouched for by some Vermonters who attended the recent Republican gathering in this city.

I am, respectfully,

JOHN D. SPELLMAN.

[From the Rutland Telegram, Thursday, January 12, 1888.]

PELLMAN SPEAKS AGAIN—THE RUN OF 1884—HIS EXPERIENCE AT CHICAGO—HIS WORK AT HOME—SOME MEAN DEMOCRATS WHOM HE MET—INDORSES SAMUEL J. RANDALL, ETC.

EDITOR TELEGRAM: In the presidential campaign of 1884, as many of your readers are aware, the subscriber attended the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. My scale of progression for political honors at that great gathering was as follows: First, spectator; second, peacemaker; third, alternate; fourth, regular delegate in convention.

On the first meeting of the delegates in the great exposition building, I was an humble individual among the many thousand distinguished people who assembled within the walls of the great structure. I had no difficulty in discovering, while the convention was organizing, that a large percentage of the delegates present who had been making or unmaking of President Cleveland were American citizens either of Irish birth or extraction.

Permit me at this time to inform the readers of the Telegram that this element, and am pleased to note it, was an important factor in the convention, on the first day was unfortunately inharmoniously divided for and against Mr. Cleveland. However, before the convention permanently organized and earnestly settled down to the important business of the hour, through the personal efforts of the subscriber every prominent delegate to the convention of Irish birth or extraction that could be reached by letters written and forwarded by me through messengers at the Palmer House was requested to appear at the private residence of a well-known Irish-American citizen of Chicago. They appeared in response to the invitations so sent out.

The gathering was a notable one. The result of the conference was a unity of action upon their part and the element they represented the following day in convention, and which was absolutely necessary to Mr. Cleveland's success. Result: Cleveland nominated, and afterwards elected to the greatest office within the gift of the greatest people that the history of the world has ever known.

I returned from Chicago and immediately afterwards made one of the first public speeches that was made in Massachusetts by a citizen of another State in support of the ticket.

I continued to labor for the success of the ticket until the battle was fought and won.

Now, Mr. Editor, in support of what I have said concerning my personal work in Chicago, I refer for corroboration to my friend, Dr. Hanrahan (your respected townsman), Senator Fitzgerald, General Burke, General Kirwin, and others of this city, Judge Pendergast, of Chicago, and many others too numerous to mention.

As to my first work in Massachusetts I could refer to the files of newspapers where my feeble efforts were reported at length. In consequence of my pernicious (?) activity, my business, which I could but illy afford to sacrifice, was sacrificed. My health, which I prized more than business, was impaired to a degree so that medical aid was made welcome. Still, in the face of a record of untiring devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, I have reluctantly been compelled to look on and see brainless, backboneless dudes, without the semblance of manhood and without any business capacity, appointed to public office—they who spend their time drinking Jersey lightning and smoking cigarettes, while good and true men were loyally forcing their way over the breastworks of every political foe.

The dudes and do-nothings are enjoying the emoluments of office, while the great body of active workers, with few exceptions, are forced into the background as guards of honor, if you please.

In the selections made by President Cleveland for positions at great posts of honor, I think that, with a few exceptions, no better could have been made. During his administration he has been cool (most too cool), painstaking, and judicious in every movement for the protection and safety of the people. I can and do indorse him. I can not, and, what is more gratifying, I never will indorse every son of accident that has been intrusted with public positions under his administration. I have seen too much. Honor in some places is not merely sleeping but is as dead to public interests as Julius Cæsar is to the world.

I am as true to my party to-day as ever, but if my fealty is a bar to my individual opinion of men and measures, I have learned something novel. Does any one question the democracy of Hon. Samuel J. Randall because he is a protectionist? If not, why should the opinion of others, equally as independent in their views, be questioned?

I wish, in conclusion, to be understood as repeating and standing firmly by my sentiments as expressed in my last letter.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. SPELLMAN.

Q. In anything that you published or stated was there that which was libelous or slanderous?—A. No, sir; I do not think you would say there was anything in either of the articles that was libelous or slanderous.

Q. Was there in the articles published that which was in the way of personal condemnation of the President, or was it confined to an expression of your views on the tariff question antagonistic to his as expressed in the message?—A. Yes, sir; it was confined to that.

Q. There was nothing personal in them?—A. No, sir; nothing personal, I am quite positive.

Q. What is your present address?—A. Rutland, Vt.

Q. You have returned, then, to Vermont to live?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you filled any political positions during the last two years?—A. Yes, sir; I was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1884, and have also been a delegate to every State, county, and district convention of the Democrats in the State since I became a voter, which was in 1878, I think. I am not very anxious to volunteer any testimony, but perhaps I ought to state my reason for criticising the civil-service board. Mr. Charles J. McGee, an acting deputy collector and chief clerk of the third division, informed me that some time after his appointment there he was in Collector Magone's office and had a controversy of some kind with him that was of an ugly nature, and McGee told me that he had placed his thumb to his nose and shook his fingers at Collector Magone in his (Magone's) own office; that the same day Collector Magone sent McGee a letter asking for his resignation, but that he (McGee) got some of his political friends there in New York to interfere and matters were stopped. Some time afterwards, while I

was in the custom-house, I saw the letter that Collector Magone had written to McGee asking him to forward his resignation. Several complaints had been made against McGee; that he was absent from his post attending to political matters; and his resignation was called for. McGee told me that he would go down to Maurice J. Power's court and see him and have Mr. Magone withhold any order of suspension; and to my personal knowledge Mr. Powers came there and saw Collector Magone. And from his own statements and from his disregard of the letters sent to him asking him to resign the important office he held, I am satisfied he was kept there by reason of having, as they say in New York, a political "pull."

Q. What, if anything, do you know concerning active participation in political matters by the employés of the custom-house in New York?—

A. During the time I was in New York I attended about every political meeting of any importance that the Democrats had there, and at those meetings I usually saw Deputy Collector John A. Mason, Hans S. Beattie, the surveyor of the port, Colonel Jones, deputy collector, and Mr. Davis, deputy collector, and the employés that were well up in authority in the New York custom-house; my observation was that they were always pretty well represented in those meetings.

Q. Were these gentlemen you have named and other prominent employés of the custom-house there as spectators or as active participants in those political gatherings?—A. I could not say they were active participants, but they were in the company of the men who had the management of the party, conferring with them, and usually occupied seats on the platform. They certainly seemed to have an interest in what was going on.

Q. What about the presence of those employés at primary elections, general elections, and political conventions?—A. I could not say anything about that further than that I have reason to believe, from what I saw in my office, that Mr. McGee's duties as chief clerk in the third division, and Mr. Mason's duties were materially interfered with from time to time by men interested in the success of the Democratic party in New York, who called upon them there and took up their time talking about political matters; there is no question about that.

Q. Do you know anything of contributions assessed or paid for political purposes in the New York custom-house?—A. I do. The Mr. McGee I have been speaking about is secretary of the New York County Democracy. He told me that a short time before the last State election in New York, when Nicoll was running against Fellows for the office of district attorney, Nicoll came to him and paid him \$25 or \$30 for which he was in arrears. He said he had been repeatedly dunning him for money that was in arrears, and he came to him at that time thinking perhaps it might be in some respects an advantage to him in the election if his arrears were all paid up. Further than that I do not know. I have reason to believe, from what McGee said to me in a general way, that those employés of the custom-house who hold important positions which paid them well were all assessed. I do not know that I could mention any particular instance.

Senator MANDERSON. It may be that some member of the committee may desire to cross-examine you after this testimony shall have been read; if so, the committee will cause you to be sent for and further examined. That is all, unless there is something you may know, which you desire to state, which would be of advantage to the public service.

The WITNESS. I do know of something that I think ought to be stated. My observation was that brokers' clerks came into our division

frequently, took up the rubber stamps which are used by the deputy and the acting deputy, and stamped their papers with them, so that when they took them to another division they had the appearance of being regularly received in our division. I can see where a great deal of injury might be done and losses to the Government occur by allowing the clerks of brokers to come in there and use those stamps. They were used very commonly at times by the clerks.

Q. Was this use by the brokers' clerks clandestine and without the knowledge of those having the stamps in charge?—A. Usually they did it slyly. I called Mr. McGee's attention to it. He asked me who the parties were. I told him I could not call their names, but could remember their faces. He said he guessed it was all right; that they were parties who had been in the habit of coming there. He did not seem to make much of it. But it occurred to me it was a very loose way of having the business of that office conducted.

Q. The papers that were thus stamped were papers appertaining to the importation of goods and the payment of duties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would this stamp placed on the paper import that it had undergone the examination and approval of a certain official?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of cases where the use of such stamps was allowed by the official without protest?—A. I do not.

Q. Your complaint, then, is that there was a carelessness in the keeping of those stamps which permitted their use by these brokers' clerks?—A. Exactly.

Q. After you made complaint of this irregularity, was anything done to remedy it?—A. No, sir; nothing.

The subcommittee then adjourned.

PART 2.

CIVIL SERVICE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

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PART 2.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Testimony taken before the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Civil Service, appointed by the Senate of the United States under the following resolution adopted March 13, 1888:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That a select committee, to consist of seven Senators, be, and the same be hereby, constituted and appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, to ascertain whether the appointments in said service have been based upon merit and qualifications or have been distributed as partisan favors; and further to fully examine and report as to the offensive participation of officers and employes of the General Government in political conventions and elections.

Said committee is hereby authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer, and shall have power to administer oaths, send for persons and papers; to sit in Washington or such other places as may be necessary, and to conduct its investigations through subcommittees, the expenses of the same to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and a full report of its proceedings shall be made to the Senate at as early a day as is practicable.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate appointed the following as the members of the committee under the foregoing resolution:

Senators Hale, Manderson, Chace, Spooner, Blackburn, Daniel, and Blodgett.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *Tuesday, April 3, 1888.*

The subcommittee appointed to visit the city of Philadelphia and examine into the operations of the civil-service law in that city, met at the Continental Hotel at 3.15 o'clock p. m.

Present, Senator Hale (chairman), Senator Manderson, and Senator Blodgett, constituting the subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been referred to the committee by the Senate the memorial of ex-letter-carriers of Philadelphia, Pa., praying an investigation into the alleged violation of the civil-service rules and the bad management of the post-office at that place by the Postmaster, William F. Harrity. This memorial was introduced into the Senate March 20, 1888, and referred to the committee, and as it is the basis of our inquiry it should appear upon our record

The memorial referred to is as follows:

Memorial of ex-letter carriers of Philadelphia, Pa., praying an investigation into the alleged violation of the civil-service rules, and the bad management of the post-office at that place, by the postmaster, William F. Harrity.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Tuesday, January 31, 1888.

At a meeting of the ex-letter-carriers of the Philadelphia post-office, held Tuesday evening, January 31, A. D. 1888, in the rooms of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the following memorial was unanimously adopted.

WILLIAM MACAULEY,
President.

JOS. A. LYBRAND,
First Vice-President.

ALBERT MILES,
Second Vice-President.

GUS. A. WIMMER,
Secretary.

FRANCIS T. RANKIN,
First Assistant Secretary.

MARTIN H. VAN BUREN,
Second Assistant Secretary.

FRANCIS TRACY TOBIN,
Attorney, pro ex-Letter-Carriers.

MARTIN H. VAN BUREN,

THOMAS M. GIBSON,

JAMES M. BOGGS,

GARRET HANLEY,

THOMAS ROBINSON,

JOSEPH JOBBINS,

WILLIAM H. LEWIS,

Committee on Resolutions.

To the United States Senate:

Whereas President Cleveland, both before and after his election, declared that he was in favor of civil service, and the public are deceived in their belief that he is carrying out the same according to his pledges;

Whereas President Cleveland removed General Henry F. Huidekoper, without cause, as postmaster of Philadelphia, a soldier who had fought for the preservation of the Union, and who had lost an arm in that service. The said General Huidekoper was removed in the face of a protest signed by a large number of business men of Philadelphia;

Whereas President Cleveland appointed William F. Harrity, esq., as General Huidekoper's successor as postmaster of Philadelphia;

Whereas the said William F. Harrity, in violation of his oath of office, has disregarded the civil-service laws of the United States by discharging without cause assigned men who had served as carriers for a number of years, and many of whom were Union Soldiers, and will not grant them a hearing, although requested to do so.

REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

AMENDED CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

RULE I. No person in said service shall use his official authority or influence either to coerce the political action of any person or body, or to interfere with any election.

RULE II. No person in the public service shall for that reason be under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

• • • • •

I.—(1) Every regular application must be supported by proper certificates of moral character, health, and physical and mental capacity for doing the public work. The certificates to be in such form and number as the regulations of the Commission shall provide; but no certificate will be received which is inconsistent with the provisions of the civil-service act.

* * * * *

II.—(1) Every original appointment or employment in said classified service shall be for the probationary period of six months, at the end of which time, if the character and capacity of the person appointed have been found satisfactory to the Commission, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or, if not, shall be deemed out of the service.

The officer under whom any probationer shall serve during any part of the probationary period provided for by these rules shall carefully observe the quality and value of the work rendered by such probationer, and shall report to the proper appointing authority, in writing, the facts observed by him, showing the character and qualifications of such probationer, and of the service performed by him, and such reports shall be preserved on file.

III.—Every head of a department or office shall notify the Commission of every person appointed to, or employed in, the classified service under his authority (giving the date of the appointment and the designation of the office or place) from the time he is named under the Commission, and shall also inform the Commission of the rejection or final appointment or employment of any probationer, and of the promotion, removal, discharge, resignation, transfer, or death of any such person. Every head of any office in the postal or customs service shall furnish information on these subjects to the board of examiners for his office as the Commission may provide for.

Be it

That we send this memorial to the Senate of the United States and most respectfully request that a committee be appointed by your honorable body to inquire into the management of the Philadelphia post-office under the said William F.

That a copy of this memorial be presented to the United States Senate.

That your memorialists will ever so pray.

MARTIN H. VAN BUREN,
JAMES N. BOGGS,
THOMAS M. GIBSON,
JOSEPH JOBBINS,
GARRETT HANLEY,
WILLIAM H. LEWIS,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
Committee on Resolutions.
WILLIAM MACAULEY,
President.
JOSEPH A. LYBRAND,
First Vice-President.
ALBERT MILES,
Second Vice-President.
GUS. A. WIMMER, *Secretary.*
FRANCIS T. RANKIN,
First Assistant Secretary.
MARTIN H. VAN BUREN,
Second Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS TRACY TOBIN,
Attorney pro ex-Letter Carriers.

Name and residence.	Time in postal service.		Number of years in service of the Army or Navy of the United States.	Cause assigned on discharge for removal from the postal service.
	Yrs.	M.		
seen st., Manayunk	22	..	4 years	Do.
er at, Manayunk	4	..	3 years 11 months	Do.
artin at, Manayunk	4	..	..	Do.
er, 1439 Clarion st	3	11	..	Do.
980 Edgemont st	14	6	3 years 6 months	Do.
rough	8	..	2 years	Do.
irty fifth st., Falls of Schuylkill ..	6	..	..	Do.
f Schuylkill	4	..	..	Do.
529 Chadwick	3	..	..	Do.
1, 1502 Dickinson st.	17	..	..	Do.
' Opal at	19	..	..	Do.
54 Hutchinson st	2	4	..	Do.
119 South Twenty-third st	7	..	..	Do.
4138 Elm ave	7	..	4 years	Do.
st, 2886 North Eleventh st	2	..	..	Do.
gan, 1911 Uber st	5	..	..	Do.
re, 1757 Stillman st	6	..	..	Do.
4800 Fairmount ave	7	..	..	Do.
st, 83 Herman st., Georgetown	15	..	..	Do.
st, 723 Gaul st	4	..	18 months	Do.
108 Jackson st	2	..	..	Do.
Gelhard st	9	..	..	Do.
526 South Ninth st	9	..	..	No cause; by mistake not a carrier.
15 Buckwell st	18	..	12 months	No cause.
6 Columbia ave	5	..	2 years 9 months	Do.
33 Richmond st	13	..	..	Do.
Pine st	6	9	..	Do.
6 Montgomery ave	12	..	..	Do.
541 South Haverford st	4	4	..	Do.
1316 South Nineteenth	11	10	..	Do.
er, 2034 Walnut st	1	8	..	Do.
Wallace at	9	..	3 years and 3 months	Do.
11 Holly at	10	..	..	Do.
Cemetery ave	8	..	..	Do.
South Eighteenth	7	8	..	Do.
147 Fairmount ave	2	10	..	Do.
ry, 504 Green st	20	..	1 year	Do.
721 Spring Garden st	4	..	2 years 9 months	Forced resignation.
17 South Nineteenth st	24	..	..	No cause.
624 South Thirteenth st	13	..	3 years, Army	Do.
kins, 104 Sharpshoot st., German-	7	..	3 months, Army	Do.
. Meehan ave	14	..	3 years, Army	Do.
2009 South st	7	..	..	Do.

IRMAN. The committee desire first to hear some gentlemen the association which is entitled the Civil Service Reform Association, with offices at No. 218 South Fourth street.

MR. TRACY TOBIN. I saw the secretary of the association, Mr. Wood, this morning, and he informed me that he would be here a quarter past 2 to-day. I also asked him to notify Mr. W. M. Mery, the chairman of the Civil Service Reform Association, but neither of those gentlemen are now present.

IRMAN. We should have been glad to take their statements if they appeared before the Civil Service Commission. Their nomination was made into some of these matters.

MR. N. They did, and their testimony has been printed with the report of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Hanley, who has been requested to be a witness, is present, if the committee desire to examine him.

IRMAN. The committee will proceed to hear his testimony.

TESTIMONY OF GARRETT C. HANLEY.

GARRETT C. HANLEY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your full name?—A. Garrett C. Hanley.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. On Jefferson street, in Roxborough.

Q. Have you been employed at any time in the Philadelphia post-office? If so, state when, and whether you are now employed there.—

A. I was employed in the Philadelphia post-office for two years and ten months. I am not employed there at present.

Q. When did your employment cease?—A. On November 30, 1886.

Q. How did it come to an end?—A. I received a note from Postmaster Harrity saying that my services were no longer required.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. How long were you in the service under Postmaster Harrity?—A. About eleven months. I think he was appointed about December, and I was discharged the following November, which was about eleven months after he was appointed and about five months after he was confirmed.

Q. Was any reason given to you either in writing or otherwise for your discharge?—A. No, sir. I have my discharge with me and it simply states that my services are no longer required.

Q. You have that discharge with you?—A. Yes, sir; here it is.

The following is the paper referred to:

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
November 30, 1886.

Mr. GARRETT C. HANLEY,
Carrier, Philadelphia Post-Office:

SIR: Your services will not be required after this date.

Respectfully,

WM. F. HARRITY,
Postmaster.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Had you any notice that you were to be discharged previous to receiving this?—A. No, sir; I came in at a quarter of 5 in the evening, after my third trip, went to my cases and got my letters out, and this letter was among them.

Q. Had there been before that time any fault found with your services that you know of?—A. No, sir; none at all.

Q. Were you informed afterwards that there was any complaint against you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you performing your duties regularly?—A. Yes, sir; I was doing my duty regularly, walking 7 miles every morning of my work. I could not perform it more regularly or better than that. I never lost a minute from the time I went to the post-office until I was discharged.

Q. Do you know who was appointed in your place?—A. Yes, sir; he has since been discharged; he was a Republican, also.

Q. How long did he remain there?—A. He remained five months.

Q. And he has been discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I desire you to go on and state to the committee in your own way, and in as brief a manner as you can, what took place under your observation concerning the general management of the office while you were there after Postmaster Harrity came in, and what you know about

the methods of appointment and the men who were appointed. Give the committee as clear a picture as you can of that, and in as concise a form as possible.—A. Mr. Harrity did not apparently make any changes until he was confirmed; that is, make any number. Immediately after his confirmation he made what is generally termed “a big sweep.” He discharged somewhere, I think, in the neighborhood of fifty men, among them clerks; in fact, he discharged so many clerks that he was entirely overhauled with his work. His work got behind, or the new clerks could not handle it, and the result was that in carrying mails we carried mails that were all the way from one week to one month behind in their deliveries. I have carried mail myself all the way from a week to a month behind; that is, the back of the envelope was stamped received in Philadelphia such and such a date, and I have taken them out fully a month afterwards.

Q. So that they would not be delivered until after a month from the time they were received in the office?—A. No, sir; not until a month after the receiving-stamp called for it.

Q. Had such a condition of things ever taken place before to your knowledge?—A. No, sir; it never took place before. During General Videkoper's time if a letter was two deliveries behind time the man was suspended for two or three days, unless he could get a very excellent extra cause for non-delivery. But immediately after Mr. Harrity's commencement of his office I was appointed to a route in the northeastern section of the city, and immediately after that the carrier on the route next to me was discharged and a Democratic carrier put in his place. Everything worked smoothly until election time, and then the carrier said that he would not be on duty that day. I asked him why not, and he said, “Why, I am going electioneering.” He staid off that day and I doubled on his route; that is, I ran half of his route.

Q. What was his name?—A. His name was Carroll. He lives at 223 Olive street. He is now discharged. He was off for two days afterwards, and when he came back there was a general hue and cry in the Republican papers about the using of carriers as political workers; and I suppose there were twenty of them, anyhow; I can not say positively. Postmaster Harrity called for them to come to his office. They went to the front office, and in about twenty minutes they returned to their work laughing and smiling, and when we got into the wagon to go on our route I asked Mr. Carroll what Postmaster Harrity had said, and he laughed and said Mr. Harrity had told him not to do it again.

Q. How many carriers do you think took an active part on election day or near the time of election day?—A. I think there must have been between fifty and seventy carriers anyhow that took part. Some of them, I can not specify who, were election officers.

Q. Do you know that some of the carriers employed in the post-office Philadelphia were election officers and so acted at that time?—A. I know one that was, but I can not say about any more, because the rest is only hearsay. I know one who was an election officer.

Q. Is there anything else you desire to state?—A. I do not know much more about it. Shortly afterwards I was discharged; that was in the fall of 1886, during General Beaver's campaign, I think; I was discharged shortly after that. I have also heard that men were appointed there who never passed a civil-service examination. I have also heard of men who have been told, “If you want a position there and can not pass an examination, we will furnish you somebody that can.”

Q. Do you know of any man to whom that has been said?—A. I do.

Q. Will you give the committee the name of that man ?—A. The man is present in the room at this time.

Q. What is his name ?—A. Stephen Montroy.

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in the post-office of this practice—of men being appointed as watchmen, a class that does not come under the civil-service examination, and then being promoted to clerkships—in order to avoid the examination ?—A. I have heard of it, but I can not say positively.

Q. You have heard of such cases ?—A. I have heard of such cases, although the names have not been specified.

Q. Will you endeavor to get the facts in any such case and the name of the party and give them to the committee, so that any such parties can be summoned ?—A. If they so desire ; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be glad to have you do that as soon as possible.

The WITNESS. Very well.

Q. Can you give the name of anybody who has told you that he got into the service in that way ?—A. No, sir ; I can not give the name of anybody who was promoted in that way.

Q. Can you give the name of any one who told you that such a practice did exist ?—A. I could ; but I would not like to, because the man is in position to-day, and his position would be forfeited. I would like an opportunity of consulting him first ; he would be dismissed perhaps from the service.

Q. That is a matter the committee ought to examine into ; and if you know of any person, after consultation, the committee desire that you shall give that information, so that he may be summoned to come here and state what the facts are. The committee desire to get at the absolute facts. Who is the assistant postmaster under Mr. Harrity ?—A. His name is Henry Drake.

Q. What is his reputation and standing and general history ?—A. I can not say that I know anything about it ; I have heard a great deal. I heard that he was indicted for forgery, but since then I found it was not true.

Q. You know of nothing ?—A. No, sir ; nothing about the forgery case. It was something about a note of some kind that was allowed to go to protest, and I believe that he had the note indorsed, or something to that effect. It was not a case of forgery, because I hunted it up.

Q. So that there is nothing of that kind that exists against Mr. Drake ?—A. No, sir ; no case of forgery. I thought at one time it was a case of forgery, but I do not think it is now.

Q. How many men who were serving with you to your knowledge in the office three years ago are in the post-office now ?—A. I suppose about 80.

Q. Out of a force of what number ?—A. Out of a force of 429.

Q. All of the rest have been removed ?—A. All the rest have been discharged without any cause whatever. When you would go to the front office, if he could not give a reason, Mr. Drake would turn you off with some kind of an excuse.

Q. Do you know of anybody who asked for the reason to whom the reason was given ?—A. Well, Mr. Drake argued the point with one of them three or four or five days, and finally told him, " If you have carried letters here for two years and don't know why you are discharged," he says, " you are an ignorant man." The carrier says to him, " Then I am to understand that I am discharged for being a Republican ;" and he said, " Just so."

Q. What is the name of the man?—A. His name was Ely; he lives in Manayunk. I think he is baggage-master of the Reading road.

Q. Do you know of cases of Union soldiers who have been discharged from the service?—A. Yes, sir; I know plenty of them.

Q. And where parties were appointed in their places who were not Union soldiers?—A. Yes, sir; I know plenty of Union soldiers who have been discharged and parties appointed, and their appointments were only because they were what is commonly called "rounders" or politicians. It is a notorious fact that, I do not suppose, out of four hundred carriers in the Philadelphia post-office to-day, there are one hundred who will keep themselves free from politics. I know out in my own ward they think nothing of standing around the polls electioneering, going to conventions, and such as that, and that is a thing that General Huidekoper never allowed us to do.

Q. What kind of conventions do you mean?—A. Democratic party conventions, county conventions, judicial conventions, and such as that.

Q. Do you mean to say that those carriers generally participated and are known to participate in conventions and caucuses?—A. They have done it in the past.

Q. They have done that since Postmaster Harritty came in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have seen that yourself; it has come under your own observation?—A. Yes, sir; I have seen that. When we would get off here we would make one trip election day, and I have seen them around the polls enlisting votes and such things as that.

Q. Have you ever known of any post-office employé being discharged because of his participation in Democratic politics?—A. I can not say that I have.

Q. Do you know of the discharge of any one in the Philadelphia post-office because of his being identified with either of what I will call the "factions" of the Democratic party of the city, because he belonged to one side or the other of that party?—A. I have heard of twelve Randall Democrats being discharged in one night; that is what you mean, I suppose.

Q. That is an answer to the question.—A. I have heard of twelve Randall Democrats being discharged in one night.

Q. Is there anything further that you think of?—A. There is nothing further that I know of.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. What connection is there between this one night when you say twelve Randall Democrats were discharged and any political event; what had transpired in politics immediately before that one night, if anything?—A. Nothing immediately before, but I think it was previous to the State Democratic convention at Allentown, or the election of delegates to the State convention; I can not remember exactly what it was; but I know it was previous to this last fight that they had at Allentown or Harrisburg, or wherever it was.

Q. Let me recall your mind to the occasion when you say that you were delivering letters that you say were from one week to a month behind time. You ascertained that fact by the date of receipt stamped on the letter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the occasion of that great delay in the office; was it caused from the lessening of the force, or the substitution of an incompetent force for an experienced force?—A. The substitution of incompetent men and clerks.

Q. Those fifty-odd Republicans who were discharged were replaced by those who were inexperienced?—A. Yes, sir; by men who had no experience whatever.

Q. What length of time did this delay in the receipt of the mails from the office by the carriers continue?—A. I suppose it continued from three to four weeks, and the only way we got rid of the "swamp," as we term it, was by putting carriers on the tables and in the boxes to help the clerks; that is the only way we could get the stuff up.

Q. During your term of service after that event was there a return to the old and better condition of things; that is, were the letters delivered as promptly as under the administration of Postmaster Huidekoper?—A. They are not delivered as promptly to this day; I know they are not.

Q. You say you were replaced by a Republican?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a soldier?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had you served during the war?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that your taking off was not for the purpose of replacing you with an ex-soldier?—A. No, sir; that was not the idea at all. I was taken off because I was a Republican, and I suppose Mr. Harrity thought he was putting a Democrat in my place, but he was not.

Q. It was a case of mistaken political identity you think?—A. Yes, sir; it was.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say that this man was not kept in office, however?—A. No, sir; he was soon discharged. That route of mine seemed to be a jumping-off route. There were four men on there, three before me, and every one had been removed and discharged, or discharged right out of the office.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Have you reason to believe that Postmaster Harrity gave directions to the carriers to take part at the polls?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have no knowledge upon that subject?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. You spoke of some Randall Democrats; do you know that the twelve men you speak of were dismissed?

The WITNESS. Do I know that personally?

Senator BLODGETT. You spoke of twelve Randall Democrats being dismissed prior to the convention, do you know that twelve were dismissed?—A. I did not know the men who were dismissed; I know they were dismissed.

Q. You do not know the men?—A. No, sir; not personally.

Q. What positive knowledge have you that they were discharged?—A. I have not any positive knowledge only from the papers and the general talk.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN MONTROY.

STEPHEN MONTROY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Hanley has referred to information which you possess as to the conduct of the Philadelphia post-office, the appointments made there, and the course pursued by officers and employes in that office. Will you state to the committee your knowledge in detail about that subject?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. First, what are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat. I have been a ward executive these last four or five years, and I am one yet, in the nineteenth division, Twenty-first ward.

Q. That is the place in the party you have been holding for four years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you hold it now?—A. Yes, sir; I hold it now.

Q. State to the committee what you know about the influence exercised in getting appointments, how it was done and everything in relation to it.—A. Well, in the summer of 1885 there was a committee organized in the Twenty-first ward of all the most prominent Democrats of the ward; their meeting place was at Temperance Hall. That committee was called a secret committee. Their object of organization was the indorsing of petitions for offices.

Q. Petitions for Federal offices?—A. Yes, sir; that is all we had; nothing else. This committee was composed of a man from each and every Democratic ward. My name was named by a gentleman of that committee. There was a vote taken in that committee and the majority carried. If I carried a majority I was to be fixed, and my name was to be put on a list to get a position, and those that were to get the position they were to be instructed. In that appointment committee there was a subcommittee of five who were to wait on different heads of departments in Philadelphia to get these men places. The whole five were not supposed to go down at one time, but two now and three the next time, and so forth.

Q. To wait upon the heads of departments of the Federal offices in the city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Such as the collector of the port, and so on?—A. Yes, sir; to wait upon Mr. Cadwalader, the collector, Mr. Harrity, the postmaster, Mr. Gerker, Mr. Fox, and so forth. The object of the committee was to give these appointments to Democrats and to the old workers of the party and not to those men who had been sitting upon the sofa this last ten years. That was the expression of Mr. Laycock in the ward executive who represented that appointment committee.

Q. State the names of this committee who were appointed to secure places, and state if any of the employes of the post-office under Postmaster Harrity belonged to this committee.—A. (Referring to a memorandum.) Dr. William B. Trites, Dr. Lou Kelly, Isaac Wildes, Peter Collins, John Foran, chairman of the ward executive; Morris F. Wilhere, Patrick Laughrey, Charles Riley, Patrick Powers, Cap. Haney, Joseph Bicking, Thomas Wildes, and Charles Slaughter.

Q. That is what may be called the patronage committee to solicit appointments in the different Federal departments in Philadelphia?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any of those men whose names you have given as belonging to this committee at the time employed in the post-office under Postmaster Harrity?—A. I do not believe they were appointed at the time the committee was in existence; they fell out amongst themselves; they burst up in the fall of 1885, and that was the last of it.

Q. Have any of them since been appointed to the post-office?—A. Mr. Morris Wilhere is one, and Joseph Bicking is in the custom-house. He was first appointed and transferred. Mr. Laycock—I did not mention his name on the appointment committee, but he belonged to it.

Q. Is he in the office now?—A. Yes, sir; under Mr. Gerker, in the internal-revenue department.

Q. State what you know with reference to the soliciting of political contributions and assessments by any one.—A. I never was on their finance committee, but I know one man who was on it.

Q. What was the object of the finance committee; what were its duties?—A. It was to go around wherever they could get any money among the office-holders and prominent Democrats who had the object of putting their sons in there some time or other.

Q. Did this committee go around and collect assessments from Democratic office-holders?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that a practice that was continued to your knowledge?—A. It has been continued, although it was not expressed in the ward executive that they should go to the office-holders, but common sense taught me that was it.

Q. Do you know they did get money of the office-holders?—A. I know they went around to collect money, and certainly it must be of the office-holders. But it was not mentioned in the ward executive where they should go and collect the money. I know if I was on the finance committee I would pretty near know where to go for the money; to the office-holders, certainly.

Q. Give the committee the name of some person who did go around and collect those assessments.—A. Frank Dougherty and Frank O'Donnell in the thirteenth, and Al. Warren, who lives in the twelfth. They are well known there; I have not got their numbers, but it is on Martin street.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. The thirteenth division is in Manayunk, is it?—A. It is on Martin street, in Manayunk, where they live, in the Roxborough part.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State to the committee if you have any knowledge about the course pursued when men were examined for appointment as to their being coached on the questions and answers.—A. I have got two cases up there that are pretty near the truth, but they are personal conversations with me; they can bring the witnesses here that will back me up in what I will state. There is one man who came down to stand an examination, who expressed himself after he came back, that he was took out of the "school-room," in the post-office, into another room, and there he got the questions and answers; that he said it was nothing to pass the examination; that if a man could only read and write it was all right. And I have another one the same way, about.

Q. If the committee give you a summons for these men will you see that they are brought here?—A. I will, indeed.

(The chairman directed the sergeant-at-arms to issue subpoenas for the parties referred to.)

The WITNESS. There was a case in the Twenty-first ward where one man personated another one.

Q. State what you know about that. This was in the case of an examination before the board of examiners for appointment, was it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were the facts in the case; was there a substitution of one person for another?—A. The person who went there for examination got his average, and when he came back to Manayunk he stated to a friend of his that he had been taken away from the "school-room" into another room and had gotten the questions and answers from another party.

Q. That you have stated. What do you know about the substitution of one person for another in passing the examination?—A. I know only one case where one person was substituted for another.

Q. Who were those parties?—A. It is the rumor all over Manayunk, but I can bring no witness unless you bring the man himself who substituted this man, and bring the office-holder.

Q. Do you know the name?—A. Yes, sir; Michael Maher was the name of the officer or letter-carrier, and the man who substituted for him was Emmitt Fitzpatrick. Maher lives in the fourth division and Emmitt Fitzpatrick lives in the seventh division.

Q. Are they near each other?—A. About a quarter of a mile apart.

Q. Emmitt Fitzpatrick was the man who acted as substitute to be examined?—A. Yes, sir; for Mr. Maher. I am not speaking of this as a fact, but only as rumor.

Q. Was Maher an ignorant man, who could not pass the examination; do you know him personally?—A. I know him personally, but I do not know his qualifications; I do not know what amount of education he has. I know he can read and write.

Q. Has anything been said to you by any prominent Democratic politician as to what would be done if Bicking did not pass the examination?—A. Yes, sir. Last spring a young Democrat had a big fight against the city committee for a division of representation in the city convention. I went to work and made a list of the appointees in the Twenty-first ward by divisions, and I took that down to Mr. Stevenson, and I said to him, "If what I am reading in the Record every day is the truth, I believe you to be a friend of the division workers of the Democratic party." He said, "Yes." I said, "Here is a list of the appointments in the Twenty-first ward by divisions. Is that doing the right thing by division workers?" He said, "No; that is what we are fighting against." He said "Those men went down to stand the examination." I said they were put in another department where they did not come under the civil service rules. I said no doubt any man could carry a letter who had an education, but who could not stand, perhaps, a clerical examination. He said, "If they can not stand the examination we will go down and pass them or send some one down there and pass them."

Q. Who said that?—A. Maxwell Stevenson, who ran for Congressman at large. I know him right well, and he told me that at his own door, 531 Chestnut street.

Q. What was it he said?—A. He said if they could not pass, provided they had a good enough education to read and carry letters, "we will send somebody there who will pass it for them," provided it would be to the interest of the Democratic party.

Q. Mr. Stevenson lives in Philadelphia?—A. I believe he does; he is on the city committee.

Q. Have you ever had any talk with Mr. Maher, a clerk in the post-office, with reference to the examinations they pass there?—A. No, sir; but I had a talk with a man who pretended to know all about it, from conversations that he had had with office-holders themselves.

Q. Did you ever hear any general rumor of a Mr. Kelly who passed the civil-service examination falsely as a substitute for a Mr. J. H. McGarrigle?—A. I heard it to a certain extent, but the rumor was not as general as in the Maher case. McGarrigle was never an office-holder. He was appointed, but would not accept it. But Maher was an office-holder, although he has been put off since.

Q. Have you ever heard that Morris Wilhere told applicants of the questions which would be asked them and the proper answers they should give?—A. Oh, no, sir; he is too wide awake for that; you don't catch Morris Wilhere with that; oh, no.

Q. Do you know a Michael Brown?—A. Yes, sir, right well. He was a letter-carrier and got discharged.

Q. Do you know anything of Letter-Carrier O'Donnell?—A. Yes, sir; he is in the same division with me.

Q. What are his politics?—A. He is a Democrat.

Q. Did he participate in political work?—A. Oh, he takes an active part in it.

Q. And always has while he has been a carrier, do you mean?—A. Since he has been in our division he went inside of the polls to vouch for a man, and he was only eight days in the division, and had no vote at all. He was canvassing the division for two or three days before this last primary election.

Q. Do they do this work while they have their uniforms on?—A. He had his uniform parts on, that is about all. I will tell you what they do. I know some of them to be in uniform, with bag on shoulder, going from one division to another to ask men to run for delegates.

Q. These carriers here have a uniform?—A. Yes, sir; and their bag on their shoulder. They wanted men to run as delegates and ward representatives for delegates.

Q. Do you know of any man being appointed since Postmaster Har- rity came into the post-office whose reputation has been bad, or who has in any way been before the courts, or under indictment, or any other charge?—A. I do not know of any under Postmaster Har- rity except one, and that is rumor. I believe he had some queer dealings with an uncle of his, but it was quashed as a family affair.

Q. You need not state the rumor.—A. I know some of them were known to be drunkards before they got appointed and proved them- selves drunkards afterwards, and therefore they were discharged.

Q. While you had knowledge of these appointments did you know of men who were drunkards being appointed in the post-office?—A. They were appointed in the Manayunk post-office. I can not say they were drunk all the time, but they would go on spree.

Q. Do you know of cases where they continued that while in office?—A. They continued it until one of them was suspended three times in succession; that was one case. His brother represented the Twenty-first ward in the city committee. That was McKernan, and the other fellows did not get a chance to be put off two or three times.

Q. Do you know of any employes of the post-office who are members of Democratic committees or executive committees?—A. Oh, yes, sir; about six or seven. There were more last year, but two or three of them dropped out.

Q. You may give to the committee the names of those men who are in office, stating what places they hold in political committees?

The WITNESS. Do you mean in the customs service and all?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; give the places they hold under the Govern- ment and the places they hold on Democratic political committees.

The WITNESS. John McElvaine is in the mint.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. What is his political position?—A. That I can not tell; I do not know whether he is a watchman, or what. There is Peter McNeill, a second-division letter-carrier.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is he a member of?—A. Of the ward executive committee. James F. Gallagher was appointed in the first place, but I believe he is *held back* until the \$1,000 salary comes. He makes more wages as boss

er now, which pays him \$15 or \$16 a week, and the pay of a letter-carrier would not give him that now. By all appearances he is waiting the salary gets up to \$1,000 a year, and then he will get the position of letter-carrier. But at present his position of boss weaver pays better than \$600 the first year, the second year \$800, and the third \$1,000.

He has not yet taken possession of the place?—A. No, sir; he has. I believe he is holding back.

What committee is he a member of?—A. Of ward executive, third division. And in the fourth division Michael Maher, a letter-carrier, has been suspended; he is not carrying letters just now, but he last year also, when he was carrying letters.

What is the trouble in his case?—A. I suppose he is drinking something stronger than ice-water; that must be the cause of it. Will-laggerty, in the fifth division, is a letter-carrier. It was only the day that I met him and asked him if that was his name and he yes; there are two or three brothers of them. In the sixth division there is John Howes, who is in the custom-house as a fireman; in the seventh division is Millard Drolinger, who is in the mint; in the eighth division is Charles Gallagher, who is a policeman now in the post-office. That is all I see on my list.

All those names which you have given are the names of men who are in one or the other of the Federal offices here in Philadelphia, and are also members of the executive ward committees?—A. Yes, sir; I am positive of that, because I am well acquainted with them.

Do you know anything about a letter which was sent out from a Democratic executive committee of the Twenty-first ward?—A. I read one of those.

Have you that letter here?—A. I have not got the original, but I saw it, and I know several men who got the same kind of a letter at the same time.

You have a true copy of the letter here?—A. Yes, sir; I have. By the CHAIRMAN. Will you read it to the committee so that the stenographer can take it down? The witness read as follows:

MANAYUNK, November 19, 1886.

SIR: There will be an examination for clerks and perhaps carriers for the office the latter part of this month. Please notify all good Democrats of your knowledge of the fact. They can get blank of application by writing to E. A. Barber, secretary of the post-office civil-service examining board, Philadelphia. Respectfully,

J. G. DOUGHERTY,
106 Robinson street.

By the CHAIRMAN:

You received one of those notices?—A. Yes, sir; I did and several others.

Who is Dougherty; what is his place in the ward executive committee?—A. He was in last year, but is out this year.

What was he last year?—A. He was secretary for several years. This was sent out by him as secretary of the Twenty-first ward Democratic executive committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Do you know of any Republican having received any such letter?—A. Oh, no, sir; I know several Democrats who were in the executive who did receive it. Probably you would like to know whose order that letter was sent to them?

Q. Yes; we want to know all about it.—A. Well, in the course of a week or so I have seen Mr. Wilhere, the acknowledged leader of the Twenty-first ward, at the Manyunk depot, and as I was not in very good humor with him I had a few cross words. He said, "Why don't you pass the examination?" Says I, "Because I am not able to carry a letter or anything of the kind. At the present time I am supposed to have consumption; I have been sick for two years and a half." He said, "Didn't you receive one of those letters sent out by Mr. Dougherty; I told Mr. Dougherty to send those letters, and they were sent by his order."

Q. Were you appointed to any place?—A. No, sir; I put in a claim under Mr. Gerker. Well, I was not particular what kind of a job I would get. To tell the truth, I could not do anything else but sweep; that I could do as well as any man; I had been sick for a long while then.

Q. Were you backed up by recommendations and indorsements?—A. Oh, yes, sir; and good ones, too.

Q. By whom were you indorsed?—A. By all those men. Do you want to hear my petition? I will read it to you and name the men who signed it.

Q. You can name some of the men; there is no necessity for reading the petition.—A. (Reading:)

To the chairman and members of the Twenty-first ward Democratic appointment committee:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, respectfully urge upon you the claims of Stephen Montroy to a position under the present national administration, as we believe that the services he has rendered to our party are deserving of recognition. We therefore request that, as the representatives of the nineteenth division, which we consider entitled to one of the appointments apportioned to this ward, you use your best endeavors to secure for him a position such as he is fitted for.

Very truly, yours,

ISAAC WILDES,
MORRIS F. WILHERE.
JOHN FORAN.
PETER COLLINS.
DALLAS SANDERS.
PARR HANEY.
PAT DEVER.
JOHN MCINTIRE, *President.*

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You did not get any place, notwithstanding that indorsement?—A. Well, I had a pretty good show of getting it, but I suppose they did not count much by me, as I was going to die off, by appearance, and they told me that if they were in my place I should not get excited over it; that I should prepare myself, and that settled it. I did prepare myself and I am here yet.

Q. Did Mr. Sanders take any particular interest in your case?—A. No, sir; he told me where to go and take my petition to, to room 28, second floor of the post-office, which was more than I could get from any gentleman of the Twenty-first ward.

Q. The indorsement you have just read speaks of these places as being apportioned to the wards?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that the practice, that these places in the Government offices were apportioned around to each ward?—A. When there was a new appointment to be made in the ward it was prophesied beforehand. Mr. Wilhere prophesied to me that they were to get an appointment from Mr. Harrison, and he prophesied another appointment under the city controller here.

Q. I do not think you understand my question. The indorsement which you read there speaks of certain places being apportioned to the ward. Now, do you know that it was the practice in dividing these offices to divide them among the wards, giving each ward so many; was that the practice or was it understood to be the practice?—A. That I never heard mentioned among them.

Q. If you do not know it, simply say that you have no knowledge of that at all.—A. No, sir; I have not. There is something else, too. At one time I was at Mr. Wilhere's house—I have been fighting these people to have our share in Roxborough in the ward, and which we did not get, and I was speaking pretty hard against it, and the result was, whether it was my doing or not, but it happened so that the Republican majority ran from 629 to 1,020 for Fitler. Right after that I went to Mr. Wilhere's house, and I told him that we people of Roxborough were willing to work heart and soul for the Democratic party if we could get our share of the appointments apportioned to the ward. Mr. Wilhere said, "Let them go and stand the examination, and if any man gets an average of 8 to 5 we can not put him out; it is the law." I said to Mr. Wilhere, "Suppose a Republican would go down to the post-office and get an average of 8 to 5, could you keep him out?" He said, "That is a different thing altogether." He said, "If a man stands an average of 8 to 5 and is a Democrat we can not keep him out, but if he is a Republican we could."

Q. What is Mr. Wilhere?—A. To all appearances he has the giving of all the offices that are apportioned to the Twenty-first ward.

Q. Is he any relation to the postmaster?—A. He is brother-in-law to him; I believe they are married to two sisters.

Q. The Mr. Wilhere who told you that is the brother-in-law of Postmaster Harrity?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is a leading Democrat in that ward and seems to have control of the offices?—A. Yes, sir; I can show you in print where he advertises himself to be the leader, with his own photograph in the paper. I have got that in my pocket here if you wish to see it.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps you had better bring it out.

(The witness exhibited a newspaper containing a picture of Mr. Wilhere.)

Q. What position does Mr. Wilhere hold in the post-office?—A. He is in the stamp department and has a salary of \$2,200 a year; I can not state what he is doing, but he is in the stamp department. It tells all that in that paper.

Q. What position does he hold in the Democratic executive ward committee?—A. He is out of that now; he is a member of the State central committee now.

Q. And at the same time is an office-holder with a salary of \$2,200?—A. Yes, sir. He made a political speech last spring in Masonic Hall, in Manayunk.

Q. While he was holding this office?—A. Yes, sir. I was present at the meeting myself, and I can bring you a hundred who were there too.

Q. Do you really know (answer the question in accordance with the fact) of any of the employes of the post-office, custom-house, or mint, or any Federal office in Philadelphia, who refrain from taking part in political matters in elections and caucuses?—A. I do not know any of them who do.

Q. What is their general course in reference to taking part in caucuses and in conventions, and in electing delegates for the party?—A. They all take an active part in politics.

Q. It is so understood in your part of the city, is it?—A. I have seen them where the conventions were being held, and the biggest part of the letter-carriers were there, even to the postmaster.

Q. When was this?—A. This spring a year ago, or last fall; last fall or a year ago this spring. They had even the poodle dog that plays around the post-office along with them; that I have seen.

Q. Nobody expects them to keep out of politics here?—A. The postmaster of Manayunk has come to me himself, while he was in the office, to run as a delegate of my division to the convention, to go to the convention.

Q. Were you in office then?—A. Me? I never held an office; no, sir.

Q. This was while he was postmaster?—A. Yes, sir. But I was told if I kept quiet I would get an office and a great deal better one than I was looking after.

Q. Manayunk is a branch office of the Philadelphia office?—A. Yes, sir; it is "Station I." I could have had an office if I had wanted to, but I had to keep quiet; that was offered to me.

Q. What did they want you to keep quiet about?—A. I suppose I was not doing them any good. I never put in a claim until the 27th of March, 1886, though I could as well have put in a claim in 1885.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. You have handed me a newspaper clipping in which I find the pictures of Dr. William Trites, Mr. Wilhere, and Mr. Laycock, and the article appears to be dated January 23, 1887. In what newspaper was that printed?—A. In the Sunday News, published in Philadelphia.

Q. What is the political complexion of that paper?—A. I believe it is Republican, but they were publishing these letters by wards; the Sunday after that they would have the Twenty-second ward.

Q. I see a statement here of this character:

Morris F. Wilhere is the acknowledged leader of the party in the ward. For a man only thirty-two years old he has had a very active political career.

And it goes on then to say that Mr. Wilhere holds the office of superintendent of the stamp department, and then the article is much blurred. Was he an employé of the post-office at the time this was written?—A. Yes, sir. It states his salary there to be \$2,200 a year, and he acknowledged there that he was only nineteen years old when he got his first office.

Q. It also states that he is one of the school directors in the school district in which he resides. Is that an elective or an appointive office?—A. It is an elective office, but we are entitled to a minority.

Q. So that at the time this article was written he was a school director, the acknowledged leader of his party in the ward, and superintendent of the stamp department in the post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he hold both those offices at the time of the conversation you have given us?—A. I can not say for certain now, but I can tell you to-morrow or some other day.

Q. What time was it that he told you that this letter which you have read was issued by his direction?—A. That was last fall. The letter was dated November 19, 1886—no, he told me that in the fall of 1886.

Q. In November of that year?—A. In November I received a letter, and it was afterwards that he told me that he had told Mr. Dougherty to send those letters.

Q. And this newspaper article was written in January, 1887?—A.

There is also there a clipping from the Manayunk Sentinel. the acknowledged leader in that too.

Mr MANDERSON. That seems to be a copy of the other one.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Did you ever receive money from any Federal office-holder or employee of the Government to be used for political purposes?—A. Never; not that I have received of the ward executive.

Did you ever receive it direct from a Federal office-holder or employee of the Government?—A. No, sir.

Were you ever present when it was ever paid to the committee.—A. No, sir.

Do you speak of the civil-service examination. Did any person tell you that he had received information which would enable him to pass the civil-service examination?—A. He never told me, but they told me of mine, and that friend told me, and I am proposing to subpoena that man in here; I want the subpoena in my hand and I will produce him.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH JOBBINS.

JOSEPH JOBBINS, having been duly sworn by the chairman, was introduced as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Have you been in the employ of the Philadelphia post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

When?—A. Altogether, as a "sub" and as a "regular," about six months and ten months; eighteen months as a regular.

In what way did your service there terminate?—A. By receiving notice from the name of Postmaster Harritty that my services were no longer required.

Was any reason given in it?—A. No, sir; no reason at the time, but I saw reasons in my pocket that I gained by some exertion afterwards.

Will you show the discharge itself here?—A. No, sir; it is mislaid. It is the same as the one Mr. Hanley had.

Do you belong to the class known as the Union soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

Did you serve in the war?—A. Yes, sir.

How long?—A. From the first of it to the close. I have three papers that the committee can see and a pension certificate.

Were you honorably discharged?—A. Yes, sir. Here are two copies of discharges [producing them].

Were you ever wounded?—A. Yes, sir; I have a pension certificate.

Did you participate in any of the battles of the war?—A. Yes, sir.

Do you say you were discharged without any notice; you had no notice before you were discharged from the post office?—A. No, sir.

And there were no charges against you?—A. No, sir; no charges.

What information have you throwing light on the reason why you were discharged; you say you hunted it up afterwards?—A. (Producing papers.) Here is something which I received from the Civil Service Commission.

Mr MANDERSON. Which of these papers is the oldest in date?

WITNESS. They were both received at the same time.

Senator Manderson read the letters submitted by the witness, which are as follows:

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *June 20, 1887.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C. :

GENTLEMEN: The within letter from Joseph Jobbins, late a carrier attached to this office, dated Manayunk, June, 1887, addressed to the President, which was referred by him to your Commission and by you to me for remark and return, is respectfully returned with the information that carrier Jobbins was removed from the service on November 30, 1886, for the reason that he was reported to me upon excellent authority as a man of extreme, intense, and offensive partisanship, indulging in flingings and sneers at the administration and at the service; also that he was a man of intemperate habits. On more than one occasion has he been on duty in such a condition as to indicate that he had been drinking, although, perhaps, not to that excess to prevent him from discharging his duty. I am desirous of being particular in enforcing discipline in that direction, and intemperate habits either on or off duty are discouraged in the service here.

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
Postmaster.

[Inclosure 1.]

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1887.

SIR: This Commission has received, by reference from the President, your communication to him of June —, concerning your complaint of removal from the position of letter-carrier in the Philadelphia post-office.

I am instructed to inform you that your communication was referred by the Commission to the postmaster at Philadelphia. A copy of his reply is inclosed herewith.

I am to further state that the postmaster is responsible for the right use of the power of removal with which he is vested, and that the facts as stated by yourself to the postmaster do not present a case for action by this Commission.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. DOYLE,
Secretary.

JOSEPH JOBBINS, Esq.,
Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How was that; was there any foundation in this intimation that you had misbehaved yourself?—A. That is, as an offensive partizan?

Q. No, not that, but as to your habits?—A. No, sir; the postmaster does not accuse me of it himself. I do not claim to be a prohibitionist or exactly a teetotaler, but I claim to be a man of correct habits, and Postmaster Harrity had not within his reach any proof that I was to the contrary.

Q. Did he ever claim to you that he had any such proof?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of others being kept on and retained, Democratic carriers, who do indulge in strong drink?—A. It is not my disposition to speak ill of my neighbors, but I am giving you only the truth when I say that I think so far as drinking habits have existed in the Philadelphia post-office, that they exist to-day about ten times worse than they ever existed under Republican rule.

Q. You think in that regard it is ten times worse than ever before?—A. Yes, sir; and I think I am very considerate.

Q. You make that statement from personal observation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you know about political assessments being laid upon the officers of the post-office since Postmaster Harrity came in, and their paying them; not from hearsay, but from what the men themselves have told you of their having paid them?—A. I remember a few weeks before I was dismissed that the new carriers in the Manayunk office were discussing the question of political assessments, and one of them asked me

question whether I had paid any assessments, and I stated no; that I regarded that my status as an office-holder under the United States civil-service law deprived me of any right to do that, even if my sympathies were that way. He said, "You are very lucky." That was the reply I got from one of them. He said that they had to do it. The conversation went on and he enumerated one man in the office who had only been a regular about a month, at \$50 a month, and in that time had married a child, and the information I got was that this man, although protected by death in the family, and although a regular, was taxed to the tune of \$10 for an assessment for Democratic uses. It was no secret among them at all that there was no rigid enforcement of the United States civil-service law in that respect, either by the officials or by the parties who held office.

Q. These men you were talking with when it was said they were assessed and had to pay were the Democratic carriers themselves?—A. Yes, sir; the Democratic carriers themselves. That thing occurred under Democratic rule.

Q. Since Postmaster Harrity was appointed?—A. Yes, sir; and under their method of enforcing the United States civil-service law.

Q. Did you make application to go before the committee to be examined under the civil-service act?—A. Yes, sir; to go before the United States Civil Service Commission at Philadelphia.

Q. Were you ever allowed to go before it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you received any notice on that subject?—A. I was prevented by Postmaster Harrity's messenger.

Q. How was that?—A. There was a kind of star-chamber meeting, so far as I could judge. It took me some half an hour to locate the Commission in the post-office building, and when I did locate it, it was through the aid of a reporter or some one who led me to a room adjoining the postmaster's room, and I ascertained there that the Commission was in session in the postmaster's own room. When I stated my business there was a positive denial that the Commission was there, and after a few words I turned to this messenger and I said, "I have a letter and am going to lay it before the Commission. If it is a matter of any interest to Postmaster Harrity he is free to see it before the Commission does." But the offer was not accepted, and as soon as I went out of the room, or shortly afterwards, I dropped it into the post-office. So I knew they received it.

Q. You never heard from it?—A. No, sir; I never heard from it. It was, of course, complaining, but the pith of the letter referred more to the administration, because I regarded the status of the letter-carrier placing him beyond the power of removal by a postmaster; that any postmaster who exercises the right to remove a letter-carrier is really assuming an authority which is given to him by a usurpation from the Department at Washington; that a carrier is not really under the guard of the postmaster only so far as conduct and competency is concerned; otherwise he is a part of the Department at Washington, and all these removals have been made by the Department at Washington and not by Postmaster Harrity.

Q. Do you know of any other cases of Union soldiers having been removed besides yourself?—A. I know of a plenty.

Q. And who have been appointed in their places, other Union soldiers?—A. No, sir; in no one instance.

Q. Who have been appointed in their places—what kind of men and what are their politics?—A. So far as age is concerned, a large portion

of them, I suppose, were not born until after the rebellion ceased; and to the best of my knowledge only two Republicans have succeeded.

Q. In all the appointments which have been made you know of but two Republicans who have been appointed, and the rest are Democrats?—A. Yes, sir; and good ones, too.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. During the two or three years that you performed the duties of letter-carrier do you know of complaint being made as to the conduct of your office?

The WITNESS. My conduct?

Senator MANDERSON. Yes.

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Q. You had never been reprimanded by the postmaster during that time for neglect of your duty?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you as able to perform your duty at the time of your discharge as at the time you acted as letter-carrier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old are you?—A. I am forty-nine years of age.

Q. I see that your left hand shows the evidence of a gunshot wound that is the disability you received in the war?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that interfere at all with the performance of your duty as letter-carrier?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go immediately after your discharge and attempt to find out the cause of your discharge from the post-office, from Mr. Harrity and any of his assistants?—A. Not by way of regaining my place. The effort I made was to apprise the administration of Postmaster Harrity of violation of the United States civil-service law.

Q. That is, you thought that he could not directly remove you; that he could simply make the recommendation to Washington, and that your discharge must come from the Post-Office Department; that was your view?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you endeavor to find out why you were discharged prior to this communication which you received from the Civil-Service Commission?—A. The only effort I made to gain any satisfaction was some three months after I was discharged. It was rumored about the Commission coming on here to investigate. Some of our daily papers were pretty full of complaints, and it was rumored that the Commission would come here to Philadelphia and investigate. Of course I did nothing until the Commission came. I naturally expected I would be able to go before the Commission to lay these complaints before them and obtain the satisfaction which I thought a citizen should receive from a body of officials.

Q. And you were not permitted to make them, as you have explained?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you a man of family?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have children?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. Three.

Q. And you say that during the entire time of your service and now your habits have been those of a sober man?—A. Yes, sir; a man of correct habits.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Will you give us the name of the carrier who told you that he had paid political assessments?—A. The name is John Boyle, as near as I can remember. He is the one who addressed the conversation directly to me. There were several others present in the room at the time.

John Boyle told you that he had paid political assessments?—A. sir.

How much did he say he had paid?—A. Ten dollars.

To whom?—A. He did not say to whom, but it was an assessment—a political assessment.

You say there is not an instance of a Union soldier having been appointed in the place of the carriers who were removed; is that what you mean to say?—A. I know of no instance.

You mean to say that?—A. I know of no instance.

Do you know all the carriers who have been appointed?—A. Not

How many do you suppose you know?—A. I feel certain and positive that the great majority of the new appointments have passed my eyes, and their age would indicate that they were either born since the outbreak of the war or were very small children at that time.

You have no personal knowledge upon that subject so far as all the carriers are concerned?—A. No, sir; no comprehensive knowledge.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT MAGNIN.

ALBERT MAGNIN, having been duly sworn by the chairman, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Will you look at the paper I hand you and say if it is a copy of a statement made by you; and if it is, will you read it to the committee [handing a statement to the witness]?—A. Yes, sir; this is a copy of a letter—my letter of resignation—that I addressed to Postmaster Harrity, of Philadelphia. This that I hold in my hand is a copy of the Philadelphia Press, of October 23, 1886. I will read the letter.

The letter read by the witness, as printed in the Philadelphia Press, is as follows:

WHY HE RESIGNED.

[From the Philadelphia Press, October 23, 1886.]

I am, sir, Albert Magnin, of Clifton Heights, a distributor in the city department of Philadelphia post-office, who has been employed there for the past six years without a single complaint against him, feeling aggrieved at Postmaster Harrity's charges that there is a conspiracy among the old employes to delay the mails, has resigned and has written the following letter to the postmaster, in which he gives some good reasons for his action:

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LIEUTENANT F. HARRITY, *Postmaster*:

SIR: About six years ago, upon the recommendation of some of the most reputable citizens of Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Delaware Counties, I was appointed by General Huidekoper to a clerkship in the Philadelphia post-office, since which time, I am proud to say, no complaint or charge of any nature whatever has been made against me.

Upon the removal of General Huidekoper and your appointment I was disposed to believe, notwithstanding the falsity of the present administration in its promises to soldiers (as evidenced by the removal of the one-armed postmaster), that it would at least be true to its "civil service reform" pledges, and that no dismissals of subordinates would be made except for good cause. Immediately upon your confirmation by the Senate I saw my co-workers summarily dismissed. I saw my comrades, ex-soldiers, one-legged and crippled veterans, turned out of the places they had lawfully filled, for no other reason but that they were Republicans; and this thing went on day after day, until the indignation of the community found vent in the columns of the public press, not simply because you had dismissed Republicans, but be-

cause you had filled their places with incompetent Democrats, thereby delaying and hindering the delivery of the mails, to the great detriment of the business interests of the city.

Upon a careful perusal of the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate this state of affairs I am convinced that the day has gone by when a Republican clerk or carrier can expect fair play at your hands, unless he be one of those at two or three thousand a year, and some few others who may be willing to stultify themselves and unjustly condemn their fellow Republicans in the futile attempt to whitewash this deplorable state of affairs.

I for one am not ready to sacrifice principle and manhood for the sake of retaining a position under this reform administration, and whilst I am a poor man, dependent upon my salary for a living, I feel that to remain longer in my present position, after the general condemnation that has been visited upon the "old clerks" by the whitewashing commission, would be an encroachment upon my ideas of self-respect as a Republican that I can ill afford. I therefore tender this my resignation, following the language of your dismissals, "to take effect instantly."

Yours, etc., .

ALBERT MAGNIN.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS, *Pennsylvania*, October 22, 1886.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. At that time you left the office?—A. Yes, sir; at that date I left the office and sent that letter through the mail.

Q. Who did Mr. Harrity succeed as postmaster?—A. He succeeded General Henry F. Huidekoper.

Q. Who was a Republican?—A. Yes, sir; who was a Republican.

Q. What had been General Huidekoper's services in the Army?—A. I do not know the extent of his service. I know the fact that he lost an arm in the service. I do not know what length of time he served, but he was a brigadier-general in the service.

Q. And was removed to make place for Mr. Harrity?—A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. You were in the Union service during the war?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long a service did you render?—A. I was in the Baltimore riot, which was at the beginning of the war, on the 19th of April, and I was discharged July 5, 1865, at the close of the war.

Q. So that you were in the service during the entire war?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you came out of it a captain?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you enter the Philadelphia post-office?—A. I have forgotten the exact date. I was in the Philadelphia post-office approaching six years; the date can be determined from my resignation; I forget the exact date.

Q. To your knowledge was any complaint ever made as to your method of performing your duties?—A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. At the time of your resignation had you had any difficulty with the officers excepting what you have referred to in your letter?—A. No difficulty; on the contrary, I at that time—

Q. I shall refer to that hereafter. You had no difficulty as to your duties?—A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. Now, I want you to go on and state what you saw, what came under your observation that you have referred to in that letter, or anything else of the kind, which led you to write the letter and to resign. Give to the committee the way that things were going on there which compelled you in the exercise of your own discretion to resign.—A. There had been numerous discharges after Mr. Harrity's confirmation. No cause was assigned. Several of those who received their discharges sought for the reasons and obtained none, and therefore there seemed to be a general acceptance of a discharge as final without any reasons

ing given. That was going on, and discharges multiplied in number such an extent, that the impression seemed to go abroad, and was asserted by innuendo in some of the papers, that the discharges were for no cause. I felt specially aggrieved, from the fact that my comrades, we term them (soldiers) were being discharged, that their places were being filled by young striplings, incompetent; and for that reason, and in order to inform the public, to get the mind of the public upon the subject that there were no causes, that these discharges were by reason of politics, I then gave information to some of the newspapers here, the North American and the Philadelphia Press, which led to a considerable newspaper talk and investigation and so forth.

About ten days before my resignation Mr. Wilhere, who is brother-in-law of Postmaster Harrity, came to me and stated that I need not feel under any apprehension about my position; that as I was not living in the city my place would not be sought for. I am a resident, and was then, of Delaware County, an adjoining county. And while it was not known, except to one or two, that I had anything to do with giving information of the matters to the press, I had reason to believe that Mr. Wilhere knew of it, and that was the reason that he approached me in that way.

Q. He was at that time an officer in the post-office?—A. Yes, sir; superintendent of the stamp department. What led immediately to my resignation, as I stated, was a matter—perhaps you might call it of sentiment—the fact that crippled soldiers were being discharged without cause. John Keever was back-stamper at the receiving table, and I think I can say without any exaggeration one of the best I have seen in the service, one of the fastest and quickest. If you gentlemen have any knowledge of what is necessary to make a proficient back-stamper you will readily see what I mean. He was a Pennsylvania soldier, belonged to the Twenty-third Regiment of Zouaves, and the infirmity of a wound did not trouble him in this duty from the fact that he could sit on a stool at the table and take his letters and stamp them. That man was discharged, and his letter of dismissal was the same as those which have been read here; some were worded differently, but all were of the same purport. Captain Thomas, another crippled soldier, was discharged, and numerous others right along were being discharged. The work was getting in such confusion that the duties became onerous and burdensome upon the old clerks, and they were compelled, in order to bring it up in any way to its former state, to overwork themselves. I might illustrate it in the case of Captain Thomas to show why these delays and this mismanagement of the office occurred. I can probably make a case of that which will illustrate the workings of the office.

Captain Thomas was the stamper of the transit matter. The mail matter arriving in the office was emptied upon the table. The matter for transit was separated from the matter for city delivery, taken over to Captain Thomas's table, and there he stamped it with a transit stamp. It then went on through the various divisions to its destination. Captain Thomas, a Federal Union soldier, was removed and a party was appointed to his place, a Democrat, I suppose. On the 23d of August, I think it was, letters were kept in the office to the amount of, well, six thousand at a minimum, for two hours off and on all through, and that continued probably for a week. That was owing to the fact that Captain Thomas had been replaced by a new man. The reason of that was he could not stamp fast enough, this new man could not, and the trays containing the mail matter were just left to pile up; and the result of that was that if, for instance, the Asbury Park mail came in at 10 a. m., and

another mail should come in before that was removed, that would be on top of it, and then of course another, and then the new man would take the letters in the top tray off and those in the under tray would be six, eight, or ten hours behind. And so it went on. The duties of some of the parties might, to inexperienced persons like Mr. Harrity when he came into the office, or Mr. Wilhere, or those people, seem to be very simple duties, that of stamping. But the result was that there was an accumulation of matter, and by the sandwiching in of new clerks and incompetent—incompetent not only by reason of inexperience, but by reason of their incapacity in several instances, both with carriers and clerks—the old clerks were compelled to make up that work.

We were supposed to be working eight hours in three reliefs, running twenty-four hours, but we were compelled to lap over for two hours at a time, making a double force on. Then it went on until ten hours' duty was exacted and a lap over of three or four hours of the time.

As a matter of comparison I want to state that when the post-office was removed from Chestnut street to the new building it was supposed there would be a "swamp" (that is the post-office slang) by reason of the change of all the different paraphernalia of the post-office, the incoming mails being constant, and so on. That was under General Huidekoper. But on the contrary everything went right along. There was no delay, and probably not fifteen minutes was lost. The carriers were not delayed on their last trips and there was no trouble, on account of the good discipline in the force. The manner of removals and of filling positions was different from that adopted by Mr. Harrity, and that was the occasion of that regularity. For instance, under General Huidekoper the new appointee would take a subordinate position, would be a substitute around the office and get familiar with the office, and when he became a regular appointee he would know the most of his duties and be ready to take charge. Under Mr. Harrity it seemed as though they selected their places. I can not call names, for I did not make the acquaintance of many of them, but there were several parties looking around and remarking that they thought the place would not suit them, that there was too much work. At any rate they were appointed to all manner of positions which required years of experience. The result was that the removal of three or four old hands and the introduction of two or three new men would upset the whole force and things would go wrong.

In reference to the carriers, my means of knowing anything about their qualifications were very meagre. It was supposed that they would pass a civil-service examination. The only thing that I could judge by as to their qualifications was as to their indorsement of letters. Carriers taking out a letter and not finding the parties at home would say on them "not found," or "no such number," or something of that kind. It was in the orthography and in the handwriting of those indorsements that we had means of judging as to who they were, and, while I did not know the individuals, I did know the fact that such indorsements were never seen or known about the office until after Mr. Harrity came in and after the new appointments became numerous. I would see such indorsements as "Note found" or "knt be found," "no sich number," and various other things. The newspapers at that time contained a number of illustration of that kind of orthography, and I do not know of any instances in which they were exaggerated. And I say this, that I do not know of any instance in which they were exaggerated, because of the fact that I gave the information myself and

t from memoranda, from indorsements made on the letters at the

By Senator MANDERSON:

In that connection you might state whether you knew the last as who testified, Mr. Jobbins, who was a carrier.—A. No, sir; I not; and in explanation of that I will say that the clerks and the clerks appear by their numbers, and my means of communication with them were very slight; I knew some, but very few. I knew them and they knew me; probably all the carriers knew me, but I knew but very few of them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Was the service in the office badly demoralized by these removals and changes?—A. Yes, sir.

What was the condition of the public mind in reference to it; were there complaints, criticisms, and fault-findings?—A. Yes, sir; the complaints were very numerous and great. In fact, I heard the superintendent of the city department, Mr. Madara, say that there were a great number of letters of complaint coming in. It could not be otherwise; the clerks were so far behind and extended over such a long period of

Do you know anything about political assessments?—A. Only a little. I have heard these new appointees speak of assessments. Have you heard the new appointees speak of their being assessed? Yes, sir; I have heard the general discussion about assessments and political assessments. I can not specify by name who they were; I did not know their names; I knew but few, as I went out of the office in 1886, a great while after Postmaster Harrity's confirmation. I recollect the substance of a dispute between two parties on the newspaper cases (I were close to me), in reference to one of them not having paid an assessment. There was a dispute and high words about it, which the publicans of course enjoyed, as they had a falling out among themselves in that way.

Do you know anything about the methods of conducting civil-service examinations for these new places that were filled—these new appointments?—A. I do not. I only know generally the estimate in reference to the examination was held by the appointees who came in; they were in the light of it. It seemed to be generally accepted among them that the appointment did not depend upon the examination, but depended upon something else. There was all manner of talk about "influence," and so on. I heard a great deal of talk about this apportionment. I heard it discussed among the new appointees about the right of certain persons to such and such appointments, and so forth.

Were they apportioned among the wards?—A. That was my understanding; from their talk it seemed to be the manner of doing it.

By Senator MANDERSON:

In proportion to the population of the ward, or the Democratic strength of the ward, what was the basis of the apportionment?—A. I do not know how the ratio was. It was by wards, however. Appointments seemed to be divided among the different Federal offices, as the post-office, the custom-house, the mint, and so on.

You are familiar with the provisions of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes requiring preference to be given to wounded soldiers in appointments?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any observance of that law since Postmaster Harrity has been in office, do you know?—A. I know of but one instance where a soldier was appointed; that is, during my time, and that was Albert Shaffer. I made inquiries and tried to find out whether soldiers were ever appointed. I asked Mr. Shaffer the question several times, and I do not recollect that there was another instance of a soldier being appointed. There may have been since that time, and may possibly have been then without my knowledge.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state what you know about the participation of Federal officials in politics and elections?—A. I know the fact, but I can not recall the particular election. But at one election held at the time there were quite a number of carriers and several clerks who were off on election day, and I knew that by the fact that their substitutes complained of it, and so on.

Q. Were they off for the day?—A. Yes, sir; they were off for the day, for election purposes. Under Postmaster Huidekoper there was a standing order in reference to election days and holidays that no leaves of absence would be granted on those days. That was done in order to prevent participation of the employés in elections. There would be opportunities afforded for voting; carriers would be allowed to trip off, and so on.

Q. Was that rule enforced by General Huidekoper?—A. It was. The orders were placed where every one could see them and they were enforced.

Q. Did that cease after Postmaster Harrity came in?—A. Yes, sir; in fact, after Postmaster Harrity came in all orders ceased, so far as I had any knowledge; I mean orders of that kind emanating from the postmaster. My attention was attracted particularly to that on account of the absence of any order in reference to the filing of bonds by the clerks. Under Postmaster Huidekoper the clerks were required to give bond and they did so in the usual way, by taking before a notary public or a magistrate two persons holding real estate who would qualify for double the amount of the bond, which would be accepted; that was the previous custom. Upon Postmaster Harrity's taking charge, while there were no orders printed or posted up, it was given out that the clerks and carriers would be required to give bonds and the bond was raised to double the amount of that which had been in force. At first there were all manner of requirements on the part of the sureties. The bonds would be entered up and the sureties would have to appear before Mr. Megargee, who was counsel for Mr. Harrity, and submit to cross-examination as to the condition of their property and so on. All those matters were ventilated in the public press to such an extent that a good many of the objectionable features were done away with. But one of the most vital ones was kept standing for a great while, and that was the requirement on the part of the postmaster's counsel of a fee of \$10 for his services in fixing the bond. Therefore the cost was nominal to the party entering the bond. If the magistrate chose to demand his fee, it was 50 cents or \$1. But under Postmaster Harrity no bonds were accepted, no matter how justified, unless they were justified before Mr. Megargee and the accompanying fee of \$10 paid.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Do you say that Mr. Megargee was designated for this duty or labor by Postmaster Harrity?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Edwin S. Megargee

the attorney. He had been a candidate for one of the city offices was defeated.

. On what ticket was he a candidate?—A. On the Democratic et. I have forgotten at what period of Mr. Harrity's term, but I ed for an order bearing Mr. Harrity's signature in the nature of a mand, for a purpose of my own, but I never found one. However, as understood, and it was the fact, that the clerks and carriers were ired to appear before Mr. Megargee, who was Postmaster Harrity's isel; that their bondsmen and securities were required to appear . At first it was required that they produce their deeds for their erty and so on, The fee of \$10 was exacted, the pretense for it be- that Mr. Megargee would have to make a search of the record. in every instance the fee was required. Afterwards, in some manner, clerks and carriers were given to understand that one of the trust panies of the city would be accepted as sureties. A great many of clerks availed themselves of the trust companies, to whom they had ay a fee or commission and also the \$10. It was supposed that Mr. arggee would forego his \$10 fee after the trust companies accepted sureties, but the \$10 was paid in every instance.

. Even where one of the guaranty companies went on the bond?—Yes, sir; one of the companies here.

. Was this fee exacted by Mr. Megargee whether there was an ac- ance of the bond and a continuance of the employé in the service ot?—A. I do not know of any bond being rejected, even where there no continuance of the employé; that is, it did not depend on the inuance of the employé, for in quite a number of instances among clerks the employés were discharged two or three days after the g of their bond.

By the CHAIRMAN:

. And after paying the \$10?—A. Yes, sir; after paying the \$10.

By Senator MANDERSON:

. And there was no refunding of the \$10?—A. No, sir. I was try- to think of the name of one of the clerks who applied to Mr. Megar- for it, but I can not. I never filed a bond myself.

By the CHAIRMAN:

. How did you get along without it?—A. I refused to file one; did propose to do it, and did not do it, and after a while matters got t. The newspapers talked about it a good bit and then things ted down and the clerks found that men were being discharged so kly after filing their bonds that it was almost dangerous to do so, they saw that those who had not filed bonds were still retained the matter lapsed.

By Senator MANDERSON:

. But the new appointees had to file a bond?—A. As to that I un- tood from one of them—and there I am at a loss to say who, for I not become sufficiently acquainted with them to give their names—the fee in the case of new appointments was \$2.50. I was about peak the name, but I am not certain of it. However, I will state I think it was Peter P. Fox who was my informant. I am almost ain that Fox was the new appointee who stated to me that the fee ted was \$2.50. I understood generally that the inquiries as to the rities, etc., were not very rigid in the case of new appointments.

I can not say, as to that, whether there was any filing of bonds in the case of new appointments.

Q. What did this bond cover; these parties who were obliged to get their bonds and pay this fee were not handling money?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was the good of the bond?—A. That is what I always contended, that it was no good. The bond was for the faithful performance of the duties of the clerk or carrier.

Q. How could it be enforced, supposing the carrier did not do his duty?—A. I always contended that it could not be enforced; that the criminal law was effective for any criminal dereliction of duty and there could be no recovery on that bond.

Q. Could you see any purpose that that practice would serve, except to give this attorney his fee of \$10?—A. That is all I could see. It was called "freezing out the old men."

Q. So it would happen that an employé in the office who had been performing his duties faithfully, and against whom no complaint had been made, would be called upon to give this bond, for which he would be obliged to pay a fee of \$10, and if he did not would be subjected to the risk of removal?—A. That was the understanding. There was a hurried going of the clerks, and I presume of the carriers also, shortly after this announcement, to file bonds, and I suppose the greater part of the clerks did file the bonds; I knew of very few instances outside of myself where they did not.

Q. And the next step would be the discharge?—A. That was the supposition.

Q. And that was the fact, that they were removed?—A. Oh, yes, sir; they were removed in a number of instances.

Q. What date did you leave the office?—A. In October, 1886.

Q. Have the removals, so far as you know, been going on ever since?—A. Yes, sir; they have been going on. Sometimes they have been frequent, and then there has been quiet. I suppose there are none going on right now. There were no discharges immediately preceding this alleged investigation that I had reference to in that letter.

Q. In elections, conventions, and caucuses, and in the choice of delegates to political conventions, do the employés of the post-office participate generally, so far as your observation goes?—A. I know generally that they do. I know that Mr. Wilhere is considered a leader in his party, and that he participates generally and actively.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Speaking of the bonds which you were required to give, please state what was the custom of Postmaster Harrity's predecessor in that respect.—A. I could explain that better if I had a copy of the two bonds; I could show the difference.

Q. State as you understand it, was a bond given under the former postmaster?—A. Yes, sir; there was a bond given.

Q. So that it was not a new custom of Postmaster Harrity's invention?—A. The custom of paying a \$10 fee was a new custom, and the qualification and rigid examination of the sureties was new. The increase of the bond was also new. The giving of the bond itself, so far as this office is concerned, I do not know how long it has been in force.

Q. You went before a magistrate and paid 50 cents or \$1 for what?—A. For the justification of the sureties.

Q. And no effort was made to ascertain the responsibility of the sureties?—A. No more than there would be by a magistrate or judge as to

responsibility of a surety on a bail bond. He is supposed to have knowledge of the people and their vicinage.

Q. In the other case Mr. Megargee assumed to investigate the responsibility of the sureties; was that what he assumed to do?—A. He assumed to do it.

Q. He called them before him and examined the titles to their property?—A. That was done at first. I will state that the fee was exacted from the trust companies were accepted as sureties.

Q. Did Mr. Megargee take the fee after the trust companies had taken responsibility?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give us the name of a person who had paid a fee to Mr. Megargee after being assured by a trust company?—A. I can not, but if I will subpoena the officers of the trust company they can give you a number of names where Mr. Megargee received the fee after the bonds given.

Q. That is what we want to know definitely, and I would like to have a name, if you have one?—A. I can not tell you the name.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Is this one of the trust companies, "The American Surety Company of New York," having a local agency here at No. 508 Walnut street?—A. No, sir; that is not the one I refer to. There was some rivalry between this company and the other company. I think the other company was on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, possibly.

Q. You do not recall its name?—A. I do not. I think this—and I call it by the first name I see here, the name of Mr. Fox—that this is a company which was a rival to the other company where the bonds were generally given. In fact it was stated at the office that the bonds of the Fox company would not be taken at the post-office. I could not say positively.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How was it in the case of those officers after the trust company began to give these bonds, did most of the clerks when called upon to give them fall into the habit of going to this trust company and not hunting up their sureties; what was the course there?—A. I do not fully apprehend your question.

Q. After the trust company began the practice of being surety on these bonds, did most of the clerks go to the trust company?—A. Yes,

Q. Instead of hunting up other sureties they went to the trust company?—A. The most of them did. I know of one instance in which a party gave a mortgage, I believe, by some arrangement, but generally they went to insurance companies.

Q. So that there had to be no special examination of the responsibility of the sureties, then?—A. I think not.

Q. One examination answered for all. Have you not some way of ascertaining the point covered by Senator Blodgett's question, as to whether these parties paid \$10 where the trust company was the surety? You can not, you say, give the name of anybody now, but if I have an opportunity of looking it up to-morrow could you not tell me the name of the party?—A. I should say so. As I understand it, the commission of the company, with the addition of Mr. Megargee's fee of \$10, was received by the company and then handed to Mr. Megargee; that was the understanding. All those who went to the company did so with that understanding. I think the company obligated itself (or

there was some understanding) that there would be a refunding of a portion of the company's commission but no refunding of the attorney's fee of \$10; I think that is so. That could be easily ascertained from any of the clerks who gave a bond with the company.

Q. Please ascertain if you can find some cases of clerks who paid this \$10 fee, with the insurance company as surety.—A. The question as put to me by Senator Blodgett was a direct question as to whether it was paid to Mr. Megargee. I do not know whether he meant handed directly to Mr. Megargee.

Senator BLODGETT. Oh, no; I wanted to know the name of a clerk who, in addition to paying the percentage which the trust companies required for insurance, had also paid an additional fee to Mr. Megargee or to anybody else for him.

The WITNESS. As I understand, the entire fee was \$20 or \$22. That was the fee for the year.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Did not that depend on the amount of the bond?—A. That was uniform for the inside clerks not handling funds. Those in charge of the stamp department had a special bond fixed by the postmaster and the rates were different. But with the inside clerks, I should say the bond was \$2,000 or \$4,000, I have forgotten which, but at any rate the bonds of the clerks were uniform in amount.

Q. The trust companies would charge about 5 or 7 per cent., I suppose: that would be the usual charge?—A. I do not know. The understanding was that Mr. Megargee's fee was paid. I had a conversation with a gentleman connected with the company at this office, and I asked him how it would be in case a clerk was discharged; but the details I cannot state now, only this was distinctly said, that a certain portion of the amount going to the company would be refunded, but so far as the attorney's fees were concerned they had no control over them.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee, I think, is in accord as to desiring information upon the point suggested by Senator Blodgett. We want some cases, if there are any, where this \$10 fee to the attorney was paid by the clerk in addition to the percentage that the trust company charged for surety, whether paid directly over to Mr. Megargee or not, where the money was paid to somebody as a fee in addition to the trust company's charge for being surety.

The WITNESS. The company made this charge; what portion that included I do not know; perhaps I can tell you to-morrow.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Did you give a bond under General Huidekoper when he was postmaster?—A. Yes, sir; I gave a bond.

Q. And you say you are familiar with the form of that bond?—A. I think I can recollect it; I have it at home.

Q. We have here before us a bond given by Mr. Rainey, one of the clerks under Postmaster Harrity, and I notice a provision in it whereby Mr. Megargee is made the attorney to appear in any court of record and confess judgment and (added to the judgment) 5 per cent. as an attorney's fee whenever, in the opinion of Postmaster Harrity, there is a shortage, and in whatever amount apparently Postmaster Harrity may think there is a shortage. Was there any such provision in the Huidekoper bond?—A. No, sir; the provision in the Huidekoper bond was one authorizing A. B. to appear as attorney in any suit which might be instituted; I noticed that particularly in that provision at the time.

Q. Your attention has been called to the difference?—A. Yes, sir; I discussed this matter with the clerks themselves.

Q. On the old form of bond it was the usual power of attorney to appear in any court of record for the obligor on the bond?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in this it is to appear and confess judgment whenever, in the opinion of Postmaster Harrity, there shall be any breach of condition in the recital of the bond?—A. Yes, sir; and it was this provision of that bond which deterred people from signing it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Had this insurance company an office in the city.—A. It had; I suppose so.

Q. Please bring the name of the company to-morrow, and also one of the bonds given under Postmaster Huidekoper.—A. I will do so.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WHITELEY.

JOHN WHITELEY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence.—A. I reside at 4091 Warren street,

Q. Were you a letter-carrier in the Philadelphia post-office?—A. Yes,

Q. Of what politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. How long were you in the office?—A. I was in the office about four years and six months.

Q. What terminated your official life?—A. I received a note from Postmaster Harrity stating that my services were no longer required. I had no intimation of anything I had been doing to cause it. I received it the last thing as I went out at night. After I had done my day's work, at about twenty minutes of 7, they called me up and handed me a little note, and that ended my career there.

Q. Your discharge was peremptory?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not given any previous notice?—A. No, sir. I have my discharge here in my pocket [producing a paper].

Senator MANDERSON (reading). "Your services will not be required after this date." It is the same form as the others.

Q. State what you know about the condition of the carrier service in the Philadelphia post-office since these general removals have taken place and a new force brought in.—A. I was connected with a sub-post-office, Station B, West Philadelphia.

Q. State what you have seen in any part of that service.—A. I saw from the removals they made and the way they made them that the force was beginning to get demoralized, that is, they could not handle the mails. In some cases I knew where the carriers were under the influence of liquor to such an extent that they were unable to perform their duty. One case I know where a man left his letter-bag down the street, and it had to be brought in the next morning; I remember that myself. He was under the influence of liquor the night before, and unable to perform his duty, and the consequence was that he left his bag in the gutter, and a party on my route asked me if I would not go around to 34 Powelton avenue and get a bag of mail which had been left in the gutter all night, and take it in and give it to the superintendent. The result was, the carrier was suspended for a short time, but got re-instated again and is now on a day route. I met him the day after this last election going down the street, the same carrier, and

he was under the influence of liquor. I said to him, "Ain't you working to-day?" He says, "No, I am not working; I carried my division yesterday, and I am all right." That is the language of this carrier. He said he was "solid" with the postmaster. Those were two cases that came under my observation.

Q. What is his name?—A. John Reiff. He is now a carrier on a day route. He took the place of a very good, faithful carrier; a sober, industrious man, who was removed to make place for him.

Q. Had he been an active politician before he was appointed?—A. I do not know; I did not know him before he was appointed, but after he was in the office as a "sub" awhile, I was sick one day, and he was put on my route (this was on Saturday), and he was trying to find out where I lived. I came to work on Monday morning, and found a lot of stuff which he had not served, which of course is left to the care of a "sub" once in awhile. He came in with his pocket full of mail, and after he had come in he said it got dark on him and he quit serving. He asked me if I would serve it for him. I said yes, of course I would, as I always tried to use them right; I always maintained there was no use in throwing mud at the administration. I always said if I could do anything towards helping and showing these new men anything I would be willing to do it.

Q. What do you know about this man, or any others, taking part in elections, aside from what he told you, that he had carried his division?—

A. There was only one carrier in the division I lived in and he appeared to be a pretty quiet kind of a fellow. Of course I heard rumors around there; it was common talk around the office there, and I would see them around with their books crossing off the different divisions and fixing them up; but from personal knowledge of anybody around my neighborhood I did not see much of that kind of business, but I heard a great deal of talk around the office.

Q. There was only one carrier in that division?—A. Yes, sir; only one. I have seen other carriers under the influence of liquor.

Q. Carriers appointed under Postmaster Harrity?—A. Yes, sir; appointed by Postmaster Harrity. I think that the witness who stated that drunkenness under Postmaster Harrity was ten times more than under Postmaster Huidekoper, was not out of the way; I am willing to stand on that.

Q. You think as between the two administrations of the office under General Huidekoper and Postmaster Harrity that there was ten times the drunkenness on the part of carriers under the latter than under the former?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you think that the statement of Carrier Jobbins is not out of the way?—A. No, sir; I do not think it is. It seemed to me that rum was king there for awhile. A man who had a saloon back of him was the man who had the "pull." When I went out on the last trip there was a substitute there a little under the influence of liquor. We went out on our last trip about half-past five. I had no idea I was going to be discharged; of course we generally expected it; we thought it would not last long anyhow, although I stuck on pretty well. This man tapped me on the shoulder and said to me, "If you get a 'canary' to-night, don't say anything about it." The fellow was under the influence of liquor and I thought he was quizzing me. But when I turned in the stuff I found out he knew more about the business than I did.

Q. What did he mean by a "canary"?—A. That was a kind of a nickname they had for a discharge. It was often reported around the office there, and sometimes it was known for two or three days, that such a one was to go, and they would go on Saturday night. There are about

0 employés in the office and they used to throw them out gradually; it would not do to knock them out too heavy, so they would discharge three or four at a time. I thought over what this man told me, and said to myself that he was only quizzing; that there was nothing in it. But when the stuff was turned in, the clerk said he had a letter for me and he handed it to me. I think he felt bad to do it; he looked as though he would rather give me a \$5 bill than to hand it to me. I took and opened it and saw it was my discharge. I had it about half a minute before I got out of the office and did not have any time to defend myself. I went down once to see Postmaster Harrity about it, but was informed that he was very busy and had not time to see anybody, and from what I heard from other carriers who went to find out the reason, you could not see him, and of course I did not want to waste my time bothering with them. I had a family to keep and I went and offered my labor for sale elsewhere and did not make any further bother. I knew a couple of carriers who were removed; nice men, too. They were granted a vacation, and they went on their vacation and had been gone only two days when they received notes from the postmaster stating, "Your services are no longer required after this date." Of course they thought it was kind of strange; after going off on a vacation they didn't know what they could have done to cause their dismissal, because they generally gave their attention to the discharge of their duties. That is about all I know.

I do not think I told you about Mr. Monaghan. There was a clerk in the office some time under the influence of liquor, so much so that the others had to help him and straighten him out a little and make things as nice as possible. Of course, if it had been one of us fellows they would have straightened us out pretty quick. He is still in the service I believe. I have seen him drunk for days; still he is there at work, or trying to work.

Q. He has not been removed?—A. No, sir; not to the best of my knowledge, and that is what I think is strange. I had my youngest brother pass the civil-service examination. I do not know that I ought to say anything about his case, because I might hurt him and keep him from getting appointed; his time runs out the 10th or 12th of April.

Q. Has he been certified up by the examining board?—A. He passed the examination a year ago in March or April, and his average dates the 12th or 13th of April. I know of others who passed the examination three or four months after. Of course, coming near summer time, they need men to run the vacation routes, and some men were appointed that I think were not as smart as my brother; in fact, he would be willing to go before any board of examiners and have his ability tested as to anything they are examined in. Those who passed the examination after he did got a regular appointment. So the other day he got a letter from one of his indorsers and he went down to the post-office. I don't know whether I ought to get Jesse's name into this, but I have got into it now and I must get out of it and I will let it go. So he went down to the post-office and they said "you ought to have pushed this matter sooner; your friends ought to have been down here to attend to this matter for you." But he regarded the civil-service law as being the test; he is no politician; he is only twenty-two now and had taken no active part in politics, and I don't suppose he will ever bother his head with it. They told him he had let it go too long. He said, "I thought I would hear from it before this; I knew others who had been examined before me who got on; men who were not any smarter; men I am willing to face before the board of examiners as to ability or character or anything else." Then they said: "You come down on Monday." This was last week;

probably last Friday. So he went down yesterday, and Postmaster Harrity had gone to a funeral and Mr. Drake saw him. This is my brother's testimony to me; you can get it right from him if you want it. He said Mr. Drake told him his name had been sent in two or three times, but had been dropped, as there was nobody there to push the thing for him, and Postmaster Harrity did not know whether it was all right or not. He says, "As for character, I will stand along with anybody you have in the office here." Mr. Drake said, "I will see what we can do for you and let you know in a day or two." Of course I don't know whether my testimony will knock him out or not; I hope it won't, anyhow.

Senator BLODGETT. I do not think it will harm him.

The WITNESS. He said he would wait two or three days, and if he didn't hear he would not bother his head any more about it.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Can you tell me about how many letter-carriers were employed at this post-office when Mr. Harrity took charge of the office?

The WITNESS. Do you mean regulars or substitutes?

Senator BLODGETT. Well, regulars.

A. As near as I can judge there were probably about four hundred and forty, taking the whole city.

Q. About how many have been discharged?—A. I could not say. I was at one of the substations, Station B, and in our office I suppose there have been about four out of five.

Q. Four fifths of the letter-carriers have been discharged, so far as you know?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For political reasons?—A. That is what I suppose.

Q. Were all the discharged carriers Republicans?—A. All Republicans except one.

Q. Then the institution was pretty much a Republican affair before Postmaster Harrity took possession. Were there any Democrats employed there as letter-carriers?—A. I think I know of one or two.

Senator BLODGETT. That is a small number.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. There has been a pretty general sweep?—A. Yes, sir; there has been over there.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS TRACY TOBIN.

FRANCIS TRACY TOBIN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you had occasion to make any communication to the post-office officials here lately?—A. Yes, sir; here are some letters which I wrote lately about the dismissal of John Whiteley. I will put them in as evidence.

The following is the correspondence referred to by the witness:

[Francis Tracy Tobin to Postmaster Harrity.]

No. 3229 POWELTON AVENUE,
West Philadelphia, Thursday, November 3, 1888

WM. F. HARRITY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Mr. John Whiteley, a letter-carrier of the Twenty-fourth ward, has placed his notice of discharge in my hands, and has requested that I, as his attorney, ask for the reason of said notice.

Please forward to me the above reason asked for, together with a certificate of his good character and faithful services in the discharge of his duties.

I remain, yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS TRACY TOBIN.

[Francis Tracy Tobin to Postmaster Harrity.]

No. 3229 POWELTON AVENUE,
West Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 29, 1887.

WM. F. HARRITY, Esq..

DEAR SIR: I wrote you a letter bearing date November 3, asking why Mr. John Whiteley, a letter-carrier in West Philadelphia, was discharged from the force, and also for a certificate of his good character and faithful service. No cause was assigned. Up to date I have not received your answer, therefore I presume that there is nothing against him, and as his attorney I demand the above-asked-for certificate. I will wait a few days for your reply, and if I do not hear from you will lay the matter before the Civil Service Commission, and ask for a full and careful investigation into the matter. A person's character is sacred.

Hoping that you will give this subject your attention,
I remain, yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS TRACY TOBIN.

[Francis Tracy Tobin to Postmaster Harrity.]

No. 909 WALNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Monday, December 12, 1887.

WM. F. HARRITY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I called last Friday twice to see you relative to John Whiteley, of West Philadelphia (Station B), the letter-carrier you discharged without assigning any reason, and also to ask for the return of his bond.

The first time that I called you sent word that you were engaged, but that you would see me about 2 p. m. I called per engagement at that time, and you again asked to be excused, and said that you were too busy to see me.

Now, this trifling and dodging must stop. You must comply with my requests contained in my letter, and return the bond without delay.

I will wait a reasonable time, and if you do not, I will be compelled to take legal steps to force you to do so.

A public office belongs to the public, and a citizen who calls on business has a right to see the official of that office.

Your position is a trust, and you are responsible to the people for the faithful performance of that trust; and remember, you are the servant of the public, and as such should be seen by any citizen who calls on business.

Hoping that you will attend to this very important matter,
I remain, yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS TRACY TOBIN.

The WITNESS. No reply has been received by me to any of these letters up to this time.

I also received from the chairman of this committee the other day a copy of the testimony taken before the Civil Service Commission. It was sent to my house, No. 3229 Powelton avenue, sealed in an official envelope bearing his signature. I opened it at this end [indicating the bottom of the envelope], and that is the way I received it, in this condition [exhibiting an envelope torn open at the top]. It was not stamped as having been received at the post-office in that condition.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was it duly franked?—A. Yes, sir; it was franked.

Q. It had been opened before you received it?—A. Yes, sir; this is the condition I received it in.

Q. The top of it torn out?—A. Yes, sir; I offer that as evidence. On account of that I was compelled in writing to you to send a letter in the care of Adams Express Company, because I had no confidence in the mail delivery of this city under Postmaster Harrity. Here is my receipt from Adams Express Company [exhibiting]. The package addressed to me was opened enough to discover its contents, and did not

bear any stamp to show that it was received in bad condition, although it is the custom when a letter or document is received in bad condition to so indicate by stamping it.

The subcommittee then adjourned until Wednesday, April 4, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Wednesday, April 4, 1888.

The subcommittee met at 9.30 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members, Messrs. Hale (chairman), Manderson, and Blodgett.

TESTIMONY OF HOWARD A. CHASE.

HOWARD A. CHASE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence.—A. My place of business is No. 1430 South Penn Square.

Q. Have you considerable business in connection with the post-office?—A. I have; my mail is heavy, often consisting of several hundred letters a day.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am in the nursery business and employ a force of canvassing salesmen.

Q. What has been your experience of late as to the manner in which the business of the Philadelphia post-office is conducted by the carriers in the neighborhood of your place of business?—A. In many respects it is unsatisfactory.

Q. Tardy deliveries?—A. Tardy and uncertain deliveries.

Q. Has there been any change, and if so, state what, in the carrier force in your district?—A. In December the carrier who has served on that route (No. 66, I think he is) for twelve or fifteen years was summarily removed.

Q. Who was the carrier?—A. John McPherson was his name.

Q. What kind of a carrier and what kind of a man was he?—A. He was a straightforward, sober, competent man—in a word, an ideal letter-carrier. His promptness was proverbial; you could set your watch by the time when he was due.

Q. He was removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Summarily discharged?—A. Yes, sir; summarily discharged.

Q. Do you know of any protest which was made by the business men on that beat, or any attempt to prevent his removal or secure his restoration?—A. Within a day or two of McPherson's removal a respectful protest against the same, and an earnest petition for his re-instatement was prepared, and to my personal knowledge was signed by almost every business firm and every citizen on the route.

Q. Without regard to politics?—A. Without regard to politics. I was present when several Democratic citizens signed the protest and petition, and they designated his removal as a blanked outrage.

Q. That was presented to Postmaster Harrity?—A. That was presented by a committee of gentlemen to Postmaster Harrity's assistant, Mr. Drake. Mr. Harrity was out of the office when the committee called, and Mr. Drake received them.

The committee was composed of Democrats as well as Republicans.—A. There were five members of the committee, of whom three Democrats, one a Republican, and the other one's politics are unknown to me. Mr. Drake promised the committee to refer the matter to Postmaster Harrity, and said that the committee, through its chairman, should hear from him without delay.

Was anything done, or was anything heard from him?—A. Nothing was heard from Postmaster Harrity for several weeks, when a second communication was addressed to him by the chairman of the committee.

In the mean time what had become of the condition of the service under the new man?—A. Well, the service was running irregularly.

I would say, to go back, that about a year since additional deliveries were established on this route and a second carrier was put on. It was impossible for one carrier to serve the number of deliveries, and during the year (it may have been longer) men were being coached, presently, for service, and there were several, but they would prove so utterly inefficient that they would be dropped and others would be taken on. One of these, the late assistant, was retained and went to the head of the route on McPherson's removal, so that he had had some of his experience on the route.

But you found the result unfavorable?—A. Yes, sir; decidedly. Letters would be left at our office which belonged to other parties, and *et cetera*.

What was the result of that second remonstrance with Postmaster Harrity?—A. In due course of time he replied, refusing to re-instate McPherson.

Have you ever heard anywhere, by anybody, any fault found with McPherson as a carrier and as a man?—A. Speaking for the citizens and men of business on his route, one of the most important in the city of Philadelphia, I have yet to hear the first word of criticism or fault laid with him as a man or a letter-carrier.

He was what you term "an ideal carrier?"—A. Yes, sir; that is an expression I used as one of the committee in my interview with Mr. Drake.

Have you any trouble now in your business, trouble that is a real inconvenience in the handling of your mail?—A. To a certain extent. Yesterday morning, April 3, I received a very important letter from a correspondent at Dover, Del., post-marked, as you will see, April 1 [expressing], which would have been on Sunday. Dover is only two or three hours below us here.

That letter was mailed April 1, and you did not get it until April 3.—A. We received it on the morning of April 3, on the first delivery. There is a mail due here from Dover at 10.20 in the morning, and another at 2.10. The letter was due here presumably at 10.20 in the morning of April 2. In that connection I will say that a large percentage of the letters that reach us are so indifferently stamped as to the date and hour of their arrival that we can not tell when they arrive here at the Philadelphia post-office.

I observe that on the one you hand me.—A. Here is another letter [exhibiting] which came in the same mail, on which, presumably, there was no delay. Those were two letters which I happened to receive yesterday morning, and which show the character of the service.

There is no possible way of telling when they got here; the stamp is illegible?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator MANDERSON :

Q. Are both the letters stamped on the edge so that the date of receipt can not be seen ?—A. Yes, sir ; both of them.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Does this feeling of dissatisfaction among the business men apply generally, so far as you know, throughout this beat where this carrier was removed ; do you hear of it ?—A. Yes, sir ; I do. I would explain that under the advice of the carrier's friends his attempt to re-enter the post-office as carrier was abandoned and he accepted another position.

Q. He has given up trying to get back ?—A. He has.

Q. And accepted another position where ?—A. He is in a position as janitor or special officer at the Bulletin building.

Q. In private employment ?—A. Yes, sir. I advised him to take the position rather than to go back, at last.

Q. Are there any other matters touching this subject that we are looking into that you wish to put before the committee ? Do you know anything about the participation of the post-office officials and employés in elections, caucuses, or in politics generally ?—A. Well, speaking of my own knowledge (hearsay testimony don't count, I suppose), all I can say is that in my own division, the fifth division of the Twenty-seventh ward, at the past two general elections, November, 1887, and the forepart of this year, an employé of the city post-office has stood at the polls all day, carrying what is termed "the window book," and importuning and working for Democratic votes.

Q. Now let us see about that. What elections are those ?—A. Our general State election last fall in November, 1887, the State and county election, and then the spring election which is a city and local election.

Q. Do you know the name of the man you speak of ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please give the committee his name.—A. Henry Leech is the man's name.

Q. He is one of the post-office officials ?—A. Yes, sir ; employed in the post-office.

Q. Do you know of any others which have been called to your attention specially ?—A. None of my own knowledge.

Q. You have no knowledge about the methods of appointment there ?—A. No, sir ; only by newspaper report.

Q. Is there anything further that you wish to state ?—A. I think of nothing.

By Senator BLODGETT :

Q. You have no knowledge why McPherson was discharged ?—A. No, sir.

Q. There might have been good reasons which had not come to your knowledge, I suppose ?—A. The day that the committee had its interview with Mr. Drake, by insinuation he attempted to charge that this man had not been faithful to the assistants, the men who had been put on to assist him. Well, of my own knowledge I can testify that McPherson had been extraordinary painstaking with those men.

Q. So far as it came under your observation ?—A. Yes, sir ; to protect them from complaint. Personally I have said to McPherson, "I must complain of these men ; I can not stand such work," and he would beg me not to. He said it would get the men into trouble. Sometimes he would say, "I will speak to the man about it myself, or you speak to him yourself ; don't make any complaint to headquarters." I will say that when Mr. Drake made these insinuations a gentleman present,

member of the committee, said, "Mr. Harrity told me and my partner the morning of McPherson's removal that there were no charges against this man." Afterwards they undertook to charge him with running a tavern and with intemperance, all of which is false.

Did he keep a tavern?—A. No, sir. He was on the route some ten years and served me personally in my business since 1877, and never smelt the breath of liquor on him.

By the CHAIRMAN:

This interview you speak of was in your presence?—A. Yes, sir. And this statement which was made to the assistant, that Postmaster Harrity had told these gentlemen that there were no charges against McPherson, was also in your presence?—A. Yes, sir; I heard the gentleman state it.

Who was the gentleman?—A. Mr. E. Bradford Clarke.

Was he a member of the committee?—A. Yes, sir. He is in business at No. 15 Chestnut street.

He had an interview with Postmaster Harrity?—A. He and his partner had an interview with Postmaster Harrity on the day of McPherson's removal.

By Senator BLODGETT:

You stated that a majority of the committee who went to ask his statement were Democrats?—A. Yes, sir.

That shows that the Democratic party wanted McPherson re-elected?—A. The Democrats on the route, to a man (I speak advisedly), wanted McPherson retained, and looked upon his removal as an outrage.

Then it seems strange that Postmaster Harrity should have re-elected him. How do you account for that as against the wish of the Democrats in the locality?—A. Political pressure is the way I account for it, outside of the division; to make places for Democratic workers.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT MAGNIN—Recalled.

ALBERT MAGNIN was recalled and further examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Yesterday when you were before the committee you were requested to look up the bond which you gave under General Huidekoper?—A. Yes, sir.

Have you been able to find it?—A. Yes, sir; I found the bond among my papers [producing the paper in question.]

Is this the bond that you gave?—A. Yes, sir; that is the bond which I gave under Postmaster Huidekoper.

Who are the sureties on that bond?—A. Thomas V. Cooper and George Haudy Smith, both of them State senators at that time and

Men of property?—A. I should be safe in saying that they were worth \$50,000 each.

By Senator MANDERSON:

What is the amount of the bond?—A. Two thousand dollars.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Is this Mr. Cooper Senator Cooper who is chairman of the State committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What fees did you have to pay on that bond?—A. I did not pay anything.

Q. Now state what took place with Mr. Megargee when you came to offer a bond under Postmaster Harrity.—A. I would like to state that in looking for this paper I found a letter in reference to the same matter which is addressed to Mr. Megargee, and is signed by W. Henry Sutton, who is a prominent lawyer in this city, and a former Democratic State senator from Montgomery County, which has refreshed my mind in reference to this matter of the bond. I saw Mr. Megargee in reference to the conditions of the bond and perhaps the two sureties that are on this bond.

Q. You are coming now to the time when you were required to give a bond under Postmaster Harrity?—A. Yes, sir; under Postmaster Harrity. I saw Mr. Megargee and proposed to give a similar bond to this with the same sureties.

Q. Senators Cooper and Handy Smith?—A. Yes, sir; and Mr. Megargee made no objection to the sureties, but required that they should justify upon the form of bond that he had prepared.

By Senator MANDERSON :

Q. In other words, that you should give a bond of this character with the condition in it that was referred to yesterday?—A. Yes, sir. I then, supposing that the political character of the two bondsmen in the other one might have something to do with it, saw two friends of mine of another political faith, to wit, Mr. Sutton, whom I have just spoken of, and Dr. St. Clair Ashe, both of whom had recommended me in my original appointment to General Huidekoper. General Huidekoper had a rule in the matter of appointments which required the indorsement of business men in addition to other indorsements. Mr. Sutton was one of those gentlemen, and Dr. St. Clair Ashe, who was well known in the city and is a Democrat. And in response to that I proffered these other sureties, one of whom was known to Mr. Sutton, a party not having real estate, and Mr. Sutton indited this letter addressed to Mr. Megargee, and Dr. Ashe refused absolutely to sign such a bond as this—the Harrity bond, the new form. In fact I did not approach any one to sign that bond, but I proposed these sureties on a bond similar to those we had been giving.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there anything in that letter which you wish to explain?—A. It simply states the fact that he had recommended me to General Huidekoper and knew me, and is one of the sureties here that he would take me for \$2,000, if he would. That was brought about by my asking Mr. Megargee in reference to the fee, whether or not he would take the certificate of search of the records of another attorney, which he alleged was the reason for requiring the fee of \$10. "Oh, yes," he said, "but I will have to have my fee; that he would take the certificate of a reputable attorney, but he would have to have his fee."

Q. What was to be his fee?—A. Ten dollars.

Q. He stated that to you, did he?—A. Yes, sir; it was stated in my presence by Mr. Megargee. I am unable to recollect who was present at the time, but some of the post-office clerks. He said that in any event he would have to have his fee, whether the bond was a bond of a company or the individual sureties or a mortgage.

Q. That if he took the certificate of some other lawyer as to the sureties he would still have to have his fee of \$10?—A. Yes, sir; in the case of James Phister, a clerk in the post-office, who, I think, is still in

post-office, Phister gave a mortgage as security, having property of own, and gave to me as a reason for it that he would not ask any- to sign this bond. In that case Mr. Megargee made an allowance in fee, as stated to me by Mr. Phister; that is, he charged him \$8. The ety company that I spoke of yesterday is the Fidelity and Casualty npany of New York, with offices at No. 154 South Fourth street, ch is on the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut.

Q. Who is their representative here who has the management of their iness?—A. Charles A. Duy. In going to the office after I left the imittee room yesterday, my memory was refreshed by the name, and recollected that I had called upon Mr. Duy in reference to this bond. ay state here that I was to some extent the representative of the ks in the office, having been a delegate to a national convention of t-office clerks, and vice-president of the National Association of t-Office Clerks, and these inquiries were made, not for my own per- al use, but for the use generally of the clerks. Mr. Duy informed me, ear as I can recollect, that the fee would be \$22.50; that he had de an arrangement with Mr. Megargee to that effect; that in the nt of the discharge of a clerk shortly after the filing of the bond re would be a refunding of a portion of the insurance fee, but the ck would have to see Mr. Megargee about the other.

By Senator MANDERSON :

Q. That charge was on what amount of bond?—A. I think the bond s \$4,000.

Q. You do not know what part of that amount was the fee to the ety company and what part was the attorney's fee?—A. I was about state. The second year, upon a refiling of the bond at the expiration the year, then the fee would be \$12.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. The additional fee?—A. These bonds were required to be renewed h year. The fee would be \$12. That, in connection with other mat- s I had heard, led me to infer that the \$10 made the \$22.50, or that erence, and that there would be no repetition of the attorney's fee; t was only an inference of mine. I have conversed with some of the rks who have filed bonds and they have stated to me that on the sec- l year there was the reduction in the amount of the fee under that angement.

Q. To what extent?—A. A reduction of \$10.

Q. A reduction to \$12?—A. There or thereabouts. I think there was bably 50 cents additional.

Senator MANDERSON. You can leave the bonds so that the reporter take a copy of them. They will be returned to you, but we want form of each bond.

The CHAIRMAN. There should go into the record a copy of each id.

The bonds in question, submitted by the witness, are as follows :

[Form of bond required by Postmaster Huidekoper.]

ow all men by these presents :

hat we, Albert Magnin, residing No. 517 North Forty-fifth street, Philadelphia, Thomas V. Cooper, residing at Media, Pa., George Handy Smith, residing 1514 th Fifth street, are held and finally bound unto Henry S. Huidekoper, of the city hiladelphia, in the sum of \$2,000, lawful money of the United States of America, e paid to the said Henry S. Huidekoper, his certain attorney, executors, admin- istors, and assigns; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind our-

selves jointly and severally, and our several heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Whereas the said Henry S. Huidekoper, being postmaster at Philadelphia, has appointed and employed the above bounden Albert Magnin in said post-office, under him, the said Henry S. Huidekoper: Now the conditions of this obligation are such that if the above bounden Albert Magnin shall well and truly serve in the said post-office, and properly and honestly discharge all his duties therein, and all and every act, duty, trust, matter, act, or thing, which he may, from time to time, or at any time may be called upon to perform, and faithfully and promptly account for and turn over to the post-office all moneys, stamps, or other property which may come into his possession, and shall observe and keep all the laws of the United States applicable to the Post-Office Department, and all rules and regulations of said Department, and in all respects behave and conduct himself whilst in said office as a faithful, honest, and dutiful employé thereof, without any fraud or further delay, then the above obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

And we and each of us do, for ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby authorize and empower Richard L. Ashhurst, esq., or any attorney of any court of record within this Commonwealth, to appear for us and each of us in any suit brought by the said Henry S. Huidekoper on the above bond, and in our name or names to confess a judgment in favor of the said Henry S. Huidekoper for the sum named in the said bond whenever, in the opinion of the said Henry S. Huidekoper, there shall be any breach in the conditions of the said bond, hereby waiving all errors and imperfections whatever in the entering of the said judgment or any process or proceeding thereon.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals the day and date above first written.

ALBERT MAGNIN. [SEAL]
THOS. V. COOPER. [SEAL]
GEO. HANDY SMITH. [SEAL]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us—

JAS. C. SMITH.

BEN. D. FRANKLIN.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, *City of Philadelphia*, ss:

Thomas V. Cooper and George Handy Smith, sureties, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself deposes and says, that he has executed the within bond; that he acknowledges the within bond as his act and deed, and desires that the same might be recorded as such; that his place of residence is correctly stated therein; that he is a freeholder of said city, and that he is worth double the penalty of the within bond over and above all debts and liabilities existing against him.

ALBERT MAGNIN.
THOS. V. COOPER.
GEO. HANDY SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 14 day of June, 1882.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Deputy Recorder, City of Philadelphia.

[Form of bond required by Postmaster Harrity.]

Know all men by these presents:

That we, Robert S. Rainey, No. 607 North Eighteen street, Philadelphia; Hannah G. Wright, and Phillipa Harrison, are held and firmly bound unto William F. Harrity, of the city of Philadelphia, in the sum of \$4,000, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid to the said William F. Harrity, his certain attorney, executors, administrators, and assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made we do bind ourselves, jointly and severally and our several heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Whereas the said William F. Harrity, being postmaster at Philadelphia, has appointed and employed the above bounden Robert S. Rainey in the Philadelphia post-office under him, the said William F. Harrity:

Now, the conditions of this obligation are such, that if the above bounden Robert S. Rainey shall and will at all times hereafter, so long as he shall continue in the employ of the said William F. Harrity, postmaster, well and truly serve the said William

F. Harrity as postmaster at Philadelphia, and properly, efficiently, faithfully, and honestly discharge all the duties of his employment under said postmaster, and all and every act, duty, power, trust, matter, or thing which he, the above bounden Robert S. Rainey, may from time to time, or at any time, be called upon to perform by the said postmaster, his official agents, attorneys, or representatives, and faithfully and promptly account for and turn over to the said William F. Harrity, postmaster, all moneys, stamps, or other property which may come into the possession or under the control of him, the said above bounden Robert S. Rainey, and shall observe and keep all the laws of the United States applicable to the Post-Office Department, and all the rules and regulations of said Department and of said post-office at Philadelphia, and in all respects behave and conduct himself, whilst in the employ of the said William F. Harrity, as a faithful, honest, efficient, and dutiful employé thereof; and also shall and do, from time to time and at all times hereafter, well and sufficiently save, defend, keep harmless, and indemnify the said William F. Harrity, his heirs, executors, and administrators, and his and their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of and from all loss, damage, sum and sums of money, cost and charges whatsoever, which he, they, or any of them shall or may at any time or times hereafter sustain or be put unto by reason or means of the said above bounden Robert S. Rainey acting improperly, dishonestly, negligently, or inefficiently in the performance of any act, duty, power, trust, labor, or work in or about or concerning the said post-office, or in negligently omitting or failing to perform or do any act, duty, power, trust, labor or work confided or intrusted to him, the above bounden Robert S. Rainey, or which it is or shall be his, the said Robert S. Rainey's, duty to perform or do as an employé under the said postmaster, then this obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

And we and each of us do for ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby authorize and empower S. Edwin Megargee, esq., or any attorney of any court of record within this Commonwealth, to appear for us and each of us in any action brought against us and each of us, and the heirs, executors, and administrators of us and each of us, at the suit of the said William F. Harrity, his executors, administrators, or assigns, on the said above-recited obligation and confess judgment thereupon against us and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, for the sum named in the above-recited bond, besides costs of suit and an attorney's commission of 5 per cent. upon the amount of the said bond whenever, in the opinion of the said William F. Harrity, there shall be any breach in the conditions of the said above-recited bond. And we do hereby, for ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the said William F. Harrity, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all and all manner of error or errors, misprisions, misentries, defects, and imperfections whatever in the entering of the said judgment or any process or proceedings thereon or therein or anywise touching or concerning the same.

And we, and each of us, hereby waive and relinquish unto and in favor of the said William F. Harrity the operation of all laws which do now or hereafter may exempt any of our, or either of our, property whatsoever from levy and sale upon any execution on any judgment obtained upon or by virtue of the above-recited bond and warrant of attorney.

We do also covenant that if any default shall happen on the part of the above bounden Robert S. Rainey, or any damage shall arise to the said William F. Harrity by reason of a breach or neglect of official duty on the part and behalf of the above bounden Robert S. Rainey, that the amount of said default or damage, which shall be ascertained by the assistant postmaster at Philadelphia, or in his absence by the official next below him in the said post-office, and sworn or affirmed to by the said assistant postmaster or official, shall be final and conclusive upon us, and that execution shall issue against either or all of us for the same, and that this covenant shall be considered and adjudged a plea in bar to any proceedings, which may be instituted by us, or by any one claiming under or through us, to set aside said execution or to open any judgment recovered on the above-recited bond or entered in pursuance of the above-recited warrant of attorney.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals the day and date first above written.

ROBERT S. RAINEY. [L. S.]
HANNAH G. WRIGHT. [L. S.]
P. HARRISON. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us—

J. S. MEGARGEE.
S. Ed. MEGARGEE.
P. F. KERNAN.

[Receipt.]

APRIL 15TH, 1886.

Received of Robert S. Rainey ten dollars—bond, affidavits, etc.
\$10.

P. F. KERNAN,
For S. E. MEGARGEE.

I, Hannah G. Wright, one of the obligors in the within recited bond, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say: I have executed the within bond and acknowledge the same as my act and deed. And for the purpose of having the said William F. Harrity accept the said bond I do further state and declare:

(1) I reside at No. 4045 Aspen street, Philadelphia, and my occupation is gentlewoman.

(2) I am the owner of real estate, as follows: No. 4045 Aspen street, Philadelphia.

(3) Said real estate is assessed in my name for the purposes of taxation as follows: \$3,800.

(4) There are incumbrances against the said real estate, as follows: None; and there is no other judgment binding the said land, or mortgage, ground rent, or other incumbrance of any kind, except those above named.

(5) The title to the said real estate is in my own name, and the same is not subject to any trust.

(6) I obtained the said real estate by deed, and the same therefor is recorded as follows: Deed book F. S. W., No. 194, p. 304, etc.

(7) There are the following judgments against me: None.

(8) I am not surety in any other matter, nor for any public officer. No.

HANNAH G. WRIGHT.

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of December, 1885, before me.

[SEAL.]

J. P. GIBBS,
Notary Public.

The above-named Hannah G. Wright is approved as one of the sureties on the within bond.

J. ED. MEGARGEY.

I, Phillipa Harrison, one of the obligors in the within recited bond, being duly affirmed according to law, do depose and say: I have executed the within bond, and acknowledge the same as my act and deed. And for the purpose of having the said William F. Harrity accept the said bond I do further state and declare:

(1) I reside at 1704 Spring Garden street, and my occupation is widow.

(2) I am the owner of real estate as follows: No. 1, 826 Corinthian avenue, Philadelphia.

(3) Said real estate is assessed in my name for the purposes of taxation as follows: No. 1, \$5,500.

(4) There are incumbrances against the real estate, as follows: None; and there is no other judgment binding the said land, or mortgage, ground rent, or other incumbrance of any kind except those above named.

(5) The title to the said real estate is in my own name, and the same is not subject to any trust.

(6) I obtained the said real estate by deed, and the same therefor is recorded as follows: At Philadelphia, in the recorder of deeds' office, in deed-book J. O'P., No. 209, page 141, etc.

(7) There are the following judgments against me: None.

(8) I am not surety in any other matter, nor for any public officer. None.

P. HARRISON.

Affirmed and subscribed, this 16th day of April, 1886, before me.

[SEAL.]

JOHN C. GALLEN.

The above-named Phillipa Harrison is approved as one of the sureties on the within bond.

J. EDWIN MEGARGEY.

The WITNESS. By reason of the lapse of time after the induction of Postmaster Harrity into office in the filing of these bonds, the year was antedated; that is, the premium, the insurance premium, began before the filing of the bond. For instance, if a bond was filed in August, 1886, the payment of the insurance company's fee commenced as of some date in December, 1885, so that there would be only a few months expire after that before the renewal of the bond.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you mean to say that when the original bond would be filed and the fee to the company and the attorney would be paid, that the instrument would be dated back so that most of the first year would have already expired?—A. No; that the instrument would be dated

back, but that the agreement of the company with the clerk as to his fees would begin as of December.

Q. That would be dated back?—A. Yes, sir; it seems to me that the bond was renewed as of that date; I am only speaking now of my information.

Q. And you mean to convey this idea to the committee: That it was dated back so that most of the year would have expired, and the renewal, and a new fee, would be demanded within a few months after the original papers were transmitted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that a clerk would get the benefit of only a few months on the first year, and then would be called upon for another fee; is that what you mean?—A. Yes, sir. That was made apparent in the case of Peter Evans, who was discharged, I think, within a day or two after filing his bond and paying the money, and upon request for refunding it was stated to him that this number of months had already passed and therefore the rate of refunding was reduced to a minimum.

Q. Although he had only just paid it?—A. He had just paid it. It is possible it was the same date, but at any rate there was only a day or two difference. I was asked yesterday to give the names of some of the clerks who were required to pay this fee to the company, which included Mr. Megargee's fee. I have not been able to see any of them, but I call to mind a number of names of parties who I think have done so, which, if the committee wish, I can give.

Senator MANDERSON. You can give the names.

The WITNESS. Frank Colton; Peter Evans (these are the names of parties, I think, who filed bonds with the insurance company and paid the fee I spoke of yesterday); W. M. Worrall, who was a soldier; Thomas Bernard, a soldier; John A. Tucker, a soldier; William Thomas, a soldier; Samuel Nugent, a soldier; Robert Hogan, W. C. Rulon, and Thomas S. Ashe. The question has been asked witnesses generally to state any matters within their knowledge—

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be very glad, in regard to any matter bearing upon this investigation which may come to your mind, to have you present it.

The WITNESS. In reference to the discharge of clerks and carriers, generally and usually no cause was assigned. But there were times when a cause was assigned and orders were posted at the superintendent's desk stating specifically the cause of discharge, drunkenness and so forth. That is, whenever there was an apparent cause it was known generally throughout the office.

The question was asked some of the witnesses as to the appointment of Democrats under Postmaster Huidekoper. I will state that before the operation of the civil-service law General Huidekoper had a rule of appointment of his own. He had blanks prepared, in which the applicant was required to give his history, his record or service in the Army or Navy, if any, and so on, and upon the commencement of the civil-service rules there were some appointments of Democrats in the office that I call to mind. There were some Democrats in the office when General Huidekoper went out; I am speaking of the clerks. I do not pretend to give them all except those that came under my observation. Among them was a Mr. De Lacey, Mr. Jerome B. Maher, and Mr. Mountjoy; they were men I was brought in contact with.

Q. Those three men, who were Democrats, were in that part of the office where you knew about them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that a large part of the office or a limited part?—A. That was a limited part.

Q. And there were three Democrats in that limited part of the office?—A. Yes, sir; I knew the fact by being brought in contact with them that they were Democrats; there were probably others.

Q. Touching this suggestion which you make about notice being posted where there were charges upon which removals were based, did that apply to any large proportion of the removals?—A. No; only in very rare instances, notably in the case of carriers. They would read that a carrier, naming him, with his number, was discharged for drunkenness, or whatever the case might be.

Q. How many such notices did you ever see applied to carriers in all?—A. Oh, not exceeding half a dozen.

Q. Out of the four hundred and odd?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to the others, so far as you know, no notice was given of any kind?—A. No, sir.

Q. And no charges made?—A. No, sir. There were a number of people appointed by the custodian of the court-house and public building who were sweepers and so on, and it was a general remark among them, a by-word that I have often heard myself in reference to clerks in the office who wore the button of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it was sneeringly said to them and to myself, "That won't save you."

Q. You heard that yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From these men who were holding office?—A. These were not the appointees of Postmaster Harrity, but I think of the collector of internal revenue, who was the custodian.

Q. And it did not save them, did it?—A. No, sir; in the city delivery department, where I was employed, so far as my information goes, of those that have been retained there is but one soldier.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. That was a very limited department, you say?—A. Yes, sir; as compared with the whole office. There were probably fifty men in that department altogether.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. And you do not know of but one Union soldier left?—A. So far as my information goes there is but one left who was a soldier.

Q. What do you call that department of the office?—A. The city delivery department. There had been another appointment, under the civil-service rules, of a soldier but he is no longer in the office. I would state that it was only on last Friday that I had any knowledge that I would be asked to come before this committee, and by reason of the lapse of time I have not charged my mind with any matters pertaining to its management.

Q. Do you think of anything further that you wish to submit to the committee in addition to what you have stated?—A. I dislike to state generally, not having the means of obtaining the name. But I would state that there was a system of espionage in the office. So far as the carriers, especially, were concerned, there were a number of men appointed, I do not know what they were designated upon the rolls, but they were denominated "floor-walkers," which was an innovation, something which never had been done before. The attention of the clerks was called to that from the fact that there had been a reduction of salaries, which was alleged to be for want of sufficient funds, and yet half a dozen men were employed for a new service entirely.

Q. Were they employed simultaneously?—A. Almost simultaneously, and we could not see the consistency of that. On one occasion, as re-

ards one of the carriers carrying in the lower district of the city, whose name I do not know that I knew, just before the gong struck, which is the signal for the carriers to go out of the office, some person took the letters out of this particular carrier's box, and after the retirement of the carriers Mr. Madara, the superintendent, came to the case and put his hand in the box and pulled out probably a dozen letters. The carrier upon returning from his route had his bag taken from him and he was discharged. I called the attention of Mr. Madara to the fact that those letters were not in the case when the gong struck; that they were taken out by some one and replaced after the carriers had gone out, and that I was willing to go before the postmaster and testify to that. Mr. Madara made answer that "You do not know all;" and that is all the satisfaction I got.

Q. So that in a case like that the carrier would be unjustly discharged where there had been no fault on his part, because somebody else had secretly taken the letters out in order to harm him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you offered to establish that fact to protect the carrier and were given no opportunity?—A. I was given no opportunity.

Q. What position did Mr. Madara hold?—A. He is superintendent of the city delivery department. I understood afterwards that this carrier was at the time under the influence of liquor; it was so stated, but I do not know.

Q. Had you ever seen him in that condition yourself?—A. No, sir; I did not see the carrier at the time.

Q. What did these floor-walkers do; was that an entirely new office?—A. Yes, sir; entirely new. They were supposed to be watching the clerks and carriers. Another instance of economy that was called to my attention at the time, by reason of this reduction of salary of the clerks, was the appointment of a new carrier. There were twelve boxes, I think, that were used by the different offices in the post-office building—by the marshal, the clerk of the court, the pension-office, and so forth. They were using those boxes free of charge, and they were directed to return the keys or pay the usual rent which was paid by private individuals, which I understood to be \$12 a year. For twelve boxes that would amount to \$144. The Government saved that rental by requiring their officials in the other part of the building to pay rent for the boxes, thereby saving \$144. A new route was established, however, covering the post-office building, known as route 440. The carrier on that route had to carry the mail to those offices which had given up their boxes, the first year's salary being \$600.

Q. So that there was an additional expenditure for that purpose?—A. There was the difference between \$144 and \$600 for the first year, increasing to \$800 and \$1,000. New men were placed in position alongside of the old clerks, whose salaries had been reduced, in quite a number of instances at the same salary as the old clerks.

I will state for the information of the committee that the complaints among the business people of the city were very numerous, also among the bank officers about their business relations with the money-order department. Some specific complaints and charges were made by the Commonwealth Bank and the Third National Bank, and the officers of those institutions can give you some information. There was a wholesale dismissal of the officers in those departments now covered by the civil-service rules.

Q. Do you know of any case where large business concerns felt obliged to send special messengers along with European mails that came

here?—A. I have heard of it, but I do not know of anything in connection with it.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. You speak of a gentleman by the name of Madara; what position does he hold?—A. He is superintendent of the city delivery department.

Q. He was the gentleman who told you that you did not know everything in reference to that letter-carrier's mail being taken from him?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any harm come to the letter-carrier in consequence of the action taken at that time?—A. He was dismissed.

Q. For the reason that he had missed his mail; that it had been taken from him, and it appeared to be negligence on his part; was that the reason assigned?—A. That was a sufficient cause for dismissal under the rule.

Q. You heard that he was under the influence of liquor?—A. Afterwards, yes, sir.

Q. And as a precaution the mail was taken from him?—A. The mail was not taken from him.

Q. I understood you to say that it was. What did you say?—A. I said that on his return from his route the mail-bag was taken from him. That is a preliminary step to a dismissal.

Q. But it did not contain anything?—A. Oh, no, sir; that was after his return.

Q. When was Mr. Madara first employed in the post-office?—A. I could not state, but he has been there a number of years.

Q. Is he still there?—A. Yes, sir; I judge so.

Q. What are his politics?—A. He has been known as a Republican.

Q. And is a Republican?—A. I judge he is.

Q. Is he a trusted employé of the present postmaster, should you think?—A. I should suppose so; he was, also, of the former postmaster.

Q. You speak of salaries being reduced. The service is classified in that office, is it not?—A. That depends upon the significance of the term.

Q. I mean what I say; it is classified; the clerks and the rate for each class is fixed, is it not?—A. No, sir; clerks doing the same work—

Q. I want to ask you generally, if you are not working under a classified service; if the clerks are not classed in that as in other departments under the civil-service law?—A. I never so understood it. I was interested in a bill, which I believe is before the present Congress, for the classification of the clerks in the office by reason of the fact that, without any difference in term of service, men occupying the same positions are paid different salaries, ranging from \$600 to \$1,200 in some instances for the same service. That is what we wanted to remedy by this bill which has been before several Congresses.

Q. Was your salary reduced?—A. I think it was.

Q. You are not sure?—A. No, sir; I am not sure; I think it was.

Q. Then we will leave that question. How many employés were there in the city delivery division in which you were employed—clerks and employés of all kinds; about how many?

The WITNESS. Clerks, carriers, and all?

Q. About how many in that division?—A. I should suppose it would reach 500. That would include all the substations. I gather the majority of that from the number of carriers.

Q. I speak of the division in which you were employed ; it would include 500, would it ?—A. No, sir.

Q. I mean that you are familiar with ?—A. I do not know the number of carriers to a certainty in the main office. I was getting at that number from the entire number of carriers' which includes 20 odd sub-stations.

Q. How many should you say ?—A. I should suppose there was somewhere in the neighborhood of 350.

Q. You mention the names of three Democrats ; can you mention others who were employed there when Mr. Harrity was appointed postmaster ?—A. No ; it is only my personal acquaintances with these parties made me familiar with their politics.

Q. Then the service was almost absolutely Republican ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you render loyal service to the postmaster during the time that you served under Mr. Harrity ?—A. I did.

Q. Absolutely loyal in all respects ?—A. So far as the work of the office was concerned ; yes, sir.

Q. Did you originate reports derogatory to the office outside ?—A. I stated facts connected with the office.

Q. And felt that it was your duty to do so as an employé under Postmaster Harrity ?—A. I felt it my duty as an employé of the Government and as a citizen to do so.

Q. Did you go to Mr. Harrity with these facts, or did you go to Mr. Harrity's enemies with them ?—A. I went primarily to Mr. Wilhere in reference to the discharge of soldiers.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The Mr. Wilhere who was at the head of the stamp division ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The one who was referred to yesterday ?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. You say you know of but one soldier appointed by Mr. Harrity ; I understand you to say that ?—A. I am speaking of the clerks.

Q. Are you familiar with the history of all of them ; of all the employés who have been taken on by Mr. Harrity ?—A. No, sir ; with very few of them.

Q. You do not know whether they were or were not soldiers, then ?—A. No, sir ; and my testimony only relates to the time, of course, when I was in the office.

Q. Going back to the matter of bond ; is the bond which Mr. Harrity is using similar to the bonds which are used in the city government, the county government, and in the local offices at Philadelphia, when those officers receive bonds from the employés ?—A. I can not say without a comparison.

Q. Will you tell me the difference between the bond which Mr. Harrity demands, and the bond which General Huidekoper requires—I understand the reading of it, but tell me what the result is ?—A. The effect of the Harrity bond, by reason of the justification required, was to deter private individuals from becoming sureties.

Q. I am speaking now in case of a defalcation ; what would the remedy be under either of these bonds ; what is the difference in your opinion ?—A. The remedy under both would be the same. It would be nothing.

Q. Are you quite sure of that ; that the remedy would be the same under these bonds ; the Huidekoper bonds as under the Harrity bond ?—A. That is my opinion.

Q. You think the amount could be collected as readily under the Harrity bond as under the other bond, do you?—A. My opinion in reference to clerks occupying positions such as I did and the majority of clerks not handling funds is, that there could be no recovery on either of the bonds; that there could not be any condition arising on which there could be a recovery.

Q. The postmaster must give a bond?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A very large bond?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could there be a recovery from the postmaster or from his bondsmen under any condition of affairs?—A. Certainly; because they are charged with the custody of specific values.

Q. You give it as your opinion that a clerk could not be held; a man charged with receiving cash, for instance, and a defalcation occurs—A. That is the distinction I make, and I say with clerks occupying the position I did, with the majority of the clerks in the Philadelphia post-office not charged with the handling of cash, money, or anything of value in that way, for which the Government was responsible, there could be no condition of things arise upon which there could be a recovery.

Q. Perhaps that is so. You spoke of the date of the bond; that the bond was given in June, July, or August, as the case may be, but it covered a period from December?—A. So far as the fees of the insurance company are concerned, it did.

Q. That simply covered the period in which these employes had been employed by Mr. Harrity after he took charge of the office; it did not go back of that date?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that they were practically bonded from the beginning to the end of their service, and not more; is that correct?—A. The bonds, as I understand them, were renewed at the expiration of each year.

Q. That is not what I am trying to get at. I want to know if they were bonded for a longer time than they served under Postmaster Harrity?—A. No, sir.

Q. And the bond would expire, of course, that he had given his predecessor; the old bonds expired when Mr. Harrity was appointed postmaster. Now the charge on the bond you stated to be \$22, but you did not tell us the amount of that bond, the sum for which they were bonded.—A. My impression is that it was \$4,000; that is for the general clerks, but for those charged with the handling of moneys there was a difference in the amount of their bonds; it varied.

Q. Then for one year a bond would cost a clerk \$22 to be bonded to the amount of \$4,000?—A. That was the first year.

Q. And the second year \$12?—A. That is my understanding of the matter.

Q. You do not know the percentage charged by the trust company upon a thousand?

The WITNESS. Generally?

Senator BLODGETT. Yes.

A. I do not. I do know that in the case of post-office clerks there was a special arrangement made, and my information is, in regard to the charges of these companies, that the percentage charged varies according to the nature of the security.

Q. That is not my information. My information is that it is so much a thousand; possibly I am wrong.—A. My information is, from what I have known in connection with it, that it varies according to the nature of the risks.

Q. Undoubtedly.—**A.** That is, a bank cashier would not pay the same percentage that a brakeman, on a railroad would, for instance, and, for the same reason there was a difference in post-office clerks. I apprehend there would be a difference between myself, had I filed a bond and that of a person charged with the custody of money in the post-office; and I suppose that the company would require a greater percentage in the case of one charged with the disbursement or receipt of money than of another not so charged.

Senator BLODGETT. That is all.

By the **CHAIRMAN** :

Q. In answer to a question of Senator Blodgett touching the point of those bonds covering more time than the clerk or carrier served, let me ask you this: Whenever these bonds were gotten out, did they not run for a year; they must, it seems to me have covered some time?—**A.** It was my understanding that they ran for a year, and in the case of the first bond, so far as the companies' percentage was concerned, it was dated back to December; that was the time Mr. Harrity took charge, I believe, and the reason given was, I believe, that these people had been serving that time.

Q. Well, if a bond was made out in December, and dated back to September, then it would run for three months more?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. And if he was discharged the next day, would he not lose so much time?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. The terms it was written on were yearly terms, and when a new term came it was for a year?—**A.** Yes, sir, it was for a year, although there was an arrangement made for the refunding I have spoken of, although I do not know that it was ever carried out.

TESTIMONY OF E. BRADFORD CLARKE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the **CHAIRMAN** :

Q. Please state your residence.—**A.** I live in Philadelphia.

Q. Mr. Chase has referred to you as having knowledge about the removal of Letter-Carrier McPherson, and that you know about that case. Please state to the committee what kind of a carrier he was, and the circumstances of his removal, how he was viewed, and whether you had any part in the effort that was made to keep him in the service. State it in your own way, and as briefly as possible, for the benefit of the committee.—**A.** Carrier McPherson had been on the force fifteen years, and he had been a letter-carrier who came to my place of business all that time, and he had been so faithful that he had endeared himself very much to all the people that he visited, as I found when I investigated it.

He came to me and told me he was discharged; and Mr. Chase and a few of us talked the matter over, and it was decided that my partner and myself should go down and see Postmaster Harrity, and see if Mr. McPherson had been discharged for any cause, as we could not suppose such would be the case. We went and saw Mr. Harrity, Mr. Bute and myself, and we asked Mr. Harrity if McPherson had been discharged for any cause. He said no; and then we told him how we felt about the matter; that there was a very strong feeling in the district he traveled over in his favor, and that we hoped he would see fit to re-

store him to the service, and I made some remarks to the effect that I was sorry that this thing had happened; and he said, "Well, you know very well how it is." What he meant by that I do not know, except that the gentleman was of one kind of politics and he was of another; I presume that was it.

A petition was gotten up, and I took it and circulated it and obtained a large list of names in the district where he served, and then we formed a committee of five members, pretty much all important men in our district, who had an interest in this thing, and we visited Mr. Harrity. Instead of seeing Mr. Harrity we saw his lieutenant or deputy, Mr. Drake. Mr. Drake informed us that McPherson had been discharged for cause; the question was asked him direct. I then said to him that Mr. Harrity had informed myself and my partner that he was not discharged for cause. "Now," I said, "if he was discharged for cause, what was the trouble?" That he would not tell me. The committee tried their best to get at the facts, but were denied any knowledge of them.

Q. Up to that time had you ever heard it intimated that there was any cause for his removal?—A. Never. I never heard the man spoken of, except in the kindest terms. He was very prompt and efficient, in season and out of season, in the discharge of his duties; one of the most prompt and perfect men in the discharge of his duties I ever saw.

Q. Did you ever discover in him any lack of sobriety, or anything of that kind?—A. No, sir; entirely opposite. He was one of the most straightforward, sober men employed in the city of Philadelphia.

Q. Are you a Republican or Democrat?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. Were other members of the committee Democrats?—A. Dr. Morton is a Republican, and Benjamin Homer was a Republican, and the other one, Mr. Parsons, I cannot say anything about, and Mr. Broadbent is a Democrat.

Q. You represented, then, both parties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there, so far as the district went, any difference of feeling between Democrats and Republicans about McPherson?—A. No, sir; not at all; both Democrats and Republicans signed the petition.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPHINE G. POTTER.

JOSEPHINE G. POTTER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. At No. 312 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia. At the time I was in the post-office I lived part of the time at 161 North Fifteenth street, and part of the time at 925 Clinton street.

Q. You have been in the post-office heretofore, have you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you serve?—A. I was appointed July 12, 1883, by General Huidekoper; Postmaster Harrity suspended me April 27 or 29 of last year, 1887.

Q. Were you then discharged?—A. No, sir.

Q. When were you discharged?—A. I never have had a regular discharge; he suspended me indefinitely.

Q. When did your duties cease by suspension?—A. On the morning or at noon of April 29.

Q. Had you any notice before that time that you were to be dismissed?—A. No, sir; nothing at all.

Q. Were any reasons given you for your dismissal?—A. Nothing at all; they said they did not have to give me a reason.

Q. Who said that?—A. Those were Mr. Drake's own words; I went to Mr. Drake.

Q. Tell us what took place then.

The WITNESS. Shall I tell you from the beginning?

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us what the conversation between you and Mr. Drake, who was then assistant postmaster, was.

A. I went to Mr. Leech, superintendent of the money-order division, and he stepped up to me and said, "Mrs. Potter, you are not going to work this morning." I asked why. He said, "I do not know; I am much mystified as you are. Mr. Drake wants to see you." I went to Mr. Drake and waited until 9 o'clock, or after, to see him, and I said to Mr. Drake, "Mr. Leech informs me that you have suspended me." He said, "Yes." I said, "Why?" He hesitated a little while and half smiled, and then said, "I do not have to tell you why." I said, "I have a regular leave of absence granted me; a leave granted on account of sickness." He said, "You had better take it without any questions." I said I did not intend to; I want to know the reason.

He then said, "I do not have to give you any reason; life is too short and explanations are too tiresome. You were not appointed by Mr. Harrity and we do not have to look after your interests." I said, "I know you do not, but I think I am entitled to an explanation." I asked if I could see Mr. Harrity. He said Mr. Harrity was not in and would not be there except about one hour during the day. I waited for Mr. Harrity, and when he came, without being announced I went in; followed Mr. Drake in, and Mr. Harrity looked up quickly, and I said, "Mr. Harrity, Mr. Drake informs me that you have suspended me."

Mr. Harrity evidently did not know it. He glanced quickly at Mr. Drake, and there was a sort of quick look between them, and then Mr. Harrity said, "I will investigate the matter." I said I wanted to know what was to be investigated. He said, "You may as well let me pursue my own investigation in my own way." Of course I could say nothing more. He said, "You will hear from me in a few days." This was on Saturday morning, and I thought I would hear by Monday, but I did not. I called to see Mr. Harrity several times, and at first they would tell me he was at the house, and then when I would go to the house he was at the office, and effectually baffled me from seeing him every time. I could get no satisfaction.

Q. Did you do anything further to protect yourself or to get re-instated?—A. Yes, sir; I tried to get re-instated; in fact, it was my living, and I made every effort that I could to get back. I was dependent entirely upon it, and Mr. Leech met me a few days afterwards and said, "You would resign if you thought that you could not get re-instated, would you not?" I said "No; tell Mr. Harrity I will never resign. The friends who got me this position I will have to apply to to get another one, but I will never resign. He can discharge me if he wants to I can not help that." So I got recommendations from all my superintendents and letters from others.

Q. Have you testimonials from the officers under whom you had served in the office?—A. Yes, sir; I have sent many of them to Mr. Legrton, at Washington, with the request that he return them to me, but he never acknowledged receipt of the letter, and has never returned them.

Q. Who were these testimonials from, some of them?—A. First, from General Huidekoper—a very fine one from him, and from my first superintendent, Mr. Alexander, and from the assistant superintendent of the room; that is, the superintendent of mails.

Q. Had you testimonials from any of those superior officers who were under Mr. Harrity?—A. I had a very fine one from Mr. Leech, and when asked for this recommendation, he said, “Mrs. Potter, my relations have always been satisfactory with you; you have been a splendid clerk, but I do not know that the nabobs at the other end, at Ninth and Chestnut, will allow me to give you a recommendation.” I said I wanted it as a personal favor; that I did not expect to use it in this instance.

Q. What did you do with these testimonials?—A. I have the one from Mr. Leech with me, and the others I have sent to Washington, as I told you, to Mr. Edgerton. Of course I have the very best of recommendations. In order to get into the post-office I had letters from Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Matson, friends of my father’s.

Q. Were you from Indiana?—A. Yes, sir; originally.

Q. Did you make any further effort to get reinstated?—A. Yes, sir; I wrote a letter to Mrs. Cleveland, when she was here, asking if she would not give me a personal interview. Prior to this I sent for my letters of recommendation to Mr. Harrity, in order to take them to Washington to see the President. I went to the White House, and waited there among others who had assembled to congratulate the President. I took him by storm, and asked him for an interview, which he promised to give me the next morning at 10 o’clock. I went there, and was a few minutes late, my card being sent to Mrs. Cleveland, and he was too busy then; but when they came to the Centennial I sent a letter to her, which Mr. Lamont answered.

Q. But you heard nothing from it?—A. I received this answer, saying that the President had declined to interfere with his appointments. I have forgotten the wording of it exactly.

Q. While you were holding this place under Postmaster Harrity did you give one of these bonds that the committee have been examining?—A. Yes, sir; I think you have the bond I gave.

Q. This is the bond you gave [exhibiting]?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This is dated the 1st of December, 1885, and runs for one year. Now, this bond, I see, is signed by you, Josephine G. Potter, and by two sureties. Where was this bond executed?—A. At two different places, I think; at Huntington, Ind., and at Indianapolis, Ind.

Q. It was completed in Indiana?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were your sureties; where did they live?—A. My brother and his wife, whose names are there, are living in Huntington, Ind., and Alfred Wishard, the attorney whose name is there, is living at Indianapolis.

Q. Are they people of property?—A. They have some real estate, I presume; they could not have gone on the bond if they had not.

Q. Touching that question, did you go further and have the bond duly approved in Indiana, as showing that they were of sufficient means?—A. I think that shows it by the appraiser; I think they had an appraiser to it.

Q. You think you had it completed and approved in Indiana?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Showing the reliability of the sureties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in addition to that, it having been approved, it was accepted in the office, was it?—A. Yes, sir; I sent it to Mr. Megargee or Postmaster Harrity, I forget which. I did not hear from it for a day or

two, or perhaps two weeks longer. I can not say when I heard from that again.

Q. In addition to getting it executed and approved in Indiana, have you paid any fees upon it here?—A. Yes, sir; I sent \$10 to my brother to have that made out in Indiana, and Mr. Megargee sent me in a bill for \$8.

Q. You paid in Indiana how much?—A. Ten dollars.

Q. Have you paid anything here?—A. Yes, sir; \$8.

Q. To whom?—A. To Mr. Megargee.

Q. Who is Ida M. Gowett, one of the sureties?—A. She is my brother's wife.

Q. And she was approved by Mr. Megargee, and you paid him \$8?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was this before your removal or suspension?—A. I was suspended April 29, 1887, and I think that was issued a year before, if I mistake not.

Q. Have you ever given any other bond besides this?—A. No, sir; never in my life.

Q. Did you have to give a bond under General Huidekoper?—A. No, sir; never.

The following is an abstract of the bond given by the witness and referred to in her testimony:

[Abstract of Mrs. Potter's bond.]

Indemnity bond of \$2,000.

Dated December 1, 1885.

Mrs. Josephine G. Potter, 925 Clinton street, Philadelphia, clerk in post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sureties.—Ida M. Garrett, Huntington, Ind.; Albert W. Wishard, Indianapolis, Ind.

The sufficiency of the surety Ida M. Garrett was certified by appraisers, Nicholas C. Nix and John Nix; this certified by Samuel Buchanan, clerk of Huntington circuit court.

Sureties approved by S. Edwin Megargee.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES A. STOVELL.

JAMES A. STOVELL, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence.—A. I live in the Twenty-seventh ward, Philadelphia.

Q. Had you personal knowledge of Letter-Carrier McPherson?—A. I knew him since I have been in business on his route.

Q. What do you say in brief about him as a carrier?—A. He was a very prompt man in delivering the mail. You could almost get within three minutes of his time, five minutes any how, and find him coming with the letters at the different deliveries. He was sober and attentive.

Q. Did you ever hear any fault found with him in any way?—A. I never heard a word of the kind in my life.

Q. Was the feeling generally in his district in his favor both by Republicans and Democrats?—A. Very much so, for a paper was gotten up against his wishes and circulated on his route, asking for signatures irrespective of party, and everybody signed it and said it was a pity for poor "Mac" that he had to go.

Q. Was he ever wanting in his duty; did he ever go off and attend conventions or anything of that kind?—A. No, sir; I have asked him

how it was that he staid on. He said he had not been in politics for a good while. He said he was getting old, and there were young men who aspired for his position, and that he had given politics up. I used to twit him a little, saying it was time for him to get off and some of our good people get on there.

Q. Have you any observation to make on that subject, about the participation of other letter-carriers in politics under your observation; how is that?—A. Well, I know that they go to conventions.

Q. Do you know of any instances of the present letter-carriers under Postmaster Harrity attending Democratic caucuses and conventions?—

A. Yes, sir; we have got members on our committee.

Q. What committee is that?—A. The Democratic committee.

Q. Are you a Democrat?—A. I am.

Q. Are you a member of the Democratic ward committee?—A. I am a member of the Twenty-seventh (ward) Democratic committee and have been a member for years, and an active worker in that party.

Q. Have you members of that committee who are holding office under the postmaster?—A. We have had members of the last State convention that are holding office to-day. Frank Leech is a member of our committee; Henry Drake is a member the committee.

Q. What office does Mr. Leech hold?—A. He is in the money-order department of the post-office.

Q. And he is a member of the Democratic ward committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is the next man?—A. Henry Drake is also; I forgot, he came in another contest. I really forget whether he is a member at this time or not. But Mr. Drake has taken a very active part in politics over there; he has got the ward in his grip.

Q. What office does he hold?—A. He is the assistant postmaster of Philadelphia.

Q. Does he take an active part in the elections and caucuses in the ward?—A. He takes enough interest in it to say to people that he would like for you to do thus and so, and that he would like to beat thus and so.

Q. He does not refrain from participating in politics?—A. No, sir; I am not positive, but I can find out if he did not enter the contest from his own division in this last fight. My people won that division by 2 votes.

Q. What was your last contest?—A. The contest for the reorganization of the ward committee.

Q. The political committee of the ward?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there two factions there, as it is called?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are those factions known as?—A. The post-office faction is one; I do not know what you would call the other, but I am against them.

Q. You belong to the other side?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which is considered the administration faction, the post-office?—A. I do not know, sir. I hope they are both.

Q. But there are two sides to it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And a pretty hard fight?—A. Generally.

Q. In the last election you say your faction, which is the post-office faction—A. No, sir, they beat us by 2 votes. Why shouldn't they? They have everything to give away.

Q. Why should they? If they refrain from politics and keep out of it what advantage do they have over you?—A. In the first place, they can promise rows of brick houses or anything they feel like, and they

can generally give them. That is one of the unfortunate things that I have not got.

Q. Did you feel the effect of the post-office force in this last fight in your ward?—A. So much so that last time—previous to this April—I was elected to represent our ward in the city committee against all comers. A contest was entered there against me, although I can not say positively, but I am pretty near sure, by high officials in the post-office department. The night of the meeting of that committee the five who were in the contest agreed to seat me in the city committee. At the time of the next meeting of that city committee two of those had for some reason or other changed their minds. A minority report was made, my opponent was seated, and I was thrown out. In this last fight, which is just over in our ward, two committees were made in that ward, and in that way threw out the properly elected delegates from that ward and the ward committees and threw me out again, and threw out four or five of my delegates with me.

Q. Now, won't you tell the committee anything of this contest or anything of the political contests in that ward, of men who are in the employment of the Government, either in the post-office or custom-house, or mint, or any Federal office, who have taken an interest either as candidates or as workers?—A. Oh, it would be too many. Why, there are dozens of them. I think there are a dozen over there, and about forty more appointments promised; at least they would come up and say, "Charlie, hadn't you better go down and see if you can pass the examination?" This was previous to the election, and after that they would forget them.

Q. You are in the Twenty-seventh ward?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say at least a dozen Federal officers participated?—A. I say there is fully a dozen who take a hand in politics.

Q. Who are Federal office-holders?—A. Yes, sir; letter-carriers and such like.

Q. Can you give the names of some of these?—A. Mr. Drake, the assistant postmaster, was judge of his own election in his own division. He was inside officer, so I am told. I was not at his division, for I had my hands full out my way.

Q. Who else?—A. I guess every carrier in the ward; I do not know that.

Q. But generally, so far as your knowledge goes, when these contests came up, were the carriers in that beat all participating?—A. In my beat we have not one; they won't give us any.

Q. I mean generally throughout the wards?—A. Yes, sir. They are all told to go and vote, and it is not very hard to say how they are going to vote.

Q. And outside of primary elections and general elections, how is it?—A. In general elections—why, certainly; why shouldn't they stand up and vote; they get pay for it from the Government.

Q. In addition to the voting, do they not participate and stay at the polls and help during the day?—A. I do not think the letter-carriers as a rule do. Naturally they have to do a little something in that way at the odd times when they are off duty; that is my supposition; I do not positively know that they do. The letter-carriers are good people, all of them.

Q. They are mostly Democrats, are they not?—A. I hope they all are.

Q. You mean to get them in as soon as you can?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not often meet a Republican face among the carriers now, do you?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you hope soon there won't be any left?—A. Any Republicans who are deserving, let them stay.

Q. But you would rather have them deserving Democrats?—A. Yes, sir; two to one. If you desire, I will see to-morrow if there was any contest entered by the assistant postmaster to seat me in our ward committee; I am not sure, but I will ascertain.

Q. Have you seen this notice of election that was issued from the Philadelphia post-office? I will read it.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 16, 1888.*

DEAR SIR: The Democratic primary election will be held this evening at —, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The result of to-night's contest will determine whether the Democrats of this city will send a delegation to the next Democratic national convention "for or against" President Cleveland. The opposition to him by a certain clique is strong, and will require great effort on the part of his friends to defeat it.

Your are earnestly requested to vote the attached ticket, and assist in sustaining the administration of "Hon. Grover Cleveland."

Q. Did you ever receive a notice of that kind?—A. I would not be very apt to receive that; I ain't with that gang.

Q. Were they out in force, the people that you call "the gang?"—A. It appeared so after it was over. I never saw one of those notices.

Q. You have heard of them?—A. Oh, yes, sir; we hear of a good many things.

Q. They were sent pretty well broadcast. Do you know of any of these circulars that were printed on the printing-press of the post-office?—A. I do not know anything about that; I do not know anything about the post-office or Postmaster Harrity, either.

Q. Did that side prevail in the contest in the primaries throughout the city?—A. They did over our way. They had the chairman and secretary, and that settled the business.

Q. How did that settle the business?—A. Well, in our primaries they have a right to draw certain names on a contest; you can contest any man's seat. They draw seven names from a hat. Of course they are all folded alike so that you could not tell one from the other. The secretary takes out a slip and reads off that name and passes it up to the chairman. That man can either read "John Smith" or "Bill Jones" for them and run his men right in, and it is always 5 to 2.

The CHAIRMAN. That is worse than 8 to 7.

The WITNESS. The side that represents the 2 against the 5 don't have much chance, and that is my side over our way. I will give you a case in point. Previous to our last Democratic primary election we were commanded by our chairman to send in the place at which we would hold our primary election in each and every division; that it should be sent in by the division committee. The twelfth division of the Twenty-seventh ward advertised their election to be held at the house of Mrs. Donnelly, on Chestnut street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth. The election was held at the place named. The people who were against me and with Mr. Drake held theirs a few doors from it. They both claimed the election.

Q. Do you mean they held it for the same division?—A. Yes, sir; for the same division but at a different place from where it was advertised to be held. They claimed the election, entered the contest, and the old-fashioned committee was drawn—5 to 2.

Q. And you were counted out?—A. That division was lost to me. We held ours at the proper place and elected our delegates and had

our credentials signed by the proper officers of that division. The contest was made and as usual a committee was drawn, 5 to 2. Besides, each one of them has a right to strike any objectionable man off; either side has the power to strike one off. So they struck off my friend and I struck off one of my enemies in the contest, and that left it 4 to 1.

Q. And this matter, on the other side opposed to yourself, was managed by Mr. Drake, the assistant postmaster?—A. It was by their superiors—by Mr. Drake, not Postmaster Harrity; Mr. Harrity has nothing to do with me; I do not know anything about him.

Q. But it was Mr. Drake, the assistant?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this fight was made by his men against you?—A. It was made by the post-office against me.

Q. You say it was made by the post-office?—A. That is what they call it—the post-office against Randall. But that is all rot, that Randall business. The good people are with him; I am with him, anyhow.

Q. In that contest you have been describing, what officials took part?—A. Mr. Frank Leech was in that convention and he is in a new ward committee; he was in there that night.

Q. Were there any others that you can recall?—A. I will have to go all through the ward, but I can not remember so well.

Q. You are going to look up some matters over night and refresh your recollection about the participation of men in these different divisions?—A. In regard to Mr. Drake, the assistant postmaster, in the sixteenth division Twenty-seventh ward we beat him two votes in his own division in this last contest for the ward committee election.

Q. He ran as the candidate?—A. It is not really clear to me whether he was a candidate, but I know he was interested in the election and was around the polls at the primary election, and if I mistake not he was an inside officer. We beat that division two votes. They entered the contest with the usual result.

Q. You lost the delegates from that division?—A. We lost two. They gave us one by mistake. I think they voted by mistake that time and gave us one out of three—indeed I do. I do not think he would give me one if he could help it. Mr. Drake has just been re-elected school-director in the Twenty-seventh ward; he did not want it.

Q. Have you attended any meetings of the State convention lately?—A. Yes, sir; I was up at Allentown; I was a delegate from our ward.

Q. When was that convention held?—A. I declare I forget; it was last year, in 1887.

Q. What was the Allentown convention for, for what nominations?—A. For the entire State officers.

Q. You are acquainted pretty generally throughout the State; give the names of Federal office-holders which you met at that convention.—A. I did not see any very particular ones; I do not know much about them.

Q. They were there, were they not?—A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Did you not meet Philadelphians there?—A. I met lots of good fellows there.

Q. I want you to state; we want the benefit of your information about it. Did you not meet a good many Philadelphia men who were in office at that convention?—A. You see we live away on the outskirts of the city; the Twenty-seventh ward is an outlying district.

Q. You know a man when you see him, don't you?—A. Sometimes.

Q. Did you not see a good many Philadelphia office-holders at that convention?—A. No, sir, I did not; I saw a good many who wanted to be.

Q. Have some of them been appointed since?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Are you a member of any of the central committees?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were not at Harrisburg?—A. No, sir. I was a candidate this last time before our ward for member of the State convention committee.

Q. Where was that held?—A. It has not been held yet. The members just elected from our district will meet in September; this is a national matter. I know the same faction who won that fight won this one.

Q. What fight was that?—A. For State delegate to nominate national delegates.

Q. When was that contest?—A. A short while ago. They elected over me a young man named Charles A. Kelly, a very nice young man. He is not a Federal office-holder, but he hopes to be.

Q. He is a candidate for it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were not the Federal office-holders pretty active in that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Here in the city?—A. I do not know about the city; we are away out by ourselves.

Q. I mean in your ward, the Twenty-seventh ward; in that election for delegates to the State convention, were not the office-holders active in your division or your ward?—A. Yes, sir; the post-office took quite an interest in it.

Q. Did they carry the day?—A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. And elected their man?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his name?—A. Charles A. Kelly.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT S. RAINEY.

ROBERT S. RAINEY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been in the post-office department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As a clerk.

Q. Are you there now?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did your service terminate?—A. On the 30th of June last. I had been there up to that time nearly fifteen years.

Q. What cut you off?—A. I heard in the afternoon what my discharge was about, but it was not given to me just then. I went to Mr. Madara, the chief of the department where I was employed, and asked him if he knew anything about it, and he said no, that he did not. He said that during the afternoon Mr. Drake had sent word to him to know if I was on duty. When Mr. Madara told me that I said "that is enough." I then bid Mr. Madara good-bye, and said I presumed that was my last day. The carriers were then on the eve of going out, and I think it was not more than about fifteen or twenty minutes before the carriers went out. Then my day's labor was over and I hurried up home. When I got to my house I asked the members of my family if there was anything for me. They said, "What did you expect?" I said I expected my envelope of discharge. They said it had not come. I went to my door and thought I would be there in time to catch the carrier going by, but I did not see him. So that night my family and myself were sitting in my sitting-room, and about ten minutes to 10 o'clock at night the door-bell

rang, and my daughter went to the door and then said, "Here it is now." She brought it upstairs; I opened it, and it was my discharge.

Q. Was any notice given you beforehand?—A. No, sir; nothing. I knew nothing but what I am telling you. When I got it I thought they might as well have given it to me in the afternoon instead of appointing a special messenger to come to my house with it. I tore it up and threw it away as waste paper, but I preserved as a souvenir the Megargee bond which you have.

Q. Had you given one of those bonds?—A. Yes, sir; I think the bond is there, and the receipt attached to it, for \$10.

Q. When did you give that?—A. I think you will find it was on the 12th of December, 1885. General Huidekoper gave that office to me in November, and it was the next month that I filed the bond.

Q. You filed a bond in December, 1885?—A. I presume so; the bond will show for itself.

Q. What fees did you pay when you filed that bond?—A. Ten dollars.

Q. To whom did you pay it?—A. I will tell you. In the first place I went down to see Mr. Megargee to see what the terms were and to know something about the sureties.

Q. Who sent you to Mr. Megargee?—A. We got word to that effect all around the office, you understand. We all understood—it was passed around to go there—and I went there and saw Mr. Megargee. I wanted to know what the surety was to consist of, and I was told it must be real estate. When I came to see the bond I thought it so terribly iron-clad that I hated to ask a business man or a friend to go on it. I offered to go on my own security. I offered Mr. Megargee a house clear of all incumbrance located on Corinthian avenue, which I owned at that time, that cost me \$6,950, but he refused to accept it.

Q. You say it was without any incumbrance?—A. Yes, sir; he refused to accept it and said he must have two securities. I have sold that house since for \$7,000. Then two lady friends that I spoke to offered to go on my bond—one was Hannah G. Wright and the other Phillipa Harrison. Phillipa Harrison lives at 1704 Spring Garden street, and, I presume, is worth nearly \$250,000. She gave a house on Corinthian avenue, I think, named in that bond. My wife went down, seeing I was in the office and could not conveniently get away, and she paid \$10 to Pete Kernan, who attended to business for Mr. Megargee while he might be out. I think you will see Pete Kernan's name attached to it. Some time after I received a note from Mr. Megargee demanding from me \$10 fee for filing this bond. I became somewhat indignant at that from the fact that I knew I had paid him before through my wife. So I went down to the office and saw Mr. Kernan. I took the letter with me that I had received from Mr. Megargee, and wanted to know how this was; did he want \$20 instead of \$10? I had already paid \$10. He said to me, "Mr. Rainey, there must be a mistake." He said, "I gave the money to Mr. Megargee and perhaps he has not given you credit. I think he owes you an apology." A few days afterwards I received a note of apology from Mr. Megargee for making a second demand for the \$10.

Q. Did you pay the \$10?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was no trust company in connection with it?—A. No, sir; nothing of that kind. I never went near a trust company to ask them anything about it.

Q. These sureties had ample means?—A. Yes, sir; Phillipa Harrison is worth not less than \$200,000. Mrs. Wright lives in West Philadelphia, at No. 4045 Aspen street. She lives in and owns a nice green

stone house on a lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep, clear of all incumbrance. You will see there the assessed value of it. So far as Mr. Megargee's making any searches against any of these properties is concerned, he said it would be necessary for them to bring their deeds along, so that he might see their deeds or tax receipts of the year before, to know what they had been assessed for. In this case I understood Mrs. Harrison took the deed along. She owns two houses, and they said one of the houses would be enough. She owns the houses Nos. 826 and 828 Corinthian avenue.

Q. She evidently took the deeds along because they are referred to here. Have you paid anything else on this besides the \$10 fee to Mr. Megargee?—A. No, sir; I thought that was enough under all the circumstance for the services rendered.

Q. How long after that before you were turned out?—A. I think from the time Mr. Cleveland was elected General Huidekoper was there nearly a year. Then I think I was there eighteen months under Postmaster Harrity, making under the present Democratic administration about two years and eight months, as near as may be.

Q. How long after you gave this bond were you turned out?—A. I was turned out the 30th of June, 1887.

By Senator MANDERSON :

Q. Do you know anything about the active participation of the post-office force in political matters under Postmaster Harrity's administration?—A. I have known of men, if I could only recollect their names, but I am out of there now nearly eight months, and I have almost to brush up my memory to recollect things. If I had known I was to be called in as a witness I should have kept a diary.

Q. But without reference to names, do you know of any such participation in primary or general elections?—A. I have known of people to be on election days who were Democrats.

Q. In what department were they?—A. In the city department, under Mr. Madara.

Q. Do you know Mr. Wilhere?—A. I knew of him. I heard more of him through the papers and of his being away from time to time speechifying for the Irish National party. I used to wonder why Postmaster Harrity could afford to let him be away, seeing that he filled a \$2,200 position, and I often wondered if he was still drawing his salary and speechifying for this Irish party that he was talking for.

Q. How much of the time would he be absent?—A. I could not say, but every once in a while I could see in the papers where he had been delivering speeches, you know.

TESTIMONY OF MAXWELL STEVENSON.

MAXWELL STEVENSON, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Is there a statement which you desire to make to the committee; if so, will you do so in your own way?—A. I simply want to state that I have seen in one of the morning papers containing a report of the proceedings of this committee, the following statement :

Mr. Mountroy said at one time Maxwell Stevenson told him to bring the ward workers to the examination, and if they could not pass "we will pass it for them."

I want to say that if this statement is correctly reported as made before the committee it is absolutely and wholly false as a matter of fact.

I never made any such statement to Mr. Mountroy. In fact, until I heard Mr. Tobin call his name a moment ago, I had no recollection of ever seeing the man, and I have no recollection now of ever seeing him. I do not say that I have not seen him before, because in going through the country I may have seen him. But so far as making any such statement is concerned, I had no occasion to make it. I was not interested in anybody's going before that board. I do not know the composition of the board. I never appeared before it, and never made out an application to go before it, and had no interest whatever in any application at that time or since.

Q. Do you remember—calling your attention to Mr. Mountroy—of his giving you a list, at your door, of Democrats in his ward, the Twenty-first ward?—A. Not at all, sir; I live in the Seventh ward and he lives in the Twenty-first ward, I understand. The Twenty-first ward is in Manayunk, in a remote portion of the city, and I live at the other end of the city on Spruce street above Twenty-third. I say absolutely that I never saw the man to my recollection.

Q. So far as your residence in a particular ward is concerned, with your prominence in the party you have taken an interest in politics very much outside of the ward and in the entire State?—A. Undoubtedly. But I was not interested in this examination, and would not have appeared before this committee and had nothing to say, except that I considered it was a personal reflection upon myself.

Q. The committee has been desirous of giving you an opportunity of saying anything before it you wish.—A. I have nothing to say. If the committee should desire my presence at any other time I am prepared to answer fully any questions they may ask me.

Q. As you are present I will ask you if you have been in attendance at any convention of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania during the last two years?—A. I have, yes, sir.

Q. Have you, at any of those conventions, met any Federal office-holders?—A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Will you give us the names of such Federal office-holders, as many as you can recollect? From your knowledge throughout the State you are pretty familiar, I suppose, with the leading members of the Democratic party?—A. I can not say that. I would not like to say I am familiar with them; I know a few of them.

Q. Give, so far as you can, the names of Federal office-holders you have met at those Democratic conventions in Pennsylvania within the last three years.—A. The only convention I have any distinct recollection about was the convention last fall at Allentown, and while I have a recollection of seeing gentlemen there who are connected with the service, I can not think of the names at present. In fact, I had no idea I should be asked any questions here, and if the committee should ask me I would prefer time to refresh my memory in regard to it.

Q. Did you see Mr. Bigler, the collector of internal revenue at Pittsburgh, there?—A. I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Bigler there, although I know him very well.

Q. You do not know whether he was present at Allentown or not?—A. I do not. There were a very large number of people there.

Q. You have said that you met some there at that time?—A. Yes, sir; I recollect seeing Mr. Congressman Randall there. I do not know whether he would be considered a Federal officer.

The CHAIRMAN. No, it is not considered that a member of Congress is a Federal office-holder.

The WITNESS. I apprehend not.

Q. Who else?—A. Please be kind enough to repeat some of the names; I may remember them. I recollect seeing Mr. Sowden there.

Q. What office does he hold?—A. He is a Congressman.

Q. I am speaking of Federal office-holders. There has been no proclamation forbidding Congressmen to attend political meetings; the President has not taken them into cognizance yet. I refer to Federal office-holders, and I do not think I need to refresh your recollection about them.—A. I can not give the name of any single man I met.

Q. When was this?—A. It was in the fall of 1887.

Q. Six months ago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you do not remember the name of a single Federal office-holder you met there?—A. I remember a large number of people I met there, but whether they were taking part as delegates or not I can not say.

Q. I have not asked you that. I have asked you to give the names of Federal office-holders whom you met there at that time?—A. It would be almost impossible to do so. I have met thousands of people since then, and thousands of people at other conventions, and I am speaking now entirely and absolutely by the card; I do not care to speak by hearsay.

Q. And you do not remember the name of any Federal office-holder that you met?—A. If you can give the names I will tell you which I remember, but I will not undertake to mention the names of any persons I met at that convention, although I am satisfied I met several there.

Q. Are you satisfied that you met Federal office-holders there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet you can not give the name of one?—A. No, sir; I can not.

Q. Very well; that is sufficient.—A. Because I might speak of some other convention and mix matters up in that way through mistake, and I do not care to do it.

Q. What other convention have you attended where you met Federal office-holders?—A. Two or three years ago I met some.

Q. You can remember better about those than those you met last fall?—A. No, sir; I can not. I mean to say that my memory, like all memories, is very treacherous, and it is almost impossible, in the multiplicity of affairs, to remember anything.

Q. How do you happen to remember Mr. Randall and Mr. Sowden?—A. I remember meeting Mr. Sowden on the street and asking him if he was for civil-service reform, and he said he was.

Q. Did you find anybody else who was in favor of it?—A. I saw Mr. Singerly there, and a large number of people.

Q. Is he an office-holder?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is Mr. Singerly in favor of reform?—A. Yes, sir; I think he is.

Q. There was a general sentiment in favor of reform?—A. Yes, sir; I think that was the general sentiment. I remember Mr. Scott was there.

Q. Is he a reformer?—A. Yes, sir; he is.

Q. Your memory is evidently a blank upon that point.—A. No, sir; it is not. If you will mention the names I will state if I saw them.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not for me to mention the names, but for you.

The WITNESS. I understand you have a list. If you will run it over I will tell you without hesitation.

The CHAIRMAN. My list does not refer to that convention.

The WITNESS. I do not distinctly remember, and I do not propose to do anything of that kind unless I have time to refresh my memory. If

I saw a list of delegates I would have no hesitation in mentioning the ones I saw.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps the committee will procure a list of the delegates. Who is collector of internal revenue here?

The WITNESS. Col. Frederick Gerker.

Q. Do you remember his being there?—A. I do not.

Q. Was Postmaster Harrity there?—A. I recollect Postmaster Harrity was not there, because I met him on the train, and he was going with his wife and children, I think, to Scranton.

Q. He was going away from the convention?—A. Yes, sir. I met him two days before. I recollect going to the convention to secure rooms for the committee of which I was a member, and I remember I met Mr. Harrity upon that occasion, and he was going to Scranton with his wife and children.

TESTIMONY OF J. HENRY GEISSEL.

J. HENRY GEISSEL, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you formerly in the Philadelphia post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long a time?—A. For twenty-two years and nine months.

Q. When did your service terminate?—A. January 14, 1888.

Q. In what way?—A. By a discharge.

Q. You were peremptorily discharged?—A. Yes; I received a letter the same as the rest you have seen.

Q. Were any reasons given?—A. No, sir; none that I know of.

Q. Did you ever hear of any reasons for your dismissal?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever file a bond?—A. I did.

Q. Did you pay any fees on it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom and how much did you pay?—A. I paid \$10 to Mr. Megargee. I have it here. (Producing the paper in question.)

Q. Do you know whether other clerks were required to file bonds?—A. I know that they did, and I knew some who did not at the time I left.

Q. Was there any distinction made between Republicans and Democrats as to being called upon to file bonds?—A. If my memory serves me right, there was a notice posted up that clerks were expected to file bonds before Mr. Megargee. I understood they could not do it anywhere else. I understood the Democratic employes claimed they had to pay only \$2.50, while the old clerks were required to pay \$10.

Q. Do you know of any Democratic clerks in the office who were not required to file any bonds at all?—A. Yes, sir, up to the time I left; at least one of them told me so.

Q. Do you know of other Republicans who did file bonds?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And paid the same fee of \$10?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about Democratic employes of the post-office taking part in elections or being candidates for delegates or for city offices in the contest?—A. I do.

Q. Tell what you know about that.—A. I know of one who was elected last January as a representative delegate in the Twenty-eighth representative district to represent the district at the Democratic State Convention.

Q. What position did he occupy in the post-office?—A. He was a case in the city post-office department.

Q. What was his name?—A. William H. Schurr.

Q. He was the man who was elected delegate to this political convention?—A. Yes, sir; to the one which is to come off yet.

Q. That is the State convention which will elect delegates to the national convention?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When is that to be held?—A. The date I do not remember.

Q. Do you know of any others who have taken part in politics?—A. Yes, sir; such as delegates to general elections, I have known of them taking part.

Q. Have you ever seen or known, since you have been in the office, of any effort being made to prevent the employés of the office taking part in politics?—A. Only under General Huidekoper, the former postmaster. I have been under eight different postmasters, including Postmaster Harrity.

Q. Did General Huidekoper make any efforts to prevent the participation of his subordinates in politics?—A. The order would be issued by him that no employé would be granted leave of absence for that purpose; but as was customary, on the last trip in the afternoon, about half-past 4, the men would be given a chance to vote.

Q. Since Postmaster Harrity came into office, have you known of any effort on his part to prevent employés of the post-office from participating in city and State politics?—A. None whatever.

Q. Then in that respect there has been a change?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After Postmaster Harrity came into office were there sweeping changes made in the force of the office?—A. They were dropped a few at a time, gradually.

Q. One witness has spoken of the discharge of fifty or sixty within a short time.—A. That might have been among the carriers; I could not say. I know there were a great many at the first sweep, but most generally at that time it was among the carriers.

Q. While you were there were the removals going on constantly and gradually?—A. Yes, sir; gradually.

Q. And new men brought in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of soldiers being discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any soldiers being appointed in their place?—A. Not that I know of personally.

Q. You never knew of any?—A. No, sir; not personally.

Q. Was there any talk in the office in relation to the way business was done on account of these discharges; as to business accumulating and not being attended to?—A. Well, through discharging experienced clerks, so far as the cases were concerned, and in the paper department, it swamped us, and I had to work extra time. I have worked ten and twelve hours and got no extra pay for it, at different times, to help get up the work; and in our department it is the most particular department, for we cased the letters to the carriers, and we had to bring carriers in there to help us do the work, which consisted of picking out and sorting for the subdistricts.

Q. Do you know anything of the matter of a package containing the questions to be submitted to candidates for examination, applications, being opened and used?—A. I do not. There was a clerk discharged there, and I only know what he said. He told me that certain papers directed to E. A. Barber, secretary at that time of the Civil Service Commissioners, he was ordered by one of the post-office authorities to get

t of the West Philadelphia bag and give them to a certain person the office at that time. That is only hearsay.

Q. Did he say that he did it?—A. Yes, sir; he said that he did it. e also said that it would put the man in jail if he was ordered to tes- y before this other committee. He said he would only testify with en doors, but not with a secret committee as that one was at that ne.

Who told you this?—A. John J. Mountjoy.

Q. Where does he live?—A. He lived in New Jersey the last time I ew about him.

Q. Try to ascertain his residence and give it to the committee.— . The last I knew of him he was on the Philadelphia Record, under olonel Singerly. He was in the post-office at that time, and at night : worked on the Record. .

Q. Was he sober when he told you this?—A. Indeed he was; I never w the man under the influence of liquor in my life.

Q. Who was it he said that his testimony would put in jail?—A. Mr. rome Maher.

Q. What had he to do with it?—A. He was one of the examining ard at that time.

Q. But what had he to do with the stoppage of this package and the king out of these papers?—A. Instead of going to West Philadelphia, the secretary, where originally directed, it was delayed that night in e office, he told me, and put into Mr. Maher's hands. He gave it to r. Maher himself, personally; that is what he told me, and then it was moved after that that the parties outside had the questions answered fore it came on; how true it is I do not know.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Did you make any effort to find out the cause of your discharge om office?—A. No, sir; I did not think it was necessary; others had ne so and I did not think it was worth while.

Q. What was the date of your discharge?—A. January 14, 1888, onaturday; when I quit work the superintendent gave it to me.

Q. Was Mr. Madara your superintendent?—A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. Did you receive this letter from him a few days after you were scharged [showing a letter to the witness]?—A. I received that from m in February.

Q. Please read it.

The WITNESS (reading):

whom it may concern:

This certifies that the bearer, J. Henry Geissel, was employed in this department r twenty-one years, and I can safely recommend him for honesty, sobriety, and in-stry.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM D. MADARA,
Superintendent.

The WITNESS. It is dated February 24, 1888.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Please give the name of the employé who was not required to give nd. You stated that one employé appointed by Postmaster Harrity is not required to give bond.—A. I said he had not given any bond to the time I left. His name is McGlinchy; I do not know his first me.

Q. How long had he been employed in the office at that time when told you this?—A. I can safely say in the neighborhood of a year, yhow, I judge.

Q. Do you know where he can be found?—A. At the post-office, I suppose.

Q. He is there yet?—A. So far as I know; he was there the last time I saw him.

Q. You mentioned the name of an employé of the post-office who had been elected delegate to the convention not yet held?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give us the name of any employé who has ever attended a convention?—A. I can not say that I can, because I was not interested in either way in conventions at the time and had not been for two or three years. I was not appointed to my place, originally, because of politics. I took a minor position when I first went there in 1865 and worked my way up to the time I was discharged.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH W. BUCK.

JOSEPH W. BUCK, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been employed in the Philadelphia post-office?—A. I made application through the civil-service board for appointment as letter-carrier in February, 1884. I was notified to come and be examined July 8, 1885, and was appointed a subcarrier by General Huidekoper July 20, 1885. I had the recommendations of two Democrats and one Republican on my first application for appointment. I have been a Republican ever since 1862. I was eight years old at that time, when the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was mobbed in front of my father's house, 34 West Pratt street, Baltimore, at a place called Buck's Hotel.

Q. Did you pass an examination when you went into the office?—A. Yes, sir; a civil-service examination. Up to May, 1885, I had been a subcarrier and had been working at odd times, earning on an average \$23 a month. I took that position with the understanding that I was to be appointed a regular carrier in due time and would reap a harvest of \$1,000 a year. In May, 1885, Postmaster Harrity appointed eighty Democratic subcarriers, every one a Democrat; I know that.

Q. In place of eighty who were removed?—A. No, sir; there were no removals previous to May, 1885.

Q. Postmaster Harrity appointed eighty Democratic subcarriers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it a new force?—A. Yes, sir; a new force. He had then twenty-six subcarriers, whose names I will give you if you want them.

Q. You need not read them.—A. They were twenty-six old subcarriers left over by Postmaster Huidekoper.

Q. What became of them?—A. As soon as these eighty Democrats were appointed by Postmaster Harrity as subcarriers he appointed them regulars right away, out of their regular term, over the twenty-six subcarriers who had been there fourteen months "subbing," getting whatever they could pick up whenever a man was sick or whenever they could get anything to do. That was my average for fourteen months, \$23 a month.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Let us get at this matter clearly. These subcarriers are a force on probation, and when a regular carrier is sick or absent they take his

place, and the regular force is usually appointed from among that force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are under no pay except when they do work?—A. No, sir. These twenty-six carriers had been there for fourteen months, each one of them, but Postmaster Harrity appointed these eighty men, every one of whose names I have here, ahead of us all because they were Democrats; that was the undoubted fact.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What happened after that?—A. We were barred out. It was the same old thing with us. They were regular carriers, and appointed in distinct violation of one of the regulations of the civil-service law, which says that a man shall serve six months' probation before he shall have a regular appointment.

Q. Do you know of any of those eighty Democratic subcarriers appointed at this date being appointed as carriers to a regular position in the office within six months?—A. They were all appointed before six months elapsed; they were all appointed inside of two months regular carriers.

Q. Within two months all these eighty men were appointed regular carriers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And promoted over the twenty-six subcarriers who had been at work for fourteen months?—A. Yes, sir. Some of those men had not served three days as subcarriers, when the law says they shall serve six months.

Q. In making those subcarriers regular carriers Postmaster Harrity had to remove men, did he not?—A. Yes, sir; he removed just eighty to give these eighty Democrats places.

Q. This list of eighty Democrats were all put in as carriers?—A. Yes, sir; I have the list here.

Q. You can leave the list, but you need not read the names. Were you ever appointed a carrier?—A. Not in a regular way. General Huidekoper would always give us notice, but I was told to go on night work. I was not told I was given any regular route, but I judged that was the underhand way Postmaster Harrity was going to do it.

Q. Were you ever appointed regularly as a carrier?—A. No, sir; I never received any notification whatever.

Q. You never had a regular appointment as carrier?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did your employment in the office cease entirely?—A. October 13, 1887.

Q. Were you discharged?—A. Yes, sir; I was. I received a recommendation from Mr. Madara, the superintendent, who will substantiate everything I have said up to this time.

Q. Was any cause assigned for your discharge?—A. No cause whatever.

Q. Did you seek to find out the cause?—A. I did. I tried to see Postmaster Harrity at his office, but the big Irish bull-dozer there said I could not go in, and shoved me away. I went there seven times and got no satisfaction. I met Mr. Harrity on the street and told him I never had been discharged from a place in my life; that if I went into a business man's place and asked him for a situation he would not know other than I was a thief, or was discharged for doing something I had no business to do.

Q. You asked for reasons?—A. I did, and he said he had no time to talk to me, and left me on the street and went away. Then I wrote him his letter of December 8, 1887.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no necessity of reading the letter, but you can leave it; it is simply a statement of your case.

The WITNESS. I just told him I was offered a situation if I could get a letter from him that there was no charge of dishonesty against me.

Q. Did you get any reply to the letter?—A. No reply, whatever. I have Mr. Madara's letter here.

Senator MANDERSON. That is the same kind of a letter that Mr. Geissel received from Mr. Madara?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the participation of the Democratic clerks, carriers, or employés of the post-office in active politics?—A. Yes, sir; I certainly do.

Q. State to the committee what you know about that subject.—A. I am originally a Baltimorean; I am only a Philadelphian by adoption, having been here ten years. My politics were not generally known down town, because I moved from West Philadelphia Station after Postmaster Harrity was confirmed. I knew it would be pretty hot in Station B for Republicans, and I left and came down town and came to this office. I know, without any exception whatever, that every carrier was supposed to take an active part in politics who was appointed by Postmaster Harrity.

Q. What would they do?—A. In my division (the original Fifteenth of the Twenty-sixth ward, Carrier Sproat held the window book when Mayor Fitler was elected. He offered me a ticket and I told him I had a ticket in my pocket and voted it. He holds the window book now as outside election officer at the present time. He is a member of the ward executive committee.

Q. Is he at present in office?—A. Yes, sir; he is a carrier.

Q. And at present a member of the ward Democratic committee?—A. Yes, sir; and at the same time a carrier.

Q. That is the committee which runs the politics of the ward?—A. Yes, sir; they manage everything. Another thing: Carrier Sproat told me on November 30, 1887, that all of us carriers in the Twenty-sixth ward had to go, and we all went in the next twenty days. He was secretary of what was called the "exterminating committee" of the Twenty-sixth ward.

Q. He told you you would have to be removed?—A. Or had to go—be kicked out—and they would put Democrats down there in the ward in, and he told me the names. They were such a varied assortment I have forgotten the names, but I have the names of those discharged in the next twenty days.

Q. After this conversation, when he told you that you had to go, he gave the names of the men who were removed in the next twenty days?—A. Yes, sir; Carriers George, Raukin, Keefe, and Buck; that was all in my division. But the rest that went who lived in the ward were Hodges and Carrier Linton, an old ex-soldier, who shows a wound received in the late rebellion, and several others, whose names I did not get, but they live right around me. They went in that twenty days. There were 46 who went altogether in that twenty days. The thing kicks me out of a job without any reputation at all.

Q. What further do you know in that respect? Do you know of your own personal knowledge, or from what parties who have paid them have told you, of men in the post-office paying political assessments?—A. Yes, sir; I know that too. There was a carrier named Peter Carr, a Democratic carrier, who was continually asking me every election had I paid my assessment. He told me he had paid his. I told him that

civil-service law would protect me in not paying it. He said he was d up and did not care to pay it, but he guessed he would have to; t he did not want the postmaster running around after him. He l he would rather pay it than to have the postmaster running after i, and then afterwards he told me he had paid. He said the civil-serv-law would protect no man; that if he didn't pay the assessment he old have to get out. He was afterwards discharged for drunken-s. I have heard other carriers say that too—that any carrier who

not pay his assessment, it made no difference whether he was a nocrat or no, would have to go out, as the president of the city cutive committee had a list of all who paid, and if they did not pay

black mark would be put opposite to their names, and they would e to go the same as Republicans. Carrier Fitzpatrick, who is now he post-office, told me in the cellar one day after we had been paid checks in February, 1887 (which was after the election of February

that they were stopping \$6 off some of the checks of those car-s who had not paid their assessments. Carrier Cummings had his ck, and said it called for \$40.66. My check called for \$46.66. Peter zpatrik told me previous to pay-day that he was hard up at the e and could hardly afford to pay it, but he did it all the same. It s the talk in the office at the time, the stoppage of the \$6 off the nthly check.

2. I want to call your attention to this testimony which was given ore the Civil Service Commission. The question was asked of a Mr. H. Frank:

1. Have you been in the habit since you have been in this office of obtaining ad-ces upon your salary during the month?—A. I have done it.

2. Did you do it last month?—A. Yes, sir.

3. How much advance did you obtain last month?—A. I asked for \$6.

4. Will you state for what purpose you obtained that advance?—A. For political poses.

5. How did you use it?—A. I gave some to the ward committee and some to the r committee of the Democratic party.

I find that printed on page 102 of the testimony taken by the United ates Civil Service Commission. Now I will ask you whether, in your versation with employés in the office, you obtained any knowledge such circumstances as are covered by this case of Mr. Frank's?—A. s, sir; certainly. Every carrier in the office at the time knew that a fact; it was general talk; the Democrats had no secrecy about it.

Q. Did you know this Mr. Frank?—A. I did.

Q. Was he a carrier there?—A. Yes, sir; he was one of those who s appointed ahead of me.

Q. Did you know a Mr. Harry M. E. Flint?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was he?—A. He was a carrier, and appointed after me.

Q. Did you ever have any talk with him?—A. No, sir; I never had y talk with him; he was away from me entirely.

Q. Did you know Mr. Alexander Frediani?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a carrier?—A. He was appointed a regular carrier before had been in the office as a sub-carrier fourteen days. I have been ld that he has not been in the country over six years; I do not know at, but I have been told so. His wife keeps an apple-stand down in e Fourth ward somewhere.

Q. He states in his examination that he took \$6 in advance to pay to e secretary of the Democratic committee. Did you have any talk ith him about that?—A. No, sir. I know at one time we had been de-iled to work at night; he and I were acting as helpers. The central utes have two carriers on them, and one of the carriers gets done at

5 o'clock and the other has to work until 7. He took a night route along with me in one instance, and he said he would be damned if he would work after the first trip. He said his politics would keep him there, and he threw down his bag after he ran the first trip and went home—something that never before happened while I was in that office.

Q. He left his post?—A. Yes, sir; he left his post and went home; he said his politics would keep him there. I was afraid to do it, although I had worked regularly twelve hours, having to report at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Q. How long did he serve as a subcarrier before he was appointed as a regular?—A. Not longer than fourteen days. He swears there in that examination that he was taken from the regular list. I do not know whether he knowingly or intentionally misstated it. Since I have been discharged Mr. Madara told me that that had never been done before—taking them irregularly out of the regular order. He swears that he was taken from the regular list. He was not; he was taken in an irregular way, and Mr. Madara has told me that since I have been discharged.

Q. Did you know Mr. Fred Felder?—A. I know him by sight, but never had any conversation with him.

Q. What was he?—A. He was a carrier. He was one of the eighty appointed ahead of me.

Q. You never heard him say that he gave \$6 to the city committee on Broad street?—A. No, sir; his time was different from mine; he was not in the office with me at all. After I was discharged I told Mr. Madara I did not think it was right to discharge a man without giving him something to show that it was not for dishonesty. He told me if I would prove that Postmaster Harrity had broken the civil-service law that I would be the king bee; that Mr. Harrity was a lawyer, and would find lots of loop-holes to crawl out of all the charges I could bring against him; that morally he had violated the civil-service law, but that he was too smart a man to do anything that he could be caught at. When the men had been appointed irregularly, contrary to the civil-service law, I went to Mr. Smith, editor of the Press, and asked him for his advice. He said, "You stay there as long as you can; there is no use making a fuss now and getting yourself thrown out of a job. You might stay in there as a 'sub' until 1888, and then be appointed a regular." So on the strength of his recommending me to stay there I staid, and he can verify my going to him in 1886.

Q. Have you a list of the Federal office-holders and post-office workers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please go over that list and give the names of the post-office officials who are active in politics here in Philadelphia.—A. I never have seen, all the time I was in the post-office, anybody who knew Mr. Morris Wilhere. I have asked repeatedly, and I have kept a note of this ever since this thing started of ejecting me and appointing eighty men. I have tried to get at the real identity of Mr. Wilhere, but I never have seen him, and never saw a Democrat who could point him out to me.

Q. Do you think he is a myth?—A. No, sir; there is no myth about him. The last mayor's convention showed there was no myth about him. He is not mythical at all. He is a political worker. I know that.

Q. What place does he hold?—A. He is chief of the stamp department. Mr. Drake is another political worker, and I know that from conversation with the carriers. I have had Democrats tell me there that as soon as Mr. Drake became assistant postmaster he was the boy that would hoist the Republicans.

Q. Did he come into office with Postmaster Harrity?—**A.** No, sir; he was appointed cashier some time after Mr. Harrity was confirmed. The assistant postmaster was notified to resign and give Mr. Drake his place. He did not clean the Republicans out fast enough.

Q. Look at this list and see if there are any names there of men who are active workers in politics.—**A.** The Irish came in so fast it was a hard thing to keep track of the names. If I was to go in the office with the committee I could pick every one out that I know by their "mugs;" I do not know their names. Robert Howell, superintendent of the city delivery, was accused of stealing a neck-tie. It would not be the right thing to sit down on him too hard, for he was an active politician. John Trimmins, a letter-carrier—I know him. He had two or three fights in elections down there in the Fourth ward. It was reported in the newspapers that nothing was ever done to him, I believe. He got a good mark for his fights and being victorious.

William F. Guyon, James A. Carney, and Amedee Hudom; Henry Hudom is his brother. Amedee Hudom ran for a delegate for the convention, and his brother staid off that day and worked for him. William Sproat—that is the man who had me discharged; he reported me. In the fifteenth division, Twenty-sixth ward, he was a candidate for election as delegate. He was elected a delegate, but they cheated him out of it. That is the way they do things down there in the post-office faction.

I understood in September, 1887, that Postmaster Harrity had given orders—I do not know it, but I was told by Democrats—that every Democratic carrier was to canvass his division and to give in to the chairman of the ward executive committee such canvass. I know personally that lots of them got off during the first days of September to canvass their divisions, and did canvass them. I know that Carrier Sproat canvassed our division, and got off for that purpose.

Q. He left his work in the office and went to canvassing and made him return to the ward committee?—**A.** Yes, sir; I know that Carrier Murphy got off the next day and canvassed his division, along with one of the clerks; I do not know his name. I heard Carrier Murphy say that he was going to get off.

Q. Are those men in office now?—**A.** Murphy is one of the eighty who were appointed ahead of me, and he is in office now.

Q. He has not been removed for pernicious activity?—**A.** No, sir; none of them. I know lots of drunkards, also, on the force. George W. Lawkins, No. 149 Morrison street, one of the eighty appointed ahead of me, was drunk before he had been a letter-carrier three days, and was beastly drunk ten different times. Oftentimes he would be brought in with his bag and key off the street.

Q. Was that man kept on?—**A.** He was kept on for sixteen months and more, and finally discharged for vicious drunkenness. He was a good political worker, though, and that was what kept him on. McLaughlin, known as Fatty McLaughlin; he was found in front of the Inquirer office dead drunk and had to be dragged in; he was a carrier. He was found in the cellar of the post-office beastly drunk. Mr. Drake told him to go home several times when he caught him drunk and finally discharged him, but he is such a good political worker that he has been taken back and re-instated. He was discharged for drunkenness and afterwards taken back.

There is Carrier O'Rourke, another fit subject for the Eastern Penitentiary. I would not trust him with a nickel, and there is not another carrier in the office, I believe, if you would send for any carrier, Democratic or Republican, in the post-office at the present time, who

would trust him with a nickel. I say that for this reason : They had a Fourth of July picnic, the Democrats had, and a lot of the down-towners were there, and he was appointed treasurer to get the beer and whisky. He collected the money and spent it, and never paid for the beer and whisky, and the committee had to get together and collect the money again to pay for the beer and whisky. He is continually having bills sent in to Mr. Drake, or was up to the time I was discharged, and continually getting money to pay those bills, and, as he said in his testimony before the Civil Service Commission, he borrowed money to pay his assessments from Mr. Drake. O'Rourke was discharged right after this Fourth of July steal of his, but since has been taken back and re-instated because he was a political worker. He nominated Mr. Keim in the last mayoralty convention.

Q. He was a delegate, was he?—A. Yes, sir; he was a delegate and nominated Mr. Keim.

Q. What was the effect upon the service of this first discharge of eighty men and the appointment of these green men?—A. It was a complete demoralization to the whole force, and I have Mr. Madara's words for it, and that of every man in the office, without regard to his position, whether a clerk or carrier.

Q. What was the effect on the public business of the new men coming in?—A. It was a stagnation of the mail. The old carriers were discharged; at first, twenty-two, and another day, fourteen, and another day, sixteen, just as men applied with their backers. Bill McMullen and those men pushed appointments on him and he would discharge men to make places for them. John H. Fow managed to get places for a good many carriers up in his bailiwick. On my route (I carried from Fourth and Fifth to Market and Caliohill), after I took charge of that route, there was no Republican working with me on that route. There was never any charge or complaint filed against either one of us. I was in the business right in the heart of the city, and it requires very careful handling, and I received letters frequently that were a week old. Sometimes they would be marked "missent" and all kinds of marks on them. I have got letters that were directed way up town. In one instance I had a letter directed to Dr. Matson, of the firm of Keasby & Matson, No. 9 North Fifth street, and Dr. Matson said that letter was a month old, and it prevented his getting a place for a man on board a ship that would last for a life-time—a stewardship that he wanted to get

By Senator BLODGETT :

Q. You stated that a letter-carrier paid a political assessment. Who did he pay the assessment to?—A. He told me that he had paid it to the chairman of the city executive committee—that it had to be paid there.

Q. He told you that he paid the chairman of the city executive committee a political assessment, did he?—A. Yes, sir; and that if he didn't pay it he knew that the postmaster would be after him.

Q. Who was the man who paid it?—A. Peter Carr.

Q. I understood you to charge that Postmaster Harrity had violated the civil-service law; is that the way you wish to be understood?—A. That is it, identically.

Q. What provision or section of the law did he violate?—A. (Referring to Civil Service Regulations.) He violated section 8, which says:

That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to, or retained in, any office, appointment, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

Also section 2, article 4 :

That there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

Fifth. That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

That is just why I was removed, because I did not render the Democratic party any political service.

Q. That was the section you had in view, was it?—**A.** Yes, sir; but I have one more here:

Sixth. That no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Q. Name some employé of the Post-Office Department who has served in a political convention as a delegate, to your knowledge.—**A.** Carrier O'Rourke has served in the mayor's convention.

Q. As a delegate?—**A.** I do not know that he was a delegate, but he was there and Mr. Delaney was there.

Q. Was Mr. Delaney there as a delegate?—**A.** No, sir; but he had a free fight and got his eye split open.

Q. That may be, but I am asking now for the name of some employé or clerk in the Post-Office Department who has served in a political convention to your personal knowledge.—**A.** I only know them as members of the executive committee.

Senator BLODGETT. I have nothing further to ask.

The subcommittee then took a recess, at the conclusion of which the examination was resumed.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY F. HUIDEKOPER.

General HENRY F. HUIDEKOPER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the **CHAIRMAN:**

Q. The committee learning that you were here in the city have summoned you in order to ask you some questions. Have you any statement that you wish to make in this matter?—**A.** None, whatever; and I regret having been summoned. I made it a rule when I was in the post-office to keep out of politics. I made no protest at the time I was removed and tried not to allow any reporter to reach me and interview me as to what I had to say, and should prefer to continue the same course, and should not have appeared before the committee except out of respect for your body and in answer to the summons which you sent.

Q. I will ask you some questions, general, as you are here.—**A.** I might possibly anticipate one or two things you would ask in saying that before I left the post-office I was engaged to go to New York to manage the Metropolitan Telephone Company, where I have been for over two years continuously, my family keeping their residence here. Consequently I have been entirely out of the way of hearing of anything as to what has been going on in the post-office, except such information as I have picked up from the newspapers.

Q. I will ask you what your service was during the war?—**A.** For nearly two years I was commanding most of the time the One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, one of the Buck-tail Brigade of the First Army Corps.

Q. In active service?—A. In active service with the exception of the first few months that I was in Washington, where some of the companies of my regiment were detached on duty, two of them at the White House, one at the War Department, and throughout the city.

Q. When did you leave the service?—A. On the 5th of March, 1864.

Q. Were you a Philadelphian?—A. I lived then in Meadville, Pa. I came to Philadelphia with my family in 1876, the centennial year. I married in Germantown twenty-three years ago and my children were both born here, so that my family is virtually Philadelphian.

Q. What wounds did you receive in battle during the war and at what place was you wounded?—A. I was struck three times at Gettysburgh and wounded, and lost my right arm there; was shot in the leg and struck with a spent ball.

Q. When were you appointed postmaster at Philadelphia?—A. In July, 1880, I think.

Q. By whom?—A. By Mr. Hayes.

Q. Were you re-appointed?—A. I was re-appointed by President Arthur in January, 1885, a little over three years ago.

Q. You were re-appointed at the expiration of your first term?—A. At the expiration of my first term, after confirmation by the Senate.

Q. During your service as postmaster, what was your course, personally, as to participation in active politics?—A. I refrained from going onto the platform at any place where there was a Republican meeting, and refrained from acting as marshal or aid in any such position, in the belief that the representative of so large an office as the Philadelphia post-office should not put himself in a position to be criticised, politically or any other way, and I also avoided discussion of religious matters just in the same way, where I think I would have discussed them if I had not been at the head of a large office.

Q. You held that "public office is a public trust," I suppose, to use language that I borrow?—A. I should not like to borrow language from that source.

Q. But that describes it. What course did you enforce upon your subordinates?—A. I did not enforce any, except that I never allowed a man to leave the office to attend a primary meeting or election unless he had a substitute, or unless he took his turn of work at some other hour of the day, so that the service in no way would suffer by reason of his absence. I gave them every opportunity to go and vote; I always let the carriers off on the last trip, as has been the custom of the office on election day, so that they could go home and vote. That I think is proper under any administration.

Q. Did you at any time issue letters of instruction or circulars calling attention to this subject?—A. I think the letter you refer to was a letter I addressed to the employes at the time I was re-appointed, calling their attention to several matters, one of which was the propriety of refraining from discussing any matters that might antagonize them to a portion of the community.

Q. I suppose you have not a copy of that letter with you now?—A. I have not a copy with me, of course, but I think I have preserved a copy and can find it.

Q. If you can find a copy of it will you please send it to the committee?—A. I will, with pleasure.

Q. You were removed, were you, by the President?—A. Yes, sir; I was removed. The removal came the day that I left the office through the hands, I think, of my successor. I think he handed it to me.

Q. Was that the first notice you had of it?—A. That was the first notice I had of it, except through the papers, although I had good reason to suppose that the removal had been made ten or twelve days before.

Q. Were you notified of any charges against you?—A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. Did you ever hear of any charges being made against you?—A. No, sir.

Q. And the first formal notice you received was through your successor, Postmaster Harritt?—A. Yes, sir; I accepted my removal as a perfectly proper thing. I thought an office of such importance, so close to a cabinet position, the President would expect to have filled by some person he had confidence in. Therefore I thought it was a proper thing, and I received no remonstrance, or even any criticism, as to my removal in any way.

Q. And you had made no effort before to retain the place, had you?—A. No, sir; no positive or actual effort on my part to retain the place.

Q. Had you received any information, either from the President or Postmaster-General, previous to your removal, that you were to be removed?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had you had any business that took you to Washington in which you had any interview upon any subject with the Postmaster-General or the President?—A. I made it a rule to go to the Department at Washington once a month for the sake of informing myself in regard to matters pertaining to the office. We were discussing with the Department, or various divisions of the Department, things that could not be discussed fully by letter, and, as I say, I went down there about once a month.

Q. That had been your practice?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you there last before your removal?—A. It must have been in November, a few days before my removal. I was removed on the 21st of November and went out on the 1st of December, I think.

Q. Did you see the Postmaster-General at that time?—A. I went in to pay my respects; I did not go in to see him for any purpose of business; I had business with some of the divisions.

Q. Did he intimate to you then that you had better be setting your affairs in order to go out?—A. No; his manner was rather friendly than otherwise. He did not recognize me at first, but he came forward and said, "I did not see your card here; what is your business?" I said, "Postmaster-General, I think that you do not recognize me; I am John Huidekoper, of Philadelphia." He reached out both hands and took my hand and said, "Oh, excuse me; I understand you have got the best post-office in the United States." I said, "With your assistance I will endeavor to keep it in that way." That was all that was said.

Q. How long after that was it before you were removed?—A. It was only a few days; I can not give you the exact number.

Q. That was all that the Postmaster-General said to you touching the management of your office?—A. That was all; yes, sir. I just went in to pay my respects to him as Postmaster-General.

Q. Your removal was, you should think, within a week after that?—A. Within a very few days.

Q. And then you left at once. Since then have you had any knowledge of the office?—A. None whatever, except what I get through the newspapers. I have refrained from asking questions or encouraging anybody to report anything to me.

Q. You went into business immediately and have been attending to it since?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you anything to say as to the course pursued by your successor?—A. No, sir; nothing at all in any way; I know nothing about it except by hearsay.

Q. Had you any expectation of being called here before the committee when you came to Philadelphia?—A. Not the slightest; I should have avoided it and been away from here to-day if I had known I was to be called upon. I should not have come here except out of respect for your committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I think there is nothing more.

The following letter and exhibits, subsequently addressed to the committee by General Huidekoper, were ordered to be made part of the record:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7, 1883.

DEAR SIR: As directed by you, I herewith inclose three papers for use of your committee, marked A, B, C, respectively.

Paper A is a circular issued after my re-appointment.

Paper B is letter written upon my retirement from office, and mentions my disapproval of assessments, etc.

Paper C is clipping from a Democratic paper (McClure's Times), showing that for four and a half years the post-office had been conducted upon the principle announced in the circular.

Very respectfully,

H. S. HUIDEKOPER

Hon. EUGENE HALE,
Washington.

A.

POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, Pa.

To the employes:

In officially announcing my re-appointment as postmaster, I desire to express to you my appreciation of the services you have rendered in the past, and of the zeal and fidelity shown by you in the discharge of your various duties.

Unceasingly at work, during the night in collecting and handling mail matter and during the day in the assorting and frequent delivery of letters at sixty thousand houses, you are in positions both honorable and responsible, where a critical but appreciative public demands there shall be only trained men, who are competent, faithful, honest, and polite.

To meet these expectations, your best efforts must at all times be given to the work intrusted to you, and the smallest details of the service must have your careful and prompt attention; and, in consideration of the close and peculiar relations you, as post-office employes, bear to over half a million persons of various beliefs in religion, politics, and other matters, and with whom you are many times a day brought in contact, it is particularly becoming and proper that you should, in a dignified manner, refrain from discussions or actions which would antagonize a portion of the community which it is your privilege to serve, and from doing anything which would make yourselves or this office the subject of unfavorable criticism.

Very respectfully,

H. S. HUIDEKOPER,
Postmaster.

FEBRUARY 9, 1885.

B.

NOVEMBER 18, 1885.

To the employes of the post-office:

It has come to me upon good authority that you are making preparations to procure some testimonial to be given to me upon my retirement from this office, and I have to say that I am so confident of your kind feelings as to make any other testimonial than a verbal expression of them unnecessary, and, disapproving of assess-

ments of clerks, voluntary or involuntary, for testimonials or any other purpose, I must ask you to refrain from taking the action referred to above, notwithstanding it is prompted by the kindest motives.

In this connection permit me to thank you for the hearty, loyal, and zealous support which has been given to the administration of this office by you, and without which the office could not have reached the degree of excellence in which my successor will find it, and which I trust he will be able to maintain by continuing your services.

With best wishes, I am, very respectfully, yours,

H. S. HUIDEKOPER.

[From the Philadelphia Times, February 11, 1885.]

Postmaster Huidekoper sums up one of the fundamental principles of an honest civil service when he says to the post-office employés: "In consideration of the close and peculiar relations you, as post-office employés, bear to over half a million persons of various beliefs in religion, politics, and other matters, and with whom you are many times a day brought in contact, it is particularly becoming and proper that you should, in a dignified manner, refrain from discussions or actions which would antagonize a portion of the community which it is your privilege to serve." This is only another way of saying that public officers are the servants of the whole public and not of any part of it, and that the very conditions of their employment forbid that active interference in partisan affairs which may be proper for those in private stations. This is just the opposite of the spoilsman's view, but the public business can never be rightly performed until it is everywhere recognized and enforced. Postmaster Huidekoper's teaching has the greater value because he has consistently supported precept by example.

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW E. WATROUS.

ANDREW E. WATROUS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You are one of the editors of the Press?—A. I am the city editor of the Philadelphia Press.

Q. Have you in charge the matters of intelligence occurring here in the city, including political meetings and conventions, and political transactions generally?—A. I have.

Q. Have you a corps of reporters who attend to those matters, attending conventions and political meetings?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who report to you?—A. They do.

Q. Do you recall the election of October 5, 1887?—A. I do.

Q. What election was held at that time?—A. It was the election for city commissioners and other officers, immediately after the Democratic conventions, and the nomination of officers or candidates for those positions.

Q. Have you a list with you which has been published, of the Democratic office-holders participating in elections, as made up at the time by your reporters and as published by you?—A. I have.

Q. When did that appear?—A. It appeared on the 5th day of last October.

The article referred to by the witness, published in the Philadelphia Press, is as follows:

[From the Philadelphia Press, October 5, 1887.]

Post-office workers—How Mr. Harrity's men figured in the recent faction fight—A record of employés engaged in active movements on behalf of Senderfer—Clerks, letter-carriers, and others engaged in the contest.

Postmaster Harrity has been busy since the Democratic conventions putting forth statements to the effect that the post-office employés took no part in the late Demo-

cratic factional contests. His assertions, however, hardly agree with the record made by letter-carriers, clerks, and employes in other departments under him in their wards and divisions during the canvass. This is especially so as regards the Fifteenth and Twentieth wards. In the Fifteenth there are over 20 post-office employes, and every one was active in his division working for Sensesenderfer, Postmaster Harrity's candidate for commissioner.

But the place in which the post-office "beat the record" was in the ward delegate convention. There were 43 delegates there, and of that number 13, or nearly one-third, were post-office employes. More than that, the convention was officered entirely by post-office men. John O'Donnell, Postmaster Harrity's former messenger, now a caser in the post-office, was temporary chairman, and John A. Gorman, a post-office clerk, was permanent chairman. The postmaster's own private secretary, Walsh, of the thirty-first division, and Letter-Carrier Tedeker, of the tenth division, were the secretaries.

THE RECORD BY DIVISIONS.

Following is a record of the manner in which the convention was made up, so far as the post-office employes were concerned, their names being given and the divisions they represented:

Gorman, J. A., post-office clerk and delegate from first division.
 McGlinsey, clerk and delegate from second division.
 Coheen, letter-carrier; O'Donnell, caser. Both in convention from third division.
 Tedeker, letter-carrier; delegate from tenth division.
 O'Hara, letter-carrier; delegate from twelfth division.
 Loughbrey, special officer; delegate from seventeenth division.
 McGowan, clerk; delegate from thirtieth division.
 Walsh, postmaster's private secretary; delegate from thirty-first division.
 McGinley, clerk; delegate from thirty-fifth division.
 Ward, letter-carrier; delegate from thirty-sixth division.
 McCarroll, letter-carrier; delegate from fortieth division.
 Drake, clerk, and brother of assistant postmaster; delegate from forty-first division.

HOW THEY RAN THE DIVISIONS.

The post-office employes were by far the most active workers and managers during the entire canvass that were to be found in the ward. In Caser John O'Donnell's third division, the opposition, or Monroe element, had to contend against O'Donnell himself and five letter-carriers, who carried the day by a large majority. In the tenth division Letter-Carriers Cloak and Tedeker made the fight. The eleventh division had two good fighting letter-carriers to look after the interests of Postmaster Harrity's candidate. Special Officer Loughbrey, of the post-office, was aided in his fight in the seventeenth division by an active and industrious letter-carrier. In the twenty-fourth division Letter-Carrier Graham made the fight for the postmaster's friend. In the twenty-seventh division Letter-Carriers Finn, Manning, and Gallagher made the fight for their employer and post-office boss. Letter-Carrier Michael Fagan and another letter-carrier upheld the postmaster's prestige by active work in the twenty-ninth. In the thirtieth, Post-office Clerk McGowan conjured by the name of Harrity, and Letter-Carrier Golden did the same in the thirty-fourth.

This is only a partial record of the post-office employes' work in the Fifteenth. There were a number of others active whose names are not included in the above list. All reports agree that the letter-carriers and post-office employes generally swarmed throughout the ward on the night of the primaries and on the day of the conventions.

THE TWO-CENT STAMPS IN OTHER WARDS.

Next to the Fifteenth, so far as present records show, the Twentieth stands in point of importance as a post-office ward. Seven of the post-office employes were delegates to the ward delegate convention, while more than twice as many letter-carriers and clerks were active in helping send them there. This is the list of post-office delegates in the Twentieth:

Howell, Robert, superintendent city delivery, delegate from second division.
 Pitzpatrick, Arthur, letter-carrier, delegate from third division.
 Abbett, B. Frank, cashier in post-office, delegate from fifteenth division.
 Ryan, John P., letter-carrier, delegate from twenty-third division.
 Arnwein, W., letter-carrier, delegate from twenty-sixth division.
 Ruoff, John D., assistant cashier, delegate from twenty-eighth division.
 Marks, Charles, clerk, twenty-ninth division.

The Seventh came next in the list of wards where the force was used to carry division and win delegates. Seven post-office employes ran there for the ward delegate convention, but only four were successful. Following is the list:

Ann, Wallace A., letter-carrier, delegate from first division.

Annins, John, letter-carrier, delegate from fourth division.

McFall, William, letter-carrier, delegate from ninth division.

Marthy, John, letter-carrier, delegate from eighteenth division.

These post-office employes ran for election as delegates, but were defeated:

Morris, Joseph, letter-carrier, twenty-fifth division.

Minnie, E. A., letter-carrier, twenty-fifth division.

Moley, M. J., letter-carrier, eighth division.

Another ward where the post-office cohorts worked early and late to carry their divisions for postmaster Harrity's faction was the Twenty-sixth. This ward is perhaps ahead of the others in utilizing the post-office as a political machine. It has an organization composed exclusively of post-office employes. Its president is Letter-carrier Thomas M. Carlin, of the second division. Carlin ran for delegate to the ward delegate convention, but was defeated by the Monroe faction. James Carney of the first division, and William Sproat, of the twenty-sixth, both letter-carriers, are secretaries of the post-office organization, and both were active workers for the Harrity faction. Following are the names of some of the post-office employes who were delegates to the ward convention or who ran as candidates and were defeated, and who were active workers at the polls for the Harrity faction.

Marshall, Joseph, letter-carrier of first division, made active canvass for delegate, but was defeated.

Carlin, Thomas M., letter-carrier, second division, made lively fight for Harrity faction, but was defeated.

Annion, William T., letter-carrier, fourth division, delegate in ward convention.

Carney, James, letter-carrier, fifth division; canvassed his division and worked actively for Harrity faction.

Wright, Charles, clerk in post-office, fifth division; also canvassed and made contributions for Harrity faction.

Donnell, Charles, letter-carrier, ninth division; ran as a delegate in Harrity inter-divisional election but was defeated.

Mafer, Albert, clerk in post-office, ninth division; worked actively for election of Donnell.

Donnell, Hugh, letter-carrier; canvassed his division, and was otherwise active for Harrity faction.

Anderson, Ameda, letter-carrier, fourteenth division; delegate to convention.

Anderson, Henry, letter-carrier, fourteenth division; active worker for his brother's faction.

Reigh, Thomas J., letter-carrier, fourteenth division; worked and canvassed for Harrity faction.

Smith, letter-carrier, fourteenth division; worked and canvassed for Harrity faction.

Sproat, William, letter-carrier, fifteenth division; candidate for election as delegate, but was defeated.

Sammar, D. P., letter-carrier, fifteenth division; candidate for ward convention, but was defeated.

Watson, John, letter-carrier, sixteenth division; delegate to ward convention.

Callagher, Thomas, subclerk in post-office, eighteenth division; delegate to convention.

Porter, Alexander, letter-carrier, nineteenth division; ran as delegate and was defeated.

Radley, Philip, letter-carrier, nineteenth division; active in the fight for Porter.

Willen, James, letter-carrier, twentieth division; active in canvassing for Harrity faction.

Boulter, Stephen, letter-carrier, twentieth division; active for Harrity faction.

Ryant, letter-carrier, twenty-second division; active in the fight for Harrity faction.

Martin, Frank, letter-carrier, twenty-fourth division; ran for delegate, but was defeated.

Lee, Latham, letter-carrier, twenty-fourth division; ran for delegate, but defeated.

Radley, Frank, letter-carrier, twenty-fifth division; canvassed for Harrity faction, and was otherwise active.

McCaffrey, Mike, letter-carrier, twenty-sixth division; ran as a delegate and was defeated.

McMahon, Phil, letter-carrier, twenty-sixth division; active in working for McCaffrey.

Marrell, John, subcarrier, twenty-seventh division; fought for his brother who was a candidate for delegate, but who was defeated.

The above list of active Democratic partisans in the recent Democratic contest makes this showing:

Number post-office employes in conventions.....	3
Number post-office employes active at the polls.....	3
Total	6

This is only in a few of the wards, it must be recollected. Complete records from all the wards, it is asserted by Democrats themselves, will show that never before in its history was the post-office employed so extensively in influencing primary and delegate elections.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you a copy of any other contemporaneous matter which was made up at that time?—A. I have a copy of a fac-simile of some political printing which was ordered done on the post-office press.

Q. Is there a printing-press in the post-office?—A. I can not swear to that of my own knowledge, but I understood at the time that there was, and I saw the document myself with the order on it to be printed.

Q. Is that a copy of it which you have?—A. It is.

Q. Will you please read it?

The witness read as follows:

By request of the Democratic city executive committee you are invited and expected to attend the meeting of the Democratic executive committee of the Twenty-ninth ward, to be held at Quantrell's Hall, Eighteenth and Ridge avenue, on Wednesday evening, June 1, 1887, at 8.15 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of organization. Please be present.

Yours, etc.,

R. C. LLOYD,
Chairman Ward Committee

The WITNESS. That paper is countersigned as follows:

Mr. FRYINGER:

Please set the size of postal-card.

J. J. V.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who is Mr. Frysinger?—A. He was an official in the post-office who had charge of the printing. He was a publisher and was post-office printer at that time. I saw the original document and had it in my possession at the time. This is a copy from my fac-simile which was published in the Press.

Q. What is the date of this?—A. The date of publication was October 5.

Q. Referring to the same election?—A. Yes, sir; this was preparatory for the same election, but it was earlier.

Q. Mr. Frysinger would know all about its being published in the office there?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Frysinger made his charges openly and they are in print.

Q. Were you present at the Allentown convention?—A. No, sir; not personally.

Q. Who of your staff were there?—A. Mr. Lambert, of the Press, was there, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Vickers, of the local staff of the Press reporters.

Q. Have you attended any of the Democratic conventions, State or city, yourself within the last few years?—A. No, sir; not within two or three years.

Q. There was before the committee this morning another circular, which was read, issued, as it is said, from the post-office, requesting the

attendance of Democrats at the primaries. Did you ever see the original of that?—A. I could not say, for I do not recall it at this moment.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. I would like to ask who this Mr. Frysinger was?—A. He was at that time an official in the post-office and had charge of the post-office printing. This paper was signed J. J. V. I do not recall the name of that man at present, but I could tell by referring to the files of the Press; the name of the man is given there in full.

Q. What position did Mr. Frysinger hold?—A. I think he had charge of the post-office printing; he was an official in the post-office.

Q. Did you investigate the matter to know whether it was on his responsibility or the responsibility of the postmaster that this was done?—A. Why, the postmaster said when he was questioned about the matter that this J. J. V., the gentleman whose name I have forgotten, had ordered the matter done. He was another official in the post-office. The postmaster disclaimed the responsibility.

Q. It was done without his knowledge?—A. So he said.

Senator BLODGETT. That is all I care to ask.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH W. BUCK—recalled.

JOSEPH W. BUCK was recalled and further examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You said this morning that there were some papers you wished to look over further; have you done so?—A. Yes, sir. I want to give the politics of the 26 carriers who were appointed with me in July, 1885, by Postmaster Huidekoper. It has been asserted that he did not appoint any Democrats to positions in the post-office. The list shows that he appointed 15 Republicans, 10 Democrats, and one whose politics were too deep for me; I never found them out, but I know he was classified as a Mugwump. Those 10 Democrats have since proved to be active Democrats, and are there yet.

Q. Do you mean they were on the same list that you were appointed on?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These men were appointed as subcarriers to learn the duties in order to afterwards take places as regular carriers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And on that list of 26 you say that 15 were Republicans, 10 Democrats, and 1 profound man whose politics you did not know?—A. Yes, sir. Those 10 Democrats kept very quiet until after Postmaster Harrity was confirmed, but it was an acknowledged fact that everybody knew their politics.

Q. I suppose there was no concealment at the time?—A. No, sir; no concealment.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Those 26 subcarriers all came in under the civil-service examination?—A. Yes, sir; 12 of those 15 Republicans have since been discharged.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many of the 10 Democrats who went into this class of subcarriers with you are in the office now; have you looked at that?—A. There have only been 2 out of the 10 discharged; the others are there yet.

Q. And of the 15 Republicans only 3 remain?—A. Yes, sir; and they are pretty good men, too, those 3. When General Huidekoper was postmaster he appointed Captain Durang, a Democrat, to a position in the stamp department. Since Postmaster Harrity has come in, to elude giving this man a civil-service examination he has transferred him to the registry bureau, and he is now a clerk there, without having passed any civil service examination. He was originally appointed by General Huidekoper to the stamp department.

Q. And that does not require any civil-service examination?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has he since been transferred by Postmaster Harrity to a class or place that does require an examination?—A. Yes, sir; to the registry bureau, requiring an examination.

Q. And transferred without an examination?—A. Yes, sir; without any examination whatever. There is one little thing about working overtime that us Republicans, only twenty-six, were required to do after we were put on helping routes that I wanted to tell about this morning, but it had passed out of my memory. I stated this morning that the helpers were compelled to work night routes when the carriers absented themselves and did not show up for work. On several occasions, notably election times, delegate election times, the Democrats were all excused, and they certainly could not have been excused without orders coming from the postmaster. Frank Harrison told me they were excused.

Q. Was he one of the carriers?—A. He was the time keeper. He was supposed to keep the time of the helpers who were working at night work. I have been taken week after week, after my turn to work night work, when the Democrat helpers were attending to the primary and delegate elections. The last time was just before I was discharged, about a month. I told Mr. Madara "I worked last Monday night week;" this was the delegate election, and before I was discharged. He said it did not make any difference. I said to Frank Harrison, "Why did you let O'Rourke, Clements, Baker, and several other Democrats who should have worked in their turn go home?" He said they were excused, that they had to go to the delegate election. The time-keeper who is there yet told me that. All the Republicans were compelled to stay while the Democrats were excused. Of course, we were supposed to go to work there at 6 o'clock in the morning and work until 5 o'clock, and work another man's route, and get through about half-past 2 in the morning and report again the next day.

Q. Did you ever go on as early as that and come off at as late an hour as that?—A. Yes, sir, repeatedly; the time-book over there will show it, that I have worked that way often. I have worked that way when, instead of making three night collections on election nights, we have made only one trip, and the Republicans did that with a few Democrats that I suppose they considered no good at the primaries, and they staid and helped do the work while the active ones were attending to the primaries. And Mr. Madara told me it didn't make any difference; if I refused point blank to work I would be discharged. Well, I worked with the exception of the occasion when I got out of it by claiming I was sick; I was really sick. Down on Market street a big box had fallen on my toe and mashed it, and I could not walk, and they let me off then and doubled up the rounds. It has been a repeated dose that the old carriers have had to do double and treble work, not only before I was discharged but since, on election days, convention days, and on primary elections. The next day after a primary election it is an ordinary thing

for about forty or fifty Democratic carriers to be away with swelled heads, who can not work on account of being out all night attending to the election, and then the other men have to take their routes and double them up, and so one man runs two routes. That has caused delay in people getting their mail. Now, in regard to that section of the civil-service law that I charge the defect in my case, I did not get it right; it is not in the law, but it is in the rules. It is in rule 4, section 2. That says distinctly that there shall be a six months' probationary term which every subcarrier or employé shall serve before being appointed for a regular term.

Q. Some of these men, you say, served less than a week?—A. Yes, sir. The copy of the civil-service law that was sent to me was very much thinner than the one you have here; this has been revised. But that covers it; it has not been changed, but is there yet. The Senator asked me to find it and I give him where it says—

“Each person thus designated for appointment shall be notified, and upon reporting in person to the postmaster shall be appointed for a probational period of six months, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity be satisfactory to the postmaster, he shall receive absolute appointment; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory to said officer he shall be notified that he shall not receive absolute appointment, and this notification shall discharge him from the service.”

Now if that had been left to Mr. Madara, there is not one out of every five of those carriers who would ever have been appointed—I mean if it had been left to his recommendation; when he gets on the witness stand he will give you that information.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS T. RANKIN.

FRANCIS T. RANKIN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you any statement to make to the committee; if so, please make it?—A. I was a letter-carrier in the Philadelphia post-office for nearly nine years, up to September 30, when I received a note at my house one evening after returning from my duties, a notice of discharge, which said, “Your services will not be required in this office after this date.” That was dated September 30, 1887. I called the next day, or a few days afterwards, and got a note, which I have here from Mr. Madara. I called at the post-office to ascertain if there had been any cause for my removal. I had a situation in view and I wanted to have references, and I met Mr. Drake, and he told me he would have nothing to say to me. He said, “We have got no time to bother with you people returning here.” “Oh,” I said, “If that is the case I will not return again;” and I waited until November, and then went to Mr. Madara and asked him if there had been any charges preferred against me; if so, I would like to know what they were. He said none whatever. I said, “Would you be kind enough to give me a reference in case I should be able to fall into any other position?” and this is what he gave me [producing a letter].

Q. You were under Mr. Madara directly?—A. Yes, sir; all the time I was in the post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. I will read this letter you hand me.

To whom it may concern :

This is to certify that the bearer, Francis T. Rankin, was in the employ of this office for over eight years, and I can recommend him for honesty, sobriety, and industry, and will cheerfully answer any questions with regard to him while he was in the service.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. MADARA,
Superintendent Carrier Department.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. What are you in politics ?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. Do you know anything about any cases where an employé's salary or any portion of it has been stopped to be used for political purposes after Postmaster Harrity came into office ?—A. Yes, sir ; what I know and what I heard them say.

Q. You mean the men themselves whose salaries were stopped ?—A. Yes, sir ; I heard them talking among themselves. I heard one time a group of them talking about having so much of their pay deducted on their checks at the end of the month, and I heard Carrier Fitzpatrick say that his check was minus \$6.

Q. What was that \$6 deducted for ?—A. He said he supposed it was to pay an assessment, as he had not paid his assessment yet.

Q. He told you that himself ?—A. Yes, sir ; in the basement cellar, when the men retired to smoke. When they are not in the room on duty they go down in the basement.

Q. This was during Postmaster Harrity's administration ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men were carriers of this number that you heard talking about their pay being suspended ?—A. I suppose the first time about five or six. I did not say that they all were talking. They were talking amongst themselves there, and it was just this one that I heard say that.

Q. Is there anything further you desire to state ?—A. I might speak about the demoralization in the office.

Q. Tell the committee in brief about that, what took place when these changes were made and new men were put on in the place of the old ones ; what was the condition of the office, in brief ?—A. The most important work in the office at that time, the casing up of letters for the carriers, with a corps of new hands in there caused a great many mistakes to be made in reference to the casing of letters, and that caused delay. And then, again, at the time of delegate elections we have had to double up on the routes ; sometimes forty routes have been vacant and we had not "subs" enough to fill them, so that the work had to be doubled by other carriers. It was the same way in regard to general elections. That thing never occurred under General Huidekoper's administration. There is one fact I forgot to state. The night before every election General Huidekoper always put up a notice in the office, in which he said that all carriers were to report for duty on that day, mentioning the day of the election, or they would be suspended or discharged. That notice was put up in the office numbers of times during his administration of the office.

By Senator MANDERSON :

Q. Did you ever see any notice of that character during Postmaster Harrity's term of office ?—A. No, sir ; it never occurred to my knowl-

e. In regard to the civil-service examinations which take place here, I will state that I met on the cars one of the present carriers who was transferred from the main office to some station in Germantown, and he told me he was a carrier and had passed the civil-service examination. He said he had an average of 96.6. I said, "That is a very good average." He said "Yes." I said, "How did you manage to do that?" He said, "Oh, it is easy enough when you have the questions and answers given to you."

. What is the name of that carrier?—A. He is a Pole; I think it is Polaski; I can not give it exactly.

. Where is he employed?—A. He made the same statement to a police officer who is in the station at the corner of Park and Lehigh Avenue. He resided then on the beat of the officer; I do not know his name.

. Do you know where this Pole lives?—A. He lives in Germantown. He was transferred from the main office to a substation in Germantown. This same man was put with me in the office to learn the business, but my route was divided into three routes, and he was put on the Knightstown part of my route. I had about 14 or 15 miles of riding a day. I told him that for a man who had passed the examination at 96.6 he ought to be able to learn a route in less than three months, and it took him about three months to do it.

. Did you continue the conversation; did you ask him where he had obtained the questions and answers?—A. No, sir; I was on my way down to the office then on my return to duty and I did not have time to do this while we were riding in a street-car.

. Is there anything else that you desire to state to the committee?—A. No, sir; I think not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

. What is Carrier Fitzpatrick's full name?—A. I think it is Thomas Fitzpatrick. I was not much acquainted with him; I had an up-town office.

By Senator BLODGETT:

. Is Fitzpatrick still employed as a letter-carrier?—A. I think so, I am not sure, as I have not been to the office for some time; he was there when I left there.

By Senator MANDERSON:

. You are an ex-soldier?—A. Yes, sir; I enlisted when I was sixteen years of age.

. How long were you in the service?—A. Nearly three years.

. Were you wounded or disabled during your term of service?—A. I was wounded in the top of the head at the battle of Cedar Mountain, in the Shenandoah Valley. I would like to say that this Mr. Sproat told me that my service would be regarded. I was in his division. He was in an organization there in which they seemed to have full knowledge of what was to happen, the men who were to be discharged, and the number of them.

. Was that called the "exterminating committee"?—A. Yes, sir.

. It was known as that, was it?—A. Yes, sir; it was known as that.

TESTIMONY OF ELI A. WINNEMORE.

ELI A. WINNEMORE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Please state your residence.—A. No. 4136 Elm avenue.

Q. Were you a soldier in the war of the rebellion ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What service did you render ?—A. I was a private, was wounded at the battle of Petersburg, June 26, 1864, laid in the hospital some six or seven months, and was discharged in January, 1865.

Q. How long a period of time did you serve ?—A. I enlisted on the 9th of August, 1861.

Q. Were you in other battles during the war besides the one at Petersburg, where you were wounded ?—A. Yes, sir; I was in about twenty battles altogether.

By Senator MANDERSON :

Q. What was your age when you entered the service ?—A. I was between seventeen and eighteen years of age.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. That was in 1861 ?—A. Yes, sir. I am now in my forty-fifth year.

Q. When did you go into the post-office ?—A. In October, 1878.

Q. And continued how long ?—A. Until the 1st day of March, one year ago.

Q. Were you removed from your position ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without notice ?—A. My discharge read "Your services will be no longer required after this date."

Q. The customary notice that Postmaster Harrity gave ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear of any charges made against you ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you try to ascertain whether there were any ?—A. No, sir; not just at that time, from the fact that others who had been removed before me had gone to the post-office and tried to find out why they were removed and could not gain admittance; so I thought it would be of no use.

Q. Did anybody ever tell you there in the post-office why you were removed ?—A. No, sir.

Q. What were your duties—connected with what part of the city post-office system ?—A. I served as a carrier in West Philadelphia.

Q. Do you know about the participation of letter-carriers in primaries, elections, and conventions after Postmaster Harrity came in, and, if so, what was the effect of that upon the service at the West Philadelphia office ?—A. At the delegate election of our last mayor's convention, something over a year ago, the following morning the carriers (who from their conversation had taken an active part in the election the day previous) were criticising one another very much in reference to losing their divisions as delegates, and in fact it was more like a bar-room than a post-office. There was more noise there on that occasion than I had ever heard before in the post-office department—the morning following the delegate election of our last mayor's convention.

Q. Did you ever know anything of that kind to occur under Postmaster Huidekoper ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did the carriers under General Huidekoper take any such part in

as was the case afterwards under Postmaster Harrity?—A. Not now of.

Did you never see anything of it?—A. No, sir.

Did you know anything about a Mr. Hinkle applying for a place in the civil-service examination?—A. Only what he told me.

What was that?—A. He stated that he went to see a Mr. Grimm, a member of the democratic council of the Twenty-fourth ward of this city, in reference to why it was that he had not been appointed, as he had a high grade in passing the examination, and he said that Mr. Grimm told him, "Why, you are a Republican." "No," he says, "I am not a Republican." "Well," he said, "it was given to me so, that you were a Democrat and I always understood it so." "No, sir," Mr. Hinkle said, "I am a Democrat." "Then," he says, "meet me at the post-office tomorrow." Those were Mr. Hinkle's own words.

Was he appointed after that?—A. Yes, sir; and is, I believe, still in the office.

What is his full name?—A. I do not know his first name; his last name is Hinkle.

Is he still in the office?—A. Yes, sir.

Is there anything further that you desire to state?—A. I would like to say that under General Huidekoper, before Postmaster Harrity was appointed, there was a subcarrier named Trout who was a Democrat and another one named McNabb—I do not know what his political principles were. But after Mr. Harrity began to make these removals and appointments those two gentlemen were left away back on the route. There was considerable talk in the post-office why those two were left back, and Mr. Trout said that there would be a day come when he could have revenge; that he was a Democrat, but probably the post-office authorities did not know it. But he has since been appointed a regular. In fact he got such little work that he asked for leave and staid in New York and was away for some time, and when he returned he was appointed a regular. Now there are quite a number of new men who had come in that were appointed before these gentlemen who had been in under Postmaster Huidekoper, one of them being a Democrat. You asked me whether I went to make inquiries in reference to why I was discharged. I would like to state that of course there were quite a number of removals made. I was removed, and quite a number of business firms on the route that I served very probably thought I would be removed and asked me if I had any objections to their interceding for me to be retained. I had none, and one who was very intimate with the then assistant postmaster, Mr. Parker, the first assistant postmaster under Mr. Winchell, wrote to him and Mr. Parker wrote back (I saw the letter) that there would be no danger of Winchell's removal, as his character was good and he was an efficient, faithful servant; but to make assurance sure if Mr. Winchell would send Postmaster Harrity a couple of letters of strong indorsement of two of the leading firms on his route, it would be well to do so. I did so. In regard to one of the firms, the leading member of the firm was very intimate with the postmaster, a staunch Democrat himself. He sent the letter, and a few days afterwards he told me he had met Postmaster Harrity on the train and asked him whether he was going to retain "our carrier," and he said that Postmaster Harrity told him that he never promised his brother anything, but he generally got what he asked for, and he said, "Mr. Winchell, you can consider yourself safe." He said, "I have written Postmaster a letter stating that you did not vary five minutes in

the time of your deliveries; that you never had anything to say on politics, but merely came in, delivered your mail matter, and went about your business; that you had been an old soldier and had been incapacitated from performing your old functions before the war," and made a strong appeal for my retention. So I thought after those letters going down it was no use for me to make any inquiry as to why I was removed.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. How soon did your removal follow this event?—A. As soon as the assistant postmaster resigned my removal came.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. I understood you to say that Mr. Hinkle had passed a satisfactory examination.—A. He said that he had.

Q. And had been certified to the postmaster?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then he called in the aid of Councilman Grimm to secure his appointment?—A. Yes, sir; from the fact that his appointment was so long coming.

Q. That is about the situation as you intended to state it, is it?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator BLODGETT. That is all.

TESTIMONY OF GUS A. WIMMER.

GUS A. WIMMER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Were you employed in the Philadelphia post-office at any time?—A. Yes, sir; for nineteen years.

Q. When did your service commence?—A. I think it was in 1868, or somewhere along there.

Q. Were you discharged, finally?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under what circumstances?—A. I received the usual notice (reading), "Your services will not be required in this office after June 19, 1886," the date being June 17, 1886.

Q. Had you any other notice than that?—A. No, sir; but this, I suppose, may be the reason [producing a paper].

Senator MANDERSON (reading):

JUNE 21, 1886.

To whom it may concern:

The bearer, Gus A. Wimmer, has been in the employ of this department for the past nineteen years and always as a sober, honest, and industrious employé, and I can safely recommend him for any position that he may be able to fill.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. MADARA,
Superintendent.

Q. Did you endeavor to find out the cause of your removal?—A. No, sir; I did not. I knew there were quite a number of carriers who had called on Postmaster Harrity and had simply been insulted, and I thought I would save myself that trouble.

Q. Were you a soldier during the war?—A. Yes, sir; I served three years and three months.

Q. Were you wounded during the war?—A. Yes, sir; slightly.

Q. You were in the office, then, under several postmasters?—A. Yes, sir; under Postmasters Bingham, Snowden, Huidekoper, and others, as

ll as under Postmaster Harrity. I served nine years on the north e of Callow Hill, and on the south side of Taylor Street for nine ars, and in 1876 I was sent on the Centennial grounds and took charge the office there—established the office there; and since the Centen- l I have carried letters in West Philadelphia.

Q. What is your political faith?—A. Oh, I am a Republican always.

Q. What do you know about the participation in political conven- ns or elections on the part of the post-office employés during the time u were in the office and since?—A. Those who are appointed now, urther they want to or not, have to take an active part in it. I noticed o Democratic carriers who live in my division coming around and can- ssing the division for votes and so on. They were a little timid when ey came around to my place, and I said, "Come on; I know it is your ead and butter; don't be in any way backwards, I know your or- rs."

Q. The ones you refer to are at present carriers in the office?—A. es, sir.

Q. And you say they were canvassing that election precinct?—A. es, sir; they were.

Q. At what hours?—A. Towards evening, in the afternoon.

Q. After their tour of duty?—A. I do not think so; it was probably o soon for that business. I never got through until half past six at ght, and it was earlier than that.

Q. What did their canvass consist in?—A. They were taking a list of e voters.

Q. Getting at the politics of the voters?—A. Very likely.

Q. Do you know of any active participation of the carriers of late in nventions?—A. No, sir; I really have not bothered my head about em.

Q. Have you seen them at the polls at general elections?—A. Yes, ; one by the name of Exton, and the other, named John Drew, always ok an active part and they carried their badge.

Q. They became active ward workers as well as voters?—A. Yes,

Q. Is there anything else you desire to state?—A. I have been sec- ary of the Ex-Letter-Carriers' Association. Some four or five months o a few of us met. We thought it was about time to find out, in some y or other, and have publicly stated the reasons why we were dis- arged. The public no doubt are under the impression that we have en discharged for some dereliction of duty, for dishonesty, or some- ng of that kind, because the civil-service law says that we shall not discharged unless for cause. During all the time that General Hui- koper was postmaster I know I have seen at least half a dozen men harged, and I looked at their discharges and they always had the ise stated, but you do not see any now. I have seen in the neighbor- od of about one hundred and fifty of this kind of discharges and they e always very short and stated in this form.

Q. Without giving any cause or reason?—A. Yes, sir; and we thought was about time to find out in some way or other why we were dis- arged.

Q. What, if anything, did you do with reference to that matter?—A. e engaged Mr. Tobin as our counsel; we hunted up the ex-carriers d compared notes, and finally Mr. Tobin took our petition to Wash- gton, and I am glad you gentlemen have come on to investigate this atter.

Q. And then followed the correspondence which Mr. Tobin brought in yesterday?—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, unless you have some other statements to make.

The WITNESS. I believe I have not.

Senator BLODGETT. I have no questions to ask.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD D. BOUCHIER.

EDWARD D. BOUCHIER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By Senator MANDERSON :

Q. Were you a post-office employé in this city?—A. I was a letter-carrier.

Q. For what length of time?—A. I was appointed a regular carrier after fourteen months of doing sub-duty. I was appointed a regular carrier on the 1st of April, 1885.

Q. How long did you continue as regular carrier?—A. I continued as letter-carrier until October 8, 1887, when about a quarter to 5 o'clock I received this communication from the office [producing a paper].

Q. It is in the usual form, I presume. (Reading.) "Your services will not be required in this office after the above date," October 6, 1887?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any effort to find out the cause of your dismissal?—A. I have called on the postmaster seven different times, and each time I have failed to see him. I was successful at one time in finding the assistant postmaster, Mr. Drake. I called there and met the messenger whom I met all the times I called. That was as far as I got until this particular time. I asked to see Postmaster Harrity. The messenger said I could not see him—he was not there. I said, "When will he be here?" He said, "He will be here about 11 o'clock." I said, "This is the seventh time I have called, at all times, at different hours of the day, in order to catch him. It seems he is not here at all." "Oh, yes," he said, "he is here at different times." I said, "Can I see Mr. Drake?" He said, "What is your business?" I said, "I do not care about making my business known in public; it is private business with the assistant postmaster." He said, "If you do not make your business known you can not see Mr. Drake." "Then," I said, "I will not make my business known because I have higher headquarters that I can appeal to." Then he asked me my name. I told him. He walked into the room, and came out and said that Mr. Drake was busy with his mail and could not see me. I turned to go, and at that moment Mr. Drake came through the door and came across the room in which I was standing, and said, "Do you want to see me?" I said I did. "What is your business," he said. I said, "Mr. Drake, I want to see you on two subjects; one in reference to the cause of my discharge, and the other why I did not get my vacation, or its equivalent in cash." He said, "I have got nothing to say on that subject." "But," said I, "I consider you should have something to say. I came here with the best of reference; with reference from everybody for whom I had ever been employed since I was a boy fourteen years of age, and I consider that I should go away with some kind of reference, as my character for honesty and sobriety has been good." He says, "You are only wasting time arguing here; in fact I do not

think that I have heard half what you have said. I have got nothing to do with it. I supposed you knew the cause of your discharge." I said, "No, sir; I do not." He said, "Were you not called up before me at one time?" "I was, about a month ago, I judge." "Then don't you know the cause of your discharge?" "No, sir. You satisfied me," I said, "on that point, and told me that the evidence I gave you was satisfactory." "Well, it was not," he says, "and that is all that I know about it. You have been intoxicated, too." I said "Never, and you can not bring a man to prove it." He said "You need not come around here any more; you never will get into the post-office any more." I said, "Perhaps you will want to be re-instated some day yourself, and then you may see what it is to be in my situation." Then I came away. The subject-matter I speak of was the reception of this communication addressed to me at the post-office, dated September 21:

EXECUTIVE DIVISION, POST-OFFICE,
September 21, 1887.

Mr. E. D. BOUCHIER,
Carrier, post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Please call and see me in regard to the bill for board presented against you.
Respectfully, yours,

HENRY DRAKE,
Assistant Postmaster.

The WITNESS. When I received that communication I dropped my work and went right in to see Mr. Drake. I explained the matter to him, and in a few words I will explain it to you.

Q. Was it a matter of a disputed account?—A. I boarded with a lady a couple of weeks, and she moved out of the house and left me and my things in the house. There were three days' board she was entitled to, amounting to \$2, and she had taken \$6 worth of sheeting belonging to me. I told him I was satisfied to pay the \$2 if he would get the sheeting. He said it was a plausible case, and he would write her and tell her what I said. I thought that was sufficient.

Q. And you returned to work after that and continued there?—A. Yes, sir; I continued until the 8th of October.

Q. Were you an ex-soldier?—A. No, sir; my father was a soldier.

Q. But you yourself were not in the service?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. What do you know about the character of the letter-carrier service under Postmaster Harrity?—A. The general character of the letter-carrier service under Postmaster Harrity has not been nearly as good as it was under his predecessor, General Huidekoper.

Q. In what respect have you noticed any change?—A. I have noticed that the characters of the letter-carriers have been of a drunken and disorderly nature. I have noticed also that the carriers have been composed of men who take an active part in Democratic politics in this city; as an illustration of which fact I would enter the name of Frank Ball as a man whom I saw at the corner of Twelfth and Myrtle streets, the eighteenth division, Fourteenth ward, at the election held last spring, with the Democratic badge on. He openly insulted me on the street by asking me if I ever expected to get into the post-office again and saying that there must have been charges against me; that whenever the Republicans would get into power again I would be too old a man to take my position as a carrier again. I told him as he had insulted me, "I will make it my duty now to see why you wear that Democratic badge and why you are officiating at these polls and electioneering when your duty is in the post-office and to be there at work to-day, having only one trip taken off."

Q. Did he make any response to that?—A. He said it was none of my damned business.

Q. Was he wearing any part of a carrier's uniform while he was there at the polls?—A. No, sir; he was not. He was in civilian dress and had a Democratic badge on.

Q. Do you know of any other individual case of neglect of duty by carriers or their participation in politics?—A. I can not say that I do know of any carrier that I have seen working at the polls. But I will say that one-half of the Democratic carriers are always away on election day. I have repeatedly had to do other men's work or attend to the "subs" alongside of me, and at some different points along the line of the table at which I was employed to see that the hands were doing their work properly when these Democratic carriers were allowed to go off and subs were employed in their places. A sub can not handle mail matter like a carrier who understands the route better.

Q. Have there been discharges of these men you speak of as having been neglectful of their official duties?—A. I know of no discharges for such cause.

Q. Do you know James O'Rourke?—A. James O'Rourke was a man who was a letter-carrier under Postmaster Harrity. Mr. Raymond asked me if there was a letter-carrier by the name of O'Rourke and I told him yes, there was a man by that name. He says, "I want him bad." I said, "You will find him I guess at Ninth and Market." He says, "He has skipped away from my house with almost two months' rent after I had made a levy on his goods, and," he says, "I am going to write to Postmaster Harrity now that you tell me he is there." He afterwards showed me a letter that he had received from Postmaster Harrity which Mr. Raymond has sent, I think, and placed in a lawyer's hand, where Postmaster Harrity pleads for the man and asks Mr. Raymond's indulgence on the part of O'Rourke. He promised Mr. Raymond that he would discharge him and, I believe, did discharge him, but I understand that since he has re-instated him.

Q. Do you know anything of the destruction of mail in the Philadelphia post-office?—A. No, sir; I do not. I have heard some reports, but it is only hearsay. I have heard some reports that copies of the Press, in going through the mail, were trampled under foot in the wagons, but I have not seen it. The carriers would get together and talk over different things, and a thing that one man would say he would probably tell a dozen others that would be standing near, and we would learn a great deal by hearsay that we could not substantiate by sight.

Q. Do you know of any one who has cognizance of this fact?—A. I can not recall the names of any; the time has been somewhat distant. Of course, I did not expect, although I had hoped that we would have an investigation as we are now having it.

Q. Is there anything else you desire to state?—A. There is, also, one man under Postmaster Harrity whose case tends to show the character of the men he appoints in the place of good, honest men he has discharged. I have the honor of being the captain of my camp of Sons of Veterans, and some three or four years ago we had a quartermaster named Henry M. E. Flint. He embezzled funds of our camp to the amount of \$150 to \$200, and shortly afterwards obtained recommendations and papers sufficient to enable him to obtain an appointment as carrier in the post-office, and he enjoys that position to-day.

Q. Do you know whether the fact of this alleged embezzlement has been brought to the attention of the postmaster?—A. It has not been

ought to the attention of the postmaster, but we have a bond that he gave and we have been holding out all kinds of inducements to the man to settle the matter. But I warned him a couple of weeks ago that unless he came up by next Friday night that I was going to prosecute the bond and collect the money.

Q. But you do not know that the postmaster has been notified of the fact?—A. No, sir; I do not. I have instructed my trustees to attend to that matter; I do not know whether they have called his attention to it or not. I would like to say before leaving that if the committee has any doubt of my character I have a communication here which I received from Mr. Madara.

Q. Of the same character as the others which have been read?—A. Yes, sir; indorsing me; received by me after my discharge. I have one here from General Huidekoper informing me that he could not appoint me, as the civil-service rules were in effect, without an examination. I have also a petition signed by, I think, some seventy-eight names on my route, which was presented to the postmaster by a Republican and two Democrats, but which received no attention from him.

Q. That was after your discharge?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF MARTIN H. VAN BUREN.

MARTIN H. VAN BUREN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. You reside in the city of Philadelphia?—A. Yes, sir; I have always resided here.

Q. And were an employé in the post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. As a letter-carrier.

Q. For what length of time?—A. Within a few days of two years and five months.

Q. When were you discharged?—A. My notice came at midnight of October 31.

Q. Had you any preliminary notice, or were you discharged with the usual notice?—A. The usual notice which I have in my possession, the same as most of the rest.

Q. Did you make any effort to obtain from the authorities the cause of your dismissal?—A. So many of the carriers had called and requested the postmaster to state the cause of their discharge, who told them they could not get any hearing, that I thought it would not be worthwhile for me to present myself there, as I probably would not get any hearing. So, on the 12th of December, I wrote him a letter asking him to please release my bondsmen, or show the cause why he would not—thinking he would either release my bondsmen or show cause why they should not be released—and this is the reply which I received enclosing a letter.]

Senator MANDERSON. This is dated December 12, 1887, is addressed to the witness, and says:

Replying to yours of the 12th instant, I beg to inform you that the bond which you gave as letter-carrier was duly forwarded to the Department at Washington, where it is on file with the superintendent of the free-delivery division. I do not think it the practice of the Department to return bonds of carriers, but you may write to the superintendent if you so desire.

Very respectfully,

W. F. HARRITY,
Postmaster.

Q. Did he make any response to that?—A. He said it was none of my damned business.

Q. Was he wearing any part of a carrier's uniform while he was there at the polls?—A. No, sir; he was not. He was in civilian dress and had a Democratic badge on.

Q. Do you know of any other individual case of neglect of duty by carriers or their participation in politics?—A. I can not say that I do know of any carrier that I have seen working at the polls. But I will say that one-half of the Democratic carriers are always away on election day. I have repeatedly had to do other men's work or attend to the "subs" alongside of me, and at some different points along the line of the table at which I was employed to see that the hands were doing their work properly when these Democratic carriers were allowed to go off and subs were employed in their places. A sub can not handle mail matter like a carrier who understands the route better.

Q. Have there been discharges of these men you speak of as having been neglectful of their official duties?—A. I know of no discharges for such cause.

Q. Do you know James O'Rourke?—A. James O'Rourke was a man who was a letter-carrier under Postmaster Harrity. Mr. Raymond asked me if there was a letter-carrier by the name of O'Rourke and I told him yes, there was a man by that name. He says, "I want him bad." I said, "You will find him I guess at Ninth and Market." He says, "He has skipped away from my house with almost two months' rent after I had made a levy on his goods, and," he says, "I am going to write to Postmaster Harrity now that you tell me he is there." He afterwards showed me a letter that he had received from Postmaster Harrity which Mr. Raymond has sent, I think, and placed in a lawyer's hand, where Postmaster Harrity pleads for the man and asks Mr. Raymond's indulgence on the part of O'Rourke. He promised Mr. Raymond that he would discharge him and, I believe, did discharge him, but I understand that since he has re-instated him.

Q. Do you know anything of the destruction of mail in the Philadelphia post-office?—A. No, sir; I do not. I have heard some reports, but it is only hearsay. I have heard some reports that copies of the Press, in going through the mail, were trampled under foot in the wagons, but I have not seen it. The carriers would get together and talk over different things, and a thing that one man would say he would probably tell a dozen others that would be standing near, and we would learn a great deal by hearsay that we could not substantiate by sight.

Q. Do you know of any one who has cognizance of this fact?—A. I can not recall the names of any; the time has been somewhat distant. Of course, I did not expect, although I had hoped that we would have an investigation as we are now having it.

Q. Is there anything else you desire to state?—A. There is, also, one man under Postmaster Harrity whose case tends to show the character of the men he appoints in the place of good, honest men he has discharged. I have the honor of being the captain of my camp of Sons of Veterans, and some three or four years ago we had a quartermaster named Henry M. E. Flint. He embezzled funds of our camp to the amount of \$150 to \$200, and shortly afterwards obtained recommendations and papers sufficient to enable him to obtain an appointment as carrier in the post-office, and he enjoys that position to-day.

Q. Do you know whether the fact of this alleged embezzlement has been brought to the attention of the postmaster?—A. It has not been

ought to the attention of the postmaster, but we have a bond that he gave and we have been holding out all kinds of inducements to the man to settle the matter. But I warned him a couple of weeks ago that unless he came up by next Friday night that I was going to prosecute the bond and collect the money.

Q. But you do not know that the postmaster has been notified of that fact?—A. No, sir; I do not. I have instructed my trustees to attend to that matter; I do not know whether they have called his attention to it or not. I would like to say before leaving that if the committee has any doubt of my character I have a communication here which I received from Mr. Madara.

Q. Of the same character as the others which have been read?—A. Yes, sir; indorsing me; received by me after my discharge. I have also one here from General Huidekoper informing me that he could not appoint me, as the civil-service rules were in effect, without an examination. I have also a petition signed by, I think, some seventy-eight firms on my route, which was presented to the postmaster by a Republican and two Democrats, but which received no attention from him.

Q. That was after your discharge?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF MARTIN H. VAN BUREN.

MARTIN H. VAN BUREN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. You reside in the city of Philadelphia?—A. Yes, sir; I have always resided here.

Q. And were an employé in the post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. As a letter-carrier.

Q. For what length of time?—A. Within a few days of two years and five months.

Q. When were you discharged?—A. My notice came at midnight of October 31.

Q. Had you any preliminary notice, or were you discharged with the usual notice?—A. The usual notice which I have in my possession, the same as most of the rest.

Q. Did you make any effort to obtain from the authorities the cause of your dismissal?—A. So many of the carriers had called and requested the postmaster to state the cause of their discharge, who told me they could not get any hearing, that I thought it would not be worthwhile for me to present myself there, as I probably would not get any hearing. So, on the 12th of December, I wrote him a letter asking him to please release my bondsmen, or show the cause why he would not—thinking he would either release my bondsmen or show cause why they should not be released—and this is the reply which I received producing a letter.]

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Very respectfully,

W. F. HARRITY,
Postmaster.

Q. You, then, have received no cause or reason for your discharge?
—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. What do you know about the participation of the employés of the post-office in conventions and elections, or of political work done by them?—A. There is only one in the employ of the office in my division who was not an active worker last November. I know of two men who participated; one is Mr. Loudon E. Best; the position which he holds there I understand is that of caser; and there was another one who was in the custom-house, G. W. Monfort; both took an active part all day there with the window book or electioneering.

Q. Those cases are within your own personal knowledge?—A. Yes, sir; they are in my own division.

Q. Do you know of any other cases of a like character?—A. None except from hearsay. There is James Flynn, who holds a Federal position, but I have never found out what position he did hold.

Q. Were those men absent from their duty the entire day of the election?—A. In my division they were.

Q. What was done with reference to their labor?—A. Their labor was taking charge of the window book.

Q. But I mean in the post-office itself; if they were down there who performed their duties at the post-office?—A. That I could not say except it be the "subs" or extras.

Q. What do you know, if anything, with reference to the method of conducting civil-service examinations in the office?—A. I know that when the new appointments were made in February, 1886, some of the men served for a short time, and then 10 of the old carriers were discharged and these new carriers were placed in over and above us, who were on the old sub list. I think there were 26. I spoke of it to some of them there, and a Mr. Horn, who is now in Station E, who is a Democrat, said to me, "I went to the postmaster and spoke to him about it; that I did not think it was right to make a partisan affair or turn and go back again into the old spoils business." He did not tell me what the postmaster replied, but he was very indignant at the way we had been treated. In two or three weeks afterwards there was another batch of appointments made, and it kept on in that way, and we commenced to kick about it, but it went on just the same until, I might say, I was the last man appointed. I think there were one or two men left in my batch afterwards. I was put on the regular force first in 1886. After I had become a regular on my own route, I certainly had not the chance of knowing much about how the division was made in regard to the carriers. But there was one man there I know that was the driver of No. 9 wagon, who passed the examination, who had not served one day as a sub when he was made a regular, and went on the auxiliary corps at night. His name was John Connor. He came to me and said to me, "That is the way to do it; I just got my uniform and put it on, and I am going to drive my wagon until I come in as a regular." And he did do so, and some time after he was appointed a regular. I told him I did not think it was a square deal. I said, "According to the rules of the office, almost all of us—the old carriers—had to serve six months on probation, and some of them," I said, "have been here almost two years on probation." He laughed at the idea, and he said, "It is a new administration now; it is not under the old administration."

Q. Was this man a Republican?—A. No, sir; he is a Democrat.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Fred. Huggle?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you know about his case?—A. Mr. Fred. Huggle told me personally that he had made application in February, and passed the

amination, which was I think a month or six weeks after that; his average papers were sent him, and he presented himself to the post-office for appointment.

Q. Do you know what his average was?—A. He told me it was over 100. When he presented himself he had mislaid his paper and it could not be found. He presented himself, though, to the post-office for appointment, and they there said that they could not find him on the roll, and sent him from one part of the building to the other, and so he gave up and still continues his business as a newspaper-carrier.

Q. He has not been appointed on the force?—A. No, sir; he has not been appointed.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD D. BOUCHEIR (Recalled.)

EDWARD D. BOUCHEIR was recalled and further examined.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. I understand that you desire to make an additional statement.—
A. There are one or two matters I desire to speak about. According to the act of Congress there was fifteen days' vacation allowed each carrier every year. In the early part of July last I called on Mr. Madara and asked him what days my vacation would come on, and he said from the 1st to the 15th of October. All summer I was busily engaged doing my own work, besides setting up the routes of other men who were on vacations, and when the 1st of October came a list was put up of persons entitled to leave, but my number was not on it. I went and saw Mr. Madara about it and he said he did not know the cause of it, and I went to see Mr. Drake and he said he did not know anything about it, but if my number was not there I was not to have any leave of absence. I asked him if it was accidentally left off, and he said he did not know; and I got no vacation that year, as I was entitled to have according to law. Also my compensation should have reached \$1,000 on the 1st of April, 1887, but I did not get my \$1,000 until the 1st of July, 1887, a difference of three months. Why that money was kept from me I have never ascertained, but I would like to know, as it makes a difference of about \$60 or \$70.

TESTIMONY OF HUGH C. BURNS.

HUGH C. BURNS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows.

By Senator MANDERSON :

Q. Where do you live?—A. At Manayunk, in the city district, Twenty-first ward.

Q. You have been in the post-office department here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As a sub letter-carrier.

Q. Are you now in the post-office service?—A. No, sir; I am not.

Q. How long were you in the service?—A. About four months.

Q. You never received appointment, then, as a regular carrier?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know the occasion of your discharge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?—A. Well, I got under the influence of liquor with my uniform on, but not while I was on duty, and I sent in my resignation.

Q. How long ago was that?—A. That was in October, 1887.

Q. You were appointed then as a subcarrier during Postmaster Har-
rity's term?—A. Yes, sir; but I was subpoenaed here, and I do not know
what it is for.

Q. Do you know a Mr. O'Donnell?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where does he reside?—A. In Manayunk. He is the night col-
lector there, a regular.

Q. Do you know of his undergoing a civil-service examination for
appointment in the post-office?—A. I remember it at the time, but I
could not say exactly when it was.

Q. Did you have a conversation with him concerning it?—A. No, sir;
not exactly, only in a crowd.

Q. What was said by him in reference to the examination?—A. I
could not say exactly. According to what I hear, the gentleman allowed
that I said he was taken into another room and given the questions be-
forehand. But I do not remember saying it. If I did say it, it was said
in a club-room to this gentleman, for there are a good many members
in this club-room who would like to go through a civil-service exam-
ination, but are afraid to attempt it, and do not like to. If I said it, I
said it to get them to go into the examination. I do not say whether I
said it or not.

Q. Did O'Donnell say anything of that kind?—A. I can not say. I
never heard him say it to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have
heard other people say it, but not O'Donnell. That was about two years
ago.

Q. Do you know Mr. Montroy?—A. I do.

Q. You had a conversation with him about this matter?—A. I can
not exactly say. Mr. Montroy and I may have had a conversation in
in a crowd; we have been talking of politics all the time.

Q. Do you remember a late conversation with Montroy in which you
spoke of what O'Donnell had said?—A. Only according to what he was
saying to me about it. He was telling me about speaking to him. He
came to me the other day and asked me about O'Donnell. It was in
the club-room, and I might have said it through what others said. But
personally I know nothing at all about it. I passed a civil-service ex-
amination, and I never had any questions given to me, and I did not
see any questions given to anybody.

Q. You were questioned, but you were not prepared by receiving the
answers to the questions, you mean?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were subjected to the examination, were you not?—A. Yes,
sir; I was.

Q. And passed it?—A. Yes, sir; I passed the examination.

The subcommittee then adjourned until Thursday, April 5, 1888, at
9 o'clock a. m.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *Thursday, April 5, 1888.*

The subcommittee met at 9.30 o'clock a. m.

Present, all the members, Senator Hale (chairman), Senator Mander-
son, and Senator Blodgett.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Dallas Sanders has been summoned to appear
before the committee; if he is present he will please come forward.

TESTIMONY OF DALLAS SANDERS.

SANDERS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

the CHAIRMAN :

appear here, Mr. Sanders, in answer to a summons of the court, I believe?—A. Yes, sir; the sergeant-at-arms summoned me about 8 o'clock.

Where do you reside?—A. At No. 410 South Fifteenth street, Harrisburg; I have lived there for twenty years.

What is your vocation?—A. I am a lawyer.

What position have you lately held in the politics of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania?—A. I was chairman of the State committee in January, 1887, to January, 1888.

Have you of late years been present more or less at party conventions and committee meetings, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir.

Do you naturally know a good many prominent Democrats throughout the State?—A. Yes, sir; I have been in conventions since 1872.

Were you present at the meeting of the State committee at Harrisburg in January, 1888?—A. Yes, sir; I was a candidate for re-election as chairman of the State committee, and was present in Harrisburg.

What day before the meeting of the State committee?

Were you a candidate for re-election as chairman?—A. Yes, sir;

I went there, I suppose, expecting to be re-elected?—A. Yes, sir; I went there in my own interest, expecting to be re-elected.

What are the names that have been given me of Federal officials who were to be present at that meeting. I am going to call them off to you, and I desire you to tell me, as I call them off, whether these officials were present at that meeting and taking part. Was United States Marshal Dill, of Philadelphia, there?—A. Yes, sir.

Internal Revenue Collector Bigler, of Pittsburgh, there?—A.

Surveyor of the Port D. O. Barr, of Pittsburgh, there?—A.

Pension Agent William H. Barclay, of Pittsburgh, present?—

A. E. Staples, collector of internal revenue?—A. I do not know if it is Mr. Staples's first name, but Commissioner of Internal Revenue Staples was there.

Master Meyers, of Harrisburg?—A. Yes, sir; he was there.

City Collector of Internal Revenue O'Neal, of Susquehanna County, was he there?—A. Mr. Eugene O'Neal was a member of the committee as a substitute from Susquehanna County. I do not know whether he is a revenue officer or not.

Is it the same man undoubtedly who was present as a substitute?—A. Yes, sir; he was a substitute for a member of the State committee.

I do not know whether he is a Federal official or not.

Who was elected as chairman of the State committee over you in 1887?—A. Mr. Elliott P. Kisner.

Did you call Marshal Dill for him?—A. So I understood.

Did you call Collector Bigler?—A. Yes, sir.

Did you call Surveyor of the Port Barr?—A. Yes, sir.

Did you call Pension Agent Barclay?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Collector Staples?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Postmaster Meyers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Collector O'Neal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was John Sullivan, of Pittsburgh?—A. He was a member of the State committee and a post-office employé.

Q. J. B. McCauley; do you remember him?—A. He was a member of the State committee.

Q. And secretary of the civil-service board in the post-office at Pittsburgh?—A. I do not know whether he is or not.

Q. That, I believe, is the fact. Was Mr. H. B. McKean, of Bradford County, there?—A. Yes, sir; he was a member of the State committee.

Q. Was he counted as one of your friends and supporters when he went there?—A. That is what I understood from him in the morning—on Wednesday morning. The meeting was held in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Q. In the morning he gave you to understand that he was for you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you expected his support?—A. He had written me first that he was going to get a substitute, as he was in the Pension Office, and did not think he would come up. Then he came himself; I saw him Wednesday morning, and he said he would come up there and vote for me. He afterwards voted for Mr. Kisner that afternoon.

Q. He was at that time in the Pension Office?—A. Yes, sir; in the Pension Office, under General Black.

Q. Do you know whether he was there through the influence of Mr. Randall?—A. I understood that Mr. Randall and other friends in Pennsylvania helped to get him under Commissioner Black.

Q. Since then has he resigned his place in the Pension Office and been appointed messenger at the White House?—A. All I know of that is what I have seen stated in the newspapers.

Q. Have you had any talk with him since he changed his ground and voted for Mr. Kisner?—A. No, sir; I did not care about talking to him.

Q. You had not any desire for any further interview with him?—A. No, sir.

Q. And he did not seem to seek you after that, I suppose?—A. No, sir; I guess not.

Q. Postmaster Sullivan, of Potter County. Is that the same man who has been referred to?—A. No, sir; he was postmaster at Austin, and was present as a member of the State committee.

Q. Mail-Agent Leshner, of Snyder County?—A. I think he is what is called a railway postal clerk.

Q. Was he present as a delegate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The office-holders were out in pretty good force that day?—A. There are seventy-nine members of the State committee.

Q. Committeeman Lichtenwaller, of Lehigh County. Was he there as a member?—A. Yes, sir; he is a member of the bar down town.

Q. Did he go there in your favor, as you supposed?—A. He told me on Wednesday morning that he was going to vote for me, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he voted for Mr. Kisner. He is not an office-holder, though.

Q. Mr. McCalmont, of Venango County. Was he a member?—A. Yes, sir; there was a McCalmont, of Venango County, a member.

Q. Do you know whether his uncle is Commissioner of Customs in Washington?—A. There is a McCalmont from the same county who is

Commissioner of Customs; I do not know whether they are related to each other or not; they are a prominent family there.

Q. Were you present at the Allentown convention?—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I had a list of the officer-holders present at that convention, but Colonel Lambert has taken it to refresh his recollection, and I haven't it here. In the absence of that list I will ask you to refresh your recollection as well as you can, and tell me of any that you remember who were there at that convention. If I had the list I would read the names, as I have in the other case, but Colonel Lambert has taken it.

The WITNESS. That convention was composed of 369 delegates, and generally there are about 700 or 800 delegates and Democrats at the State convention, and perhaps the number runs as high as 1,000. Of course the proportion of office-holders was very small in comparison with the general attendance of Democrats through the State. If you had a newspaper here of that date I could tell you who were there. There were not very many from Philadelphia County.

Q. No; the most of the names on the list were of parties from other sections of the State.

Q. Who was managing the fight on the other side in the State committee for Kisner?—A. Hon. William L. Scott. The Hon. John Lynch, member of Congress from Luzerne County, nominated Mr. Kisner, but Mr. Scott was supposed to be the leader and organizer of the fight.

Q. Do you know of any of those persons who were there who were candidates for Presidential appointment, who voted for Kisner, like Mr. Steel, of Schuylkill?—A. I do not know whether Mr. Steel was candidate for any place or not. The only man I remember is Patrick J. Langan, of Wayne County, who was a member of the State committee. He said that he was going to vote for me.

Q. He told you he was going to vote for you?—A. Yes, sir; and afterwards voted for Mr. Kisner, and I see by the papers that he has been appointed postmaster at Hawley.

Q. By how many votes were you beaten?—A. There were seventy-nine members and one of them did not vote. There were 42 votes for Kisner and 35 for myself, and one for Robert E. Wright. Four votes would have changed the result.

Q. Then the men you expected to vote for you and who informed you they were going to do so and then changed their minds were enough to change the result?—A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. And more than that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The men who were converted during the day?—A. They were converted during the two days previous to the meeting; some of them during the day. Mr. Kisner is a very competent man for chairman.

Q. Yes; I do not understand there is any personal contest about that.—A. He helped me a year ago when I was chairman.

Q. Which way were the committeemen who came from Philadelphia, the Harrity men; were they for you or Mr. Kisner?—A. There were two for me and six for Kisner.

Q. Was there any pretext or pretension on the part of these office-holders who were there at that time of refraining from participation in the meeting at all, or were they open in their actions?—A. I think they came there naturally desiring to see a proper organization of the party.

Q. And aided in any way that they could on either side?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I have a list here now headed "Democratic State convention, Allentown, August 31, 1887;" were you present at that convention?—A. I was.

Q. I have a list here of the Federal officials present at that time and I will ask you if you remember their being there. [Reading from the list.] Daniel O. Barr, Pittsburgh, collector of customs?—A. Yes, sir; he was there.

Q. A. H. Dill, United States marshal?—A. I think Mr. Dill was there, but I am not certain about that.

Q. E. A. Bigler, collector of internal revenue, Pittsburgh?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. B. F. Meyers, postmaster, Harrisburg?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These, by the way, are the leading officers in the State, are they not?—A. Mr. Meyers is the postmaster at Harrisburg, the capital of the State, and the surveyor of the port, Mr. Barr, is at Pittsburgh.

Q. He is at the head of the custom-house there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Bigler?—A. He is collector of internal revenue for the Pittsburgh district.

Q. That is an important office?—A. Yes; there are only four in the State.

Q. M. W. Loftus, postmaster at Moosic; do you know him?—A. I do not know whether I know him or not; I know Mayor Loftus; I do not know whether he is postmaster.

Q. Do you remember Mayor Loftus?—A. Yes, sir; ex-Mayor Loftus.

Q. He is postmaster at Moosic?—A. I did not know that he was postmaster there.

Q. Matthew McVey and T. J. Ryan, special Treasury agents, Philadelphia; do you remember them?—A. I am not certain whether they were there or not.

Q. Peter Glazier and Jacob Fenemore?—A. Mr. Glazier was there, but I do not think Mr. Fenemore is an office-holder; I am pretty certain he is not.

Q. He is put down here as being in the custom-house at Philadelphia?—A. No, sir; he has not any place.

Q. A. W. Fletcher, now in the Navy Department at Washington, sat as a delegate; do you know him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is correct, is it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Harry Chester and J. V. Cracraft, of the mint, Philadelphia?—A. Yes, sir; they were there.

Q. Thomas Kavanaugh, engineer, post-office, Philadelphia?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. George R. Guss, John Brady, and William Geager, of the Internal Revenue Department, Philadelphia?—A. I know Captain Guss was there; I do not know whether the others were or not.

Q. Then I have a list of a few persons at the State convention in August, 1886, at Harrisburg. Have you any distinct recollection about that?—A. I have not any distinct recollection; I was there.

Q. I see that Mr. Bigler was there, Mr. Cracraft, and others. Do you remember meeting any of these gentlemen?—A. Mr. Bigler was there.

Q. Well, I will not ask you further about that. Have you any other statement that you wish to make to the committee?—A. Nothing further than to state that at the meeting of the State convention there were 368 or 369 delegates at Allentown and Harrisburg. One was the nomination for governor in 1886, and the other a contest in reference to the adoption or rejection of Mr. Randall's policy on the tariff, at Allentown, and it created a great deal of interest. My recollection of the office-holders at those two meetings was not that the attendance was so very large, in comparison with the attendance of other Democrats, but it was at the meeting of the State committee of January, 1888.

Q. It was particularly noticeable at the meeting of the State committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there not a great deal of interest in that meeting of the State committee as to what would be the result, whether Randall would be sustained or Scott and the administration?—A. Yes, sir; well, Randall and Scott; I do not know how far the administration was concerned.

Q. It was Randall and Scott, and it was known it was to be a heated contest?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then the Federal office-holders appeared in force?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. You have mentioned the names of Messrs. Myers, Bigler, Loftus, Ryan, McVey, Glazier, Fenemore, Fletcher, Chester, Cracraft, Kavanagh, Guss, Brady, and Geager. Were they members of the convention; were they delegates? You mentioned those persons as being at the convention.—A. I did not mention that they were all there. Mr. Fletcher was a member of the State convention at Allentown, and I have not any recollection of any other of those men being members of the State convention except, possibly, Mr. Glazier.

Q. And in regard to him you do not know certainly?—A. No, sir.

Q. The others were there as spectators?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator BLODGETT. That is all I have to ask. •

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD J. FRYSSINGER.

EDWARD J. FRYSSINGER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. At 13 Madison street, Chester.

Q. Have you been in the post-office at Philadelphia as an official lately, and if so, when?—A. Yes, sir; from the 21st of April to the 1st of September, 1887.

Q. By whom were you appointed?—A. By Postmaster Harrity.

Q. How did you leave the office?—A. I sent in my voluntary resignation.

Q. What place did you hold in the post-office?—A. I was printer.

Q. Is there a printing establishment in the office?—A. I understand there is yet. I opened the establishment when I went there.

Q. There had been none there before?—A. No, sir; I laid it out.

Q. The men were appointed and you set them to work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you had charge of the printing department in the post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which was a new feature?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of printing did you do?—A. Principally the work of the department.

Q. And of the office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How had that hitherto been done?—A. At the Government office in Washington. They have had it in the department in New York for some time, and when a post-office reaches a certain standard of business they are entitled to do their own printing.

Q. Do you think there is anything saved by that?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Do you think it is less expensive?—A. It is more convenient to have it there.

Q. Yesterday Mr. Watrous produced a copy of a political circular which was printed in the Press, with which he is connected as editor, which circular was read before the committee. It purports to have been printed at the office by you, or under your direction. Have you knowledge of any such transaction?—A. I printed a circular of that character there.

Q. In the post-office?—A. Yes, of the character he referred to. There was a fac-simile of it in the Press. I suppose that is what he referred to.

Q. Have you the original with you?—A. I have a written order for it. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you produce it?

(The witness produced the paper called for.)

The CHAIRMAN. Please read it.

The WITNESS (reading):

By request of the Democratic city executive committee you are invited and expected to attend a meeting of the Democratic executive committee of the Twenty-ninth ward, to be held at Quantrell's Hall, Eighteenth and Ridge avenue, on Wednesday evening, June 1, 1887, at 8.15 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of organization. Please be present.

Yours, etc.,

R. C. LLOYD,
Chairman Ward Committee.

Q. Is there any indorsement upon that in the corner?—A. The directions to me are written in the corner, as follows:

Mr. FRYINGER:

Please set to size of postal card.

J. J. V.

5, 27, '87.

Q. Did you print that circular in the post-office printing department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of those did you print?—A. I think I printed about 70 of those circulars. The order was for postal cards, but we afterwards used circulars.

Q. For circulation in this district?—A. I don't know what was done with them.

Q. By whose direction did you print it? Why did you print this political circular, which had nothing to do with the post-office, on the Government printing press in that office? Did you do it of your own motion, or by direction?—A. By direction.

Q. State the circumstances and what took place?—A. About three weeks after my appointment Mr. Julius J. Vogel, who was really in charge of the printing department, and was over me (all matter for printing came through him, he ranks as stock clerk in the post-office, and, in fact, is the personal clerk of the postmaster), he brought the order down first himself; that was the first order preceding this.

Q. That was another one?—A. Yes, sir; another one of the same kind that preceded this, of a meeting at this hall.

Q. You had printed one before that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are now stating the circumstances of your printing another one before this?—A. I am stating how it came about that such an order was brought to me.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

The WITNESS. He told me to print that first circular and destroy all proof and evidence. I did so; I destroyed all evidence; I took it upstairs to Mr. Vogel, at his desk, and told him that this was rather a dangerous business, and he said no, he did not know that it was. Prior to that, though, down stairs, he had told me it was by authority of Postmaster Harrity and Mr. Drake. I asked him who Mr. Lloyd was, the name that was signed to it, and also to the first one. I said "Is he able to disclose anything like this, any day?" He said, "Oh, no; he reserves his position as magistrate (I think it was) to Mr. Harrity's influence, or to his help." I told him that he might change his views some day and become angry, or something of the kind; any way, there the conversation stopped. Postmaster Harrity at that time was in Atlantic City. In about three days Mr. Vogel came down into my room and told me there would be no more work of that character, as Postmaster Harrity had forbidden it, fearing it would leak out; and I supposed it would stop. But in several weeks' time after that, this written order was sent down in an envelope.

Q. The one you have here?—**A.** Yes, sir; and I printed these and took them up to Mr. Vogel, and told him that I understood all that kind of work was to stop. "Well," he says, "Postmaster Harrity is willing we shall print it, only it is to be sent from this room, so that, in case it should leak out he can say—Mr. Harrity caused—that he had nothing to do with it; that is all."

Q. Mr. Vogel told you this?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. And he, you say, is the personal clerk of the postmaster?—**A.** He does considerable of the personal writing of Postmaster Harrity.

Q. Upon that you printed it?—**A.** I printed it upon that authority, seeming that, of course, it was by the authority of the postmaster himself.

Q. You remember the conversation distinctly?—**A.** Yes, sir; very distinctly.

Q. What pay were you getting?—**A.** Eight hundred and fifty dollars year.

Q. What was the reason for your resignation?—**A.** Because it did not pay me to stay on at that salary. I was ordered to work on the 1st of April, and I wrote Mr. Harrity that night declining to stay at that salary; that was when I was first appointed, but I staid under promise of transfer.

Q. What are your politics?—**A.** I am a Democrat.

Q. You have always been a Democrat?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. And are now?—**A.** Yes, sir; just as much as ever.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. How much of a printing plant is there in the office?

The WITNESS. Do you mean in full?

Senator MANDERSON. Yes.

The WITNESS. The material when I was there was worth from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Q. Do you mean to say that all of the printed blanks are now printed here in the office?—**A.** I do not know what they do now. At the time there was there any of the blanks were printed there. There are forms used in the Government departments, and we have to have a great many of one form, and it pays best to ship those here. But this was more for the convenience of the department, and was to print notices, &c., that they wanted immediately, and ordinary blanks.

Q. How is the paper that is used supplied?—A. It is supplied from Washington.

Q. Furnished from the Post-Office Department?—A. Yes, sir; from the Department at Washington.

Q. And all you do here is the mechanical work upon your own type and press?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What presses had you?—A. I had a quarter-medium improved Gordon.

Q. What is the power?—A. It is without power; it should not have been, but I was compelled to do it.

Q. And you think that is a more economical method of furnishing blanks?—A. I think, considering the convenience to the Department, it is good policy to have it there.

Q. The economy is in the time of obtaining matter needed, rather than in expense?—A. The majority of the work that was done there for the Department could be done as economically, and especially at the salary that I was paid, as it could be in Washington.

Q. Have you any familiarity with the Government Printing Office at Washington?—A. I have some familiarity with the salaries paid. I never worked there, but I am posted on such things.

Q. You speak of two different circulars. How many were issued of the first one, the printing of which you protested against?—A. The first were postal cards. There were about 50 of those, I think; I can not recollect exactly.

Q. And about 70 of the second lot of circulars?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom was the postal card material and circular material furnished?—A. The postal cards were sent down to me from upstairs, and as to the paper I really do not recollect whether I used it from the room or whether it was sent down from upstairs.

Q. But it came to you in the usual manner that postal cards or paper would come to you?—A. Yes, sir. The cards were sent down.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Did you have any conversation with Postmaster Harrity in reference to the printing of these documents?—A. No, sir.

Q. None at any time?—A. Not that I recollect of.

Q. Have you had any correspondence with Postmaster Harrity on the subject?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please state what it was?—A. I wrote to him something to the effect that I had done as he knew, printed matter that was not proper; I can not recollect the words exactly, but something to that effect.

Q. Did you refer to the printing of that letter, and are you quite sure that you referred to that?—A. I have a copy of the letter at home.

Q. From your recollection did you refer to this special case in your letter?—A. I referred to that printing I had done that, as he knew and as I stated in it, I had no right to do.

Q. What did you ask him to do?—A. I spoke to him—I didn't ask him to do anything, I think.

Q. Why did you write him?—A. I wrote him something to the effect that there was a balance due me from the Department that had been taken off of my salary, that I did not think they had a right to take. I appealed the matter to the Postmaster-General, but received no answer.

Q. You wanted Postmaster Harrity to make it right with you?—A. I did not say what I wanted.

Q. Why did you write him?—A. I do not know just now why, but I wrote to him.

Q. You had the manuscript of this paper or order at the time you wrote him?—A. Oh, yes, sir; I preserved that from the first.

Q. How did it happen that that was retained in your possession?—A. Well, because while I was there I thought it might be useful some day not to destroy everything.

Q. Was it your custom to retain manuscript of that kind when you did a job of printing, or did you return it with the work?—A. It is customary in a printing establishment to file all orders for printing; but his, of course, I was told to destroy.

Q. Did you file this?—A. Yes, I put it in my pocket; I was told to destroy it.

Q. What did you next do with it?—A. I kept it.

Q. Did you furnish it to the press?—A. I did only on their application. The story originally leaked out through accident, and was telegraphed to the Press, and Postmaster Harrity made a point blank denial; in other words, placed me in the position that I was compelled to say yea or nay.

Q. How did the story leak out?—A. One of the reporters or correspondents of the Press at Chester got hold of it and telegraphed it here. I confess that I did not make any particular secrecy about it, among certain friends down there, in speaking of the matter. That is the way it leaked out.

Q. Practically you gave it to the public?—A. I did not give it with any intention of sending it to the papers.

Q. But that was the result?—A. Yes, sir; that was the result, but I brought no formal charges, nor did I pursue it.

Q. Did you apply to Postmaster Harrity for an increase of salary?—A. I reminded Postmaster Harrity on three or four occasions of his promise to me.

Q. He failed to keep his promise?—A. Yes, sir; he did. I would not have staid in the department one day at that salary, except that he persuaded me to stay.

Senator BLODGETT. I have nothing more to ask.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You went out of the office with no ill feeling between you and the officials?—A. I was rather sore when I left.

Q. On account of what?—A. On account of the many persecutions and impositions practiced upon me.

Q. You never had any personal difficulty with anybody there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Could you earn more than your pay outside?—A. I am earning double that to-day.

Q. You kept this paper for your own protection?—A. I just thought—it occurred to me when I was there that this might be useful some day, and I put it in my pocket.

Q. And you are not sorry that you kept it?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. And you gave him warning that you had the paper before you acted; you wrote him, in substance, that you had it before you gave it to the public?—A. No, sir; I didn't give him warning; he didn't know it.

Q. I understood you to say that you alluded to the printing matter?—
A. I alluded to having done work that he knew had been done, but he did not know that I had any copy of this kind.

Q. Did he reply to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that you warned him that he was in your power somewhat?—
A. No, sir; I did not warn him.

Q. You did not consider the letter in the nature of a warning?—A.
No, sir; it was merely an observation; that is all.

Q. A friendly reminder?—A. I can not say it was friendly; no.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your recollection of all this is very distinct, is it?—A. Yes, sir; it is very distinct about the whole affair.

The CHAIRMAN. I have received a memorial from a number of business men, calling attention to irregularities and insufficiencies in the post-office service in some parts of the city. It is signed by a committee who desire to be heard; I believe they are present. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Darmon, and Mr. Bradley have signed it. If those gentlemen are present and have anything to lay before the committee they will please come forward.

Mr. PROUSE. I am Mr. Gibson's representative; he could not come.

TESTIMONY OF W. L. PROUSE.

W. L. PROUSE having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You may state to the committee what you desire to present to them.—A. On April 3, the day before yesterday, I mailed a letter at our box, at the southwest corner of Front and Spruce streets, at about half-past 5. Our envelopes have our name and address on them, and I had occasion to mail one the next morning at 6 o'clock, and I still saw our letter in there, and I saw the man take the mail out at 9 o'clock, or about that time. Our letter was remarkably important, and should have been in New York the next morning—yesterday morning.

Q. What is the condition of the service on that route?—A. Our regular carrier is a very good carrier; I do not think there is any one who has any complaint to make against him. But he is off so often, and there are so many "subs" on that they get our mail matter all mixed up. We often have our neighbors bringing us in letters which are left with them.

Q. What should call the letter-carrier off; why should he not be there regularly?—A. I never heard him say. I understand that he is a politician, but I do not know that to be the fact because I do not know the man's name.

Q. But you do know that he is off from time to time?—A. Yes, sir; sometimes two or three times a week.

Q. Is there general complaint in this neighborhood about the way in which the business is done?—A. Yes, sir; the night before last is not the first time that has occurred; it has occurred several times in the last two years, to my knowledge. I have gone there in the morning and found that box very full of mail, so that I could scarcely get in another letter, and we supposed it was not collected the night before, because there would not be that much mail put in there after 12 o'clock, because there is no one there to mail it.

Q. Is there a collection at 12 o'clock?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you have been there and found the box full early in the morning?—A. Yes, sir; I have been there twice, to my knowledge, and found it full before this time I am speaking of, and I have called our neighbors' attention to it—those who live around there.

Q. Have you anything further that you wish to say to the committee?—A. No, sir; nothing that I know of.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. This is a business portion of the city that you speak of, is it?—A. Yes, sir; the produce business is the principal business done there.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. You have no complaint to make of the regular carrier?—A. Of the regular carrier I have heard no complaint whatever; he is very quick and accurate, but his being off so often and subs being on they will get the mail mixed.

Q. I suppose that is usually the case where the regular carrier is off duty?—A. I suppose so. I do not think they are all off as often as he

They are not off so often on the route where I live.

Q. They are off, however, sometimes?—A. Yes, sir; sometimes I see different ones there.

Q. But their place is supplied by subs?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose they use subs. The man who took out the mail yesterday morning said he belonged up town somewhere, and did not know anything about this route. He got through at 9 o'clock delivering the mail.

TESTIMONY OF S. S. DARMON.

S. S. DARMON, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence.—A. I live at 131 King street, and do business at 120 Spruce street.

Q. Have you any statement to make to the committee about the condition of things in this neighborhood which has been referred to; if so, please make it to the committee now?—A. I have been doing business in that section for nearly twenty years, and I do not know when the deliveries have been in such a bad way generally as they have been in some little time past.

Q. For how long a time?—A. Covering a period of possibly six months more, or about that length of time. There have been several mistakes made. Letters that were plainly addressed were left at other places than those to which they were addressed. I can call your attention to one instance in particular. I have a great many of my envelopes with my address printed on them like this [exhibiting], and one of these was left here some time ago at Mr. Emley's, farther down the street—down below me several houses—and he kindly sent it up to me. That was done by one of these substitutes, the regular carrier being off at that time. I think that occurred some time about the middle of last month, about the time there was a delegate election here, if I am not mistaken. With regard to this mail matter that was left in the box, I have a letter here—two in fact—from Mr. Hobson, whose name is signed on this remonstrance. This is from a firm in Baltimore. It says:

GENTLEMEN: Your card dated yesterday we did not receive until 5 o'clock this morning.

Q. You simply agree with what these gentlemen have said ; you heard his testimony ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is a bad condition of things on that beat, you think ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the business men feel it ?—A. Yes, sir ; that is the idea.

Q. Do you know this carrier's name ?—A. No, sir ; I do not know his name.

Q. You only know him in connection with the service ?—A. That is

Q. What other gentleman is here upon the same matter ?—A. Mr. S. Emley.

By Senator BLODGETT :

Q. Did you go and complain to Postmaster Harrity about this ?—A. Yes, sir, through that remonstrance which you have there.

Q. I mean yesterday morning.—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF W. S. EMLEY.

W. S. EMLEY, having been duly affirmed, was interrogated as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. What do you know about these matters ?—A. Well, we have had considerable trouble since the new carriers came on. I do not know the name of the new carrier, or the names of the "subs," and I do not wish to do anything which would be unjust to them. But the first serious thing I noticed was on the delegate election day, when I asked the subscriber, "Where is our carrier?" and he laughed and said he was at the election.

Q. Was this a Democratic election ?—A. Yes, sir ; a delegate election. Yesterday I said to him, "I suppose he was at the Americus ball?" He laughed, and did not say whether he was or not. I do not know whether he was there or not. I said that because before when I spoke to him he said he was at the election.

Q. What kind of a ball was the Americus Ball ?—A. I never was there ; it is a first-class ball I suppose, at any rate so considered. But there has been within the last ten days, I will say, six or more letters ; at my store intended for people in the neighborhood, plainly directed. One to Mr. Darmon was printed in one-eighth inch letters, plainly addressed ; that was left among my letters. I will say I found one and probably more addressed to people in the immediate neighborhood, plainly directed. I went around and delivered three or four of them, and finally put the rest of them in the letter-box to let the carrier know that he was wrong. I do not know whether it was the regular letter-carrier or not. The regular letter-carrier, I think, as a general thing, is pretty good, although I do not see him every time he comes.

Q. Did you make any complaint to Postmaster Harrity about this matter ?—A. I have made no complaint to him. I would have signed that remonstrance, but I was not at the store when they brought it around. I waited an hour yesterday morning for my mail, and wanted to get away to go to a sale, but I had to wait at the store for an hour for the mail. I finally found the man half a square below, and my man got the mail from him on the street. He was an hour and fifteen minutes behindhand. I would not have got it that soon if I had not sent a man to hunt the carrier up.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Have you ever made complaint to Postmaster Harrity about these matters?—A. I have not.

Q. Have the people of your neighborhood complained?—A. I think they have, but I will not be positive on that point.

Q. None of the gentlemen who are here with you have made complaint?—A. I am not positive of that, but I have understood so.

Q. The regular service you are very well satisfied with, I understand?—A. It seemed to work better at first than lately. The man is off frequently, there is no doubt about that. I think when he is on there he does as well as a party newly on a route could expect to do; but he is absent so often that it destroys it; he can not be depended on. It is very essential to get the mail regularly when you are dealing in perishable goods.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is the service at any time of late as good and complete as it was formerly?—A. By no means. They had a man on there for sixteen or eighteen years, and I do not think he would vary two minutes in a month—Mr. Penrose.

Q. And when he went out and this new man was appointed there was a different condition?—A. Yes, sir; and even the best of it is not as good. Mr. Penrose informed me that he was on one day, and when he went home that night he found a letter saying that he was not needed, but that no charge was brought against him; so he told me.

Q. He was removed and a new man put on?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT FRORER.

ROBERT FRORER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Any statement you desire to make to the committee you can make now?—A. On the night before last we put letters in the box across the street from our place at half past 6, and they were all in there the next morning at 8 o'clock. My attention was called to it by Mr. Bradley and Mr. Emley, and two or three others there, and at their request I went upstairs, used the telephone, called up the post-office and notified them about it.

Q. Before you come to that; should there have been a regular collection between those hours?—A. There should have been either two or three collections, one about 7 o'clock, one at 9 o'clock, and one at 12 o'clock midnight, and there was not. And this is not the first time it has happened; I think it is the second time I have had occasion myself to call them up by telephone and notify the post-office.

Q. You have notified them before?—A. Yes, sir; one time, I judge, about a year ago; and the way I came to notice it then was that I saw some letters sticking out of the box, letters that ought to have been taken away that night.

Q. And you notified the postmaster of the trouble then?—A. Yes, sir; by telephone. I do not know whether the postmaster got the notice or not, but I notified the office.

Q. Have you ever notified them at any time besides this time a year ago?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you notify them of this last case?—**A.** Yes, sir; I just called them up about half past 7 in the morning, and right after I called them up there were two or three other parties who came over and wanted to call them up, and said that I had not done it right; several parties in the neighborhood. They were anxious for their mail, wanted to get out early orders, and wanted to know the reason why the mail man had not been around, and why letters were not collected. The letters were there when they ought to have been at their destination.

Q. How long have you been in business in this neighborhood?—**A.** I have been there now five years.

Q. What is the condition of the service since the change was made, compared with what it was when the old carriers were on?—**A.** It is very poor.

Q. How was it then?—**A.** It was very good.

Q. Was there any complaint at that time?—**A.** I never heard any complaint. I have been there for ten years, and I have another place, included in this route, 307 South Front street, that this carrier served us with mail, and the delivery there used to be very good, but of late it has been very poor. Yesterday there was one letter directed to my book-keeper that ought to have come to the corner but was delivered to Mr. Bradley.

Q. Was anything done in the way of bettering the service after you laid your complaint before the Post-Office Department a year ago, or did it keep the same?—**A.** Nothing that I ever heard of was done.

Q. No improvement has been made since then; it is just the same?—**A.** Just the same; if anything, it is worse.

Q. The carrier is often absent?—**A.** Yes, sir; he is absent very often, especially about election times. I think at the last delegate election he was away three days.

Q. Was he a delegate to the convention?—**A.** I do not know.

Q. What is his name?—**A.** I do not know that; he is not on my route, and the only connection I have with him is in collecting letters there. We put all the mail matter in his box, and he serves me at my lower store, but I am not there very often.

The petition submitted by the foregoing witnesses, in regard to the condition of the service spoken of, was ordered to be made part of the record, and is as follows:

To the Hons. Eugene Hale, C. F. Manderson and Rufus Blodgett, Post-office Investigating Committee, Parlor C, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned business men, doing business in the neighborhood of Front and Spruce streets, this city, desire to call the attention of your committee to the insufficient postal service in our section. There is a letter-box located at the southwest corner of Front and Spruce streets, where we post our mail daily, and the regular evening and night collections are supposed to be made at 6 p. m., 8.45 p. m., and 12 midnight. Letters that we posted in said box before 6 p. m. yesterday, April 3, remained in said box until 9 o'clock this morning, April 4, and were only then taken out, after the post-office officials had been notified by telephone.

We do hereby remonstrate against such service, and respectfully ask your committee to investigate the foregoing facts.

Taylor Bro. & Co., 304 South Front street; T. C. Bradley, 302 South Front street; C. H. Ringgold, 310 South Front street; Cohall & Baynard, 312 South Front street; S. C. Myers & Co., 314 South Front street; E. D. Stam, 316 South Front street; H. A. Shillingburg & Co., 323 South Front street; Bradly & Handy, 321 South Front street; F. A. Sherrer, 311 South Front street; Silverthorn & Co., 303 South Front street; Hill & Truax, 264 South Front street; George J. Rummel, 104 Spruce street; J. P. Wilson, 260 South Front street; J. F. Hobson & Co., 262 South Front street; R. Frorer & Co., N. W. cor. Front and Spruce streets; F. S. Gibson, 108 Spruce street; S. S. Darmon, 120 Spruce street; E. T. Nock & Co., 308 South Front street.

TESTIMONY OF J. H. LAMBERT.

J. H. LAMBERT, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you connected with the Philadelphia Press?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you attended Democratic conventions in the State, more or less?—A. I have.

Q. Were you present at the meeting of the State central committee, at Harrisburg, in January?—A. I was.

Q. Was that a meeting which excited a great deal of interest at that time in the Democratic party?—A. Yes, sir; I think the interest was very general in the State, and possibly outside of the State.

Q. You were there for how long a time?—A. I was there for two days. I reached Harrisburg on the morning of the meeting of the committee, and returned on the following afternoon.

Q. State from what you observed whether there was evidently a very animated interest and close contest going on?—A. There was; yes, sir. It was so close that both factions of the party were claiming the control of the committee up to the time the vote was announced.

Q. And the candidates for the chairmanship of the committee were who?—A. Dallas Sanders on one side, and E. P. Kisner on the other.

Q. Mr. Sanders representing what was called the Randall side?—A. Yes, sir; what was called the Randall faction of the party.

Q. And Mr. Kisner represented what?—A. What Mr. Kisner called the Administration faction.

Q. They claimed it as the Administration faction?—A. Yes, sir; they did.

Q. Was there a full attendance of Federal officials at that place at the time?—A. There were a number of important Federal officials there; not so great in numbers as I had seen in State conventions, but they were officials of considerable importance.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a list of some of those here, and I will pass it to you, and you can state, after looking at it, whether those are the names of some of the office-holders who were present at the time [handing the list in question to the witness].

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; the gentlemen whose names are on this paper were all in attendance at that meeting; three of them were members of the State committee.

Q. Who were members of the State committee on that list?—A. Mr. H. B. McKean, who represented Bradford County on the committee; W. H. Sullivan, who represented Potter County on the committee, and James Moran, who was one of the delegates from Allegheny County.

Q. Is Mr. McKean the man who was in the Pension Office at Washington, and who was afterwards appointed messenger at the White House?—A. I am so informed. He is well known in the politics of his section of the State, in Bradford County, and has been for years, although I think he has held office at Washington for a number of years. He was an office-holder there before the Cleveland Administration came in.

The list of Federal officials, which was handed to the witness and referred to by him, is as follows:

List of Federal officials present at meeting of Democratic State committee at Harrisburg January 19, 1888.

A. H. Dill, United States marshal; D. O. Barr, customs collector, Pittsburgh; B. F. Meyers, postmaster, Harrisburg; E. A. Bigler, internal-revenue collector, Pittsburgh; H. B. McKean, Pension Office, Washington; W. H. Sullivan, postmaster at Austin, Potter County; James Moran, internal-revenue department, Pittsburgh; P. J. Langan, since appointed postmaster at Hawley, Wayne County.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you present at the Allentown convention held August 31, 1887?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please look at the list of names I hand you and see if you recognize those parties as having been present [handing a list to the witness]?—A. With the exception of two or three of those local names—people whom I do not know—I mean Philadelphia office-holders of lower grade, and gentlemen with whom I have no acquaintance at all, all who undoubtedly were there—I think all were present. In compiling a list of office-holders, at meetings of that sort, I had the assistance of one or two gentlemen who always went with me to those conventions, and it is possible that they had information in regard to some of these persons which I may not have had myself. But the chief officials who are on this list, with the exception of one or two, were present, to my personal knowledge.

Q. Which were those that you do not remember distinctly yourself?—A. Peter Glazier, who is put down on the list as a custom-house employé, I do not know personally; nor do I know who John Brady is. He is put down here as an internal-revenue employé. The others were all present.

The CHAIRMAN. You may read that list.

The witness read the list referred to, as follows:

List of Federal officials present at meeting of Democratic State convention, Allentown, August 31, 1887.

Daniel O. Barr, customs collector, Pittsburgh; A. H. Dill, United States marshal; F. Meyers, postmaster, Harrisburg; E. A. Bigler, internal-revenue collector, Pittsburgh; M. W. Loftis, postmaster at Moosic; Matthew McVey, T. J. Ryan, special treasury agents, Philadelphia; Peter Glazier, Jacob Fenemore, custom-house, Philadelphia; A. W. Fletcher, Navy Department, Washington, sat as delegate; Harry Lester, J. V. Cracraft, mint, Philadelphia; Thomas Kavanaugh, engineer post-office, Philadelphia; George R. Guss, John Brady, William Yeager, internal-revenue department, Philadelphia.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you know anything about a list which was made at that time, showing that thirty other postmasters were present at this convention?—

A. I have no doubt that any list of that kind was correct. There was hardly a county in the State which was not represented by office-holders in the convention. I do not suppose anybody would have pretended to collect their names fully unless it was somebody connected with the Democratic machinery of the State.

Q. Every portion of the State was represented?—A. Yes, sir; almost every county in the State had its representative from among the office-holders there.

Q. Have you seen, at any other convention, some or all of these office-holders that you saw at Allentown? How was it in regard to the convention at Harrisburg, August 18, 1886?—A. I think very nearly all who were at Allentown were at that convention.

Q. The old crowd were there?—A. Yes, sir; they were. The most conspicuous representative in the 1886 convention was Albert W. Fletcher, who was in the Navy Department at Washington at that time, and still is, as I understand. Previous to that convention and previous to the issuing of the order by the President warning his people out of politics, a dozen or fifteen people of this city who held official positions had been elected delegates to the State convention from Philadelphia. Probably one-fifth or one-fourth of the delegation from this city was

constituted of office-holders. Upon getting that order they scurried around to get substitutes, and I think, with the exception of one or two, they all succeeded in doing so. Mr. Fletcher came here from Washington and took substitution from a gentleman who was an office-holder himself, a gentleman for whom Mr. Fletcher agreed to appear in the convention. Mr. James J. Monagan, an employé in the navy-yard, was the only other office-holder who took a seat in the convention, I think. Another delegate was Mr. G. W. Skinner, postmaster, of Fulton County. He was present at that time, and was chairman of his county committee. His post-office, I think, is Tanner's Mills. The postmaster at Moosic, Lackawanna County, who has been a faithful attendant at Democratic conventions was there as a delegate, and several other delegates were there—office holders, whose names I can not recollect.

Q. That convention was held soon after the order of the President forbidding participation in political matters on the part of office-holders?—A. The convention was held on the 18th of August, and I think the President's order was issued about the middle of July.

Q. All these other conventions and meetings of State committees and the participation of Federal officials in politics in Philadelphia and throughout the State have occurred since the issuance of that order?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in disobedience of it?—A. I begin to think that I do not know what disobedience of that order is, if you will excuse my expressing an opinion in regard to the violation of the civil-service law there. The fact is that while these names of people at the convention, of office-holders, represent sufficient to show how indifferent they may have been to any exactions of that order, there was also the election of between fifty and sixty delegates from this city to represent the active work of Federal office-holders of this city who did not attend the convention, but were the immediate representatives of the official machinery here in every instance.

Q. Had the United States officials in Philadelphia, in the post-office, mint, and custom-house, authority to take part in local elections at all?—

A. At the primary elections to which these delegates are elected they all take part, and I know that in the 1886 campaign, when the Philadelphia delegation, which, as I say, comprised sixty or seventy delegates, was divided in its individual opinion, they were solidified by orders from the post-office, and voted unanimously, with the single exception of one man.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. In regard to this list of names which you have mentioned of persons who attended the Allentown convention, Mr. Barr, the collector of customs; Mr. Meyers, Mr. Loftus, and others (without going through the entire list), will you tell me which of those gentlemen were delegates?—A. I do not think any of those gentlemen were delegates to that convention. Mr. Fletcher, I think, was the only man who sat in the convention as a delegate and took a substitution, except Mr. Craft; I think he was acting as a delegate by substitution in that convention.

Q. They became delegates by doing that?—A. Yes, sir; by substitution. Those were the only two who sat in that convention that I remember.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was not Mr. Sullivan one of them?—A. I do not know; there are several Sullivans in politics; one, in Potter County, is a member of the

State committee, and another is employed at Washington who has not been active at State conventions; at least I have not seen him there.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Then the other gentlemen who attended did so simply as spectators?—A. I will not pretend to say why they attended.

Q. They were not connected with the convention officially?—A. No, sir.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Were they passive spectators, or did they seem to be active outside participants?—A. They were active in their political work, and were well informed as to what was going on.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. They did not forget the hour of the meeting of the convention?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. I suppose it would be hardly possible for a Republican to know exactly what they were doing?—A. Well, I have an acquaintance with most of them, and came in contact personally with most of them. I have not a better friend in the State than the United States marshal for this district, the collector of internal revenue and the collector of customs at Pittsburgh.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. You were not there as a Republican, but as a journalist?—A. Yes, sir; I have had them at my house to dine with me. and they have favored me a great deal in politics.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. They made no pretense of not being interested or active at the time?—A. No, sir; there was no secret about it at the time. They were there doing what they could for their party.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN J. MOUNTJOY.

JOHN J. MOUNTJOY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence?—A. My family are residing at Vineland, N. J., but I do not claim a residence there now.

Q. Were you formerly in the post-office at Philadelphia?—A. I was.

Q. What was your position?—A. I was known as a "city caser," in the newspaper department, engaged in handling packages, merchandise, newspapers, and miscellaneous goods.

Q. They passed through your hands?—A. Yes, sir; the majority of them, from about 10 o'clock in the evening until 7 o'clock the next morning.

Q. Do you know about what is claimed to have been an intercepted package containing questions to be submitted by the Civil Service Commission to applicants for office in the Philadelphia post-office? If you know anything of that kind please state it to the Committee.—A. It was previous to the first examination under Postmaster Harriety's administration. I received orders from Mr. Jerome Maher, a member of the local board of civil service examiners—

Q. Mr. Maher was a member of the local board of the Philadelphia post-office, before whom applicants had to come to be examined?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And previous to the first examination he gave you what orders?—A. It was some three or four days before. The orders were to not send the packages addressed to E. A. Barber, president of the local examining board of the Civil Service Commission of West Philadelphia—not to send them to Station B, known as West Philadelphia, but to take them as soon as they came in and deliver them into his private room. He is the chief of the foreign department in the Philadelphia post-office. Mr. Charles Campbell, who was my relief received the same orders from him.

Q. Did these packages come there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom were they directed?—A. To E. A. Barber, West Philadelphia. They were addressed with regularly printed labels with very large block letters. I knew those papers came there because I was on the lookout for them.

Q. Having received your orders in regard to them?—A. Yes, sir. On one or two of the packages, I forget which, the outside wrapper became bursted in the handling of the bags and I saw a portion of the printing on them.

Q. What were they?—A. They were blanks for the examination of clerks or carriers. I think they are graded in two grades, the first and second grade.

Q. Did you intercept them?—A. Yes, sir, a part of them, and Mr. Campbell intercepted the balance, I believe.

Q. What did you do with them?—A. I delivered them, according to my orders, to Mr. Maher's private office; that is a portion of the foreign department, where he is located.

Q. And which has nothing to do with the examining board?—A. No, sir; only as he is a member of it.

Q. Why were they sent to Mr. Barber?—A. He was the president of the local board.

Q. And his address was what?—A. Station B, West Philadelphia.

Q. How long after your stopping of this package and delivering it, according to orders, to Mr. Maher was the examination of applicants; how many days?—A. It was within a week; I could not say definitely now. It has been quite a while. It was in the early part of 1886. I think it was in February, 1886, that the first board met.

Q. Do you know what was done with those papers?—A. I only know from hearsay what was done with them.

Q. That you need not state unless it was from somebody who participated in it.—A. That is all I know. After I got out of office, and was discharged, through friends I made it my business to find out what became of those papers, and what they were stopped for; and we got down to some very fine facts and then we could not get any further.

Q. How did you get down to the facts?—A. The facts we got down to, we got at in an outside way—from information received from different parties. The substance of that was this: That these packages were taken out—a portion of them—and the questions were copied with the answers. In the civil-service examination the questions were all numbered, and the corresponding answers to them numbered, and they were printed on manilla paper with a type-writing machine and were given to some of these men who were to pass the board. We traced one of these pieces of paper to a man in West Philadelphia, who was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the milk department at Thirty-second

nd Chestnut streets! The paper was seen by a party in his possession, but we could never get any further than that.

Q. I do not know that I understand it exactly. I can understand now, in these blanks, the questions were all in print.—A. Yes, sir; they came from Washington.

Q. You do not mean to say that in this same package that came from Washington there was a list of answers to the questions?—A. No, sir; but the answer could be made; any scholar could make it very quickly.

Q. But that did not come with the blanks?—A. Not that I know of. I do not know what was in the packages, only that they were blanks, or forms, of different kinds. Some were as large as that piece of paper [indicating].

Q. The questions and answers were shown to you afterwards, but you do not know where the answers were made up?—A. No, sir; only what we understood.

Q. Had you any reason to believe from what you saw of this package that was open that there was any set of answers that came from Washington?—A. I could not say about that. When I got an order like that, or anything that way, it kind of made me think about things, and I thought it was very funny that a thing of that kind should be done, and I wanted to know what it was done for. When I saw the class of men who came under my personal supervision in the office, I thought it was very strange if they had passed an examination.

Q. Do you know of the participation of these carriers, and other officers, in political primaries and conventions here in Philadelphia?—A. I have seen a little bit of it. I have not mixed in politics as a rule, but I am about the city a great deal during the day, and around especially on election days, and I saw a great deal of it where they were participating in political places. In fact, I know a great many of them who did, especially up in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, in the northern portion of the town.

Q. Give the names of some of the post-office officials whom you saw to work up there at the elections?—A. Well, there is a man named Schurr, in the Twenty-ninth ward, who was appointed a special in the Philadelphia post-office, and is now a "caser." We always call him William Schurr. I think it is L. S. Schurr. He is one.

Q. What does he do?—A. He is a "caser" now.

Q. I mean what participation has he in elections?—A. He is always around the polls officiating in every way. There is a man named William Kite, on Clermont avenue above Twentieth street, who is in the foreign department now, and a man named George Bailey who was transfer clerk. I think he was inside; I think he is inside now. Those three men were placed in the office without going through the examination, from the position of special officers to transfer clerks. There is a young man named Fleming who is in what is known in the newspaper department as "the ring." Then there are a great many carriers that I know of in the Twenty-ninth ward, that I can not exactly call by name now.

Q. Do they take part in the primaries and elections?—A. Yes, sir; and always have done so.

Q. They take an active part?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. You mentioned the names of three persons who had been appointed to positions in the post-office who had not passed a civil-service examination?—A. Yes, sir; according to the information I received.

Q. Did the positions to which they were appointed require that they should pass such an examination or not?—A. Yes, sir; I had to pass it myself to get there.

Q. How do you know that they did not pass the examination?—A. I only heard that.

Q. Who told you that?—A. Mr. Kite, so far as he was concerned, he intimated it himself to me, and a man named Schurr, who was appointed a special officer; and that is a new office since I was in there. That information I got from somebody or another; I forget now who it was.

Q. Then you state as a fact to this committee that these men were appointed without passing an examination?—A. I only made that as his statement.

Q. Then it is entirely hearsay on your part?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you appointed in the Post-Office Department?—A. On the 16th of April, 1885.

Q. When did you leave the service?—A. On the 1st of October, 1886.

Q. Where did you reside during the time?—A. At 1830 North Twenty-fourth street when I was appointed, and when I was discharged I think I was down in Hattonville; my folks lived down there.

Q. Referring to the packages received from Washington; did you open either of those packages?—A. No, sir.

Q. They were open when they came into your hands?—A. The outside wrapper was broken—burst.

Q. What kind of paper was the wrapper made of?—A. I think it is the kind used in the Department at Washington. It is light-colored paper—not a white or a brown paper.

Q. It is strong, durable paper?—A. Yes, sir; it is supposed to be strong, but you take heavy sheets of paper like that and they will burst the outside wrapper of most any kind of paper.

Q. Was it a usual thing for packages of that kind to be open?—A. Yes, sir; especially Department papers. They are frequently thrown into the wagons and they split open on the side. I only saw a portion of it, not the whole of it.

Q. Mr. Maher was a member of the civil-service examining board, was he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Barber also?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The papers were directed to the examining board, and to Mr. Barber as president?—A. Yes, sir; to Mr. Barber, as president of the local board.

Q. They would have gone before the entire board; they were intended for the use of that board, were they not?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose so.

Q. Was there any secrecy about their delivery to Mr. Maher; did he consider it as a matter which was secret?—A. Not as I know of; I could not say.

Q. Was it done openly and publicly?—A. Nobody 'else heard him give me the orders.

Q. Did he give you and the other man the orders openly and publicly?—A. He gave me the order verbally.

Q. Can you give us the name of the man whom you say had a copy of the questions in West Philadelphia?—A. No, I can not give his name; I do not know whether Mr. Brennan, of the North American, has it or not.

Q. Did you hear it from the man, or from another party?—A. No; Mr. Brennan got the information for me; he fathomed it out.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I suppose this delivery to Mr. Maher would not have excited any attention except for the reports that they were used afterwards in coaching candidates?—A. No, sir; I would not have thought anything of it.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Have you any direct or positive evidence that they were so used?—A. Only what Mr. Brennan fathomed out afterwards.

Q. Mr. Brennan told you and another gentleman told Mr. Brennan?—A. No, sir; I told Mr. Brennan, and he followed the clue out so far as he could and saw the party in West Philadelphia himself.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. He would know the names, I suppose?—A. He had all the information about that portion himself.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Where is he now?—A. He is connected with the North American; he is a reporter, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. There are some other witnesses who have been summoned but who have not yet reached town, and are not present. The committee will therefore take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The recess having expired the examination was resumed.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN PEEPLES.

JOHN PEEPLES, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. At 1605 Afton street.

Q. What office or place do you hold in the Democratic committee of this city?—A. I can hardly tell you that; I can tell you better after Monday night; there is a contest for the city committee between myself and another gentleman, and I do not know that I hold any position just at present.

Q. What place is that? What do you call it?—A. A member of the city committee of the Twenty-sixth ward.

Q. That committee is made up of how many members from each ward?—A. It depends on the Democratic vote in the ward. Our ward is entitled to one representative, and those polling over 3,000 Democratic votes, I think, are entitled to two.

Q. And you are a candidate upon one side for that place in your ward?—A. There is a contest between myself and another gentleman; yes, sir.

Q. You are one of the candidates?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You live in the Twenty-sixth ward?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you familiar with the politics of that ward, with the elections, and with the primaries?—A. I am.

Q. You appear here, do you, simply in answer to a summons?—A. Yes, sir; that is the only thing that brought me here.

Q. You did not, in any way, offer to come, or know that you were to be summoned, before you were summoned?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you have no responsibility about being here at all, and it is simply in answer to the summons that you appear; the sergeant-at-arms served the summons upon you, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is proper that you should have the benefit of that explanation. Now, the only thing the committee desires is that, as any citizen before any court, you should state what knowledge you have of the participation of Federal office-holders in either elections, or primaries, or committee meetings in ward 26.—A. I hardly understand what you mean.

Q. Give the committee the names of any men whom you know, and who are in any of the Federal departments in this city, who take part in politics in that ward—who attend the Democratic primaries, or who are members of any of the committees of the ward in any of the divisions, and who are active in elections?—A. Well, sir, I can not tell you anything except in regard to the present committee. I can not call to mind just now who are Federal employés.

Q. You have in that ward, undoubtedly, men who are letter-carriers and clerks in the post-office?—A. Yes, sir. Now you want to ask me if there are any letter-carriers or clerks in the post-office who are on our committee in the Twenty-sixth ward?

Q. Yes; I will ask you that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now in regard to any division of the ward?—A. I could not answer for any division except the particular one I live in.

Q. How is that?—A. There is no Federal employé on the committee from that division.

Q. Do you know of any clerk or carrier in the post-office, or in any of the other offices, who is a delegate in this convention that will settle whether you or the other man is to be the city committee-man?—A. That committee is composed of the representatives from thirty-one wards.

Q. I refer to your ward?—A. I do not know whether it is the city committee who are to determine. I do not believe they are; I could not answer that question.

Q. Do you know of any such office-holders as I have described who have been delegates within the last two years in any of your ward conventions?—A. Well, sir; I was only in one ward convention myself, and in that convention I do not know of any, or can not remember any.

Q. Give the names of any letter-carrier or clerk who, in your primaries, takes an active part.—A. I do not know that I could do that.

Q. You do not seem to be much acquainted in the ward?—A. Oh, I am very well acquainted in the ward; yes, sir.

Q. When have you had a primary, how lately, in the ward?—A. On the 16th of January; it keeps me busy in the division I live in.

Q. That was three months ago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there not a letter-carrier there?—A. Yes, sir; two of them.

Q. What are their names?—A. Alexander Porter and Philip Brady.

Q. What are their politics?—A. They both pretend to be Democrats, I suppose. One of them formerly was a Republican up to a year ago, Mr. Porter.

Q. And he has been converted?—A. Yes, sir; I believe so. Our primary election only lasts for one hour, and if you have any opposition in your division it keeps you right there.

Q. How many divisions are there in your ward?—A. Thirty-three.

Q. What is your division?—A. The nineteenth.

Q. Do you know Samuel Denny, in your ward?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What place does he hold?—A. He is watchman in the custom-house, I believe.

Q. Is he not a very active politician in that ward?—A. I have not seen much of him within the last year or so.

Q. Now state as a matter of your knowledge of him, living there in your ward, whether he is not an active politician in the matters that come up in that ward?—A. Well, he lives away a mile or so from my home, and I do not know what he does in the division. He is not a member of the committee.

Q. You, I take it, know something of men in your ward outside of your division. How long have you lived in the ward?—A. Since 1857.

Q. You can answer, or not, no matter where he lives, whether or not you consider Samuel Denny, who is in the custom house, an active man in politics in that ward.—A. Not having seen him taking any active part, I can say no.

Q. Do you know Mr. Cunningham, in the sixth division?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What place does he hold?—A. He keeps a saloon.

Q. This is a Mr. Cunningham who is in the custom-house that I am speaking of; I think it is R. or P. Cunningham, of the sixth division of the Twenty-sixth ward.—A. Robert Cunningham, I think.

Q. Is he interested in politics?—A. More than likely, if he holds a Federal position.

Q. Do you know about that?—A. No, sir; I have not seen him take any active part.

Q. In the twenty-first division, do you know Joseph and James Peebles?—A. Yes, sir; I know both.

Q. Which one is in the custom-house?—A. Joseph Peebles is in the custom-house.

Q. Is he a very quiet man in politics?—A. Very quiet, indeed.

Q. He does not do much?—A. No, sir.

Q. In the Twenty-ninth division do you know Thomas McDonald?—A. Yes, sir; I am very well acquainted with McDonald.

Q. Has he any office just now?—A. I did hear that he was night watchman in the custom-house or surveyor's watchman.

Q. That is right. Is he not very active in politics?—A. No, sir; not since his appointment. He has dropped out of the committee and I have not seen much of him.

Q. Then you have in your ward a rather quiet set of office-holders?—A. Those gentlemen you have mentioned are very quiet; yes, sir.

Q. There are some I have not named who are in office; tell us about those?—A. There are so many of them I do not know where to start.

Q. Take your own way about that.—A. Well, they all appear to be very gentlemanly sort of men to me; I do not know that I can say anything against them.

Q. I am not asking you to say anything against them. I do not say it is anything against them to participate in politics; but I want to know if they take any interest in politics?—A. I believe they are interested in the success of their party; yes, sir.

Q. How could they make that manifestation of their interest in the party except by helping in the elections and in the primaries?—A. They could do that very readily by voting on election day.

Q. Is that all that you do on election day; you do something more than vote?—A. Oh, yes; but I am not a Federal office-holder.

Q. But if you were a Federal office-holder, do you think you would be any less active?—A. No, sir; I would do about the same as I do now.

Q. Do you not think these men I have named, and others who are Federal office-holders in that ward, take the same interest in the work,

just as much as you do, some of them?—A. In regard to most of those gentlemen you have named, I do not think it is necessary for them to take any part in their division; there are plenty of others to do it.

Q. Take the others that I have named?—A. I can not tell what they do on election day, because I am kept in my division.

Q. I do not mean simply on election day, but in the management of the primaries. Are they not prominent men in the management of the Democratic party in this ward, as in other wards?—A. Well, the men holding positions in the post-office and custom-house, who come under the classified service; I do not know that I ever knew them to take much part in politics. They are young men, and new men to me. I have not known much of them until within these last two or three years.

Q. Have you ever been to any city convention as a delegate?—A. Yes, sir; I have been there. It has been some time ago, though.

Q. Have you not within the last two years been to any city convention?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know John Johnson?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know John Boyle?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Charles P. Donnelly?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. And F. F. Gallagher?—A. No, sir; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Do you mean to swear that you do not know of any instance in the last two years where a Federal office-holder in this city has been a participant in political affairs beyond the mere matter of going to the polls to vote; is that what you want the committee to understand?

The WITNESS. In this city?

Senator MANDERSON. Yes.

The WITNESS. I do not know it of my own personal knowledge; no, sir.

Q. Have you at any time, at any of the primary or general elections, seen any Federal officials about the polls?—A. Oh, most undoubtedly I have.

Q. What have they been doing?—A. They came there to vote, and they may have stood around the polls.

Q. What were they doing when they were standing around the polls?—A. Different things; some of them were standing there talking to me and some were talking to other people. I could not tell exactly what they were doing.

Q. Were they peddling tickets? Have you seen them peddling tickets?—A. I never go outside of my own division on election day.

Q. I mean anywhere; inside or outside of your division.—A. No, sir; not in the division I live in.

Q. You never have seen anything of that kind in two years?—A. No, sir; I knew one employé in the division I reside in who was off last election day, but he stayed at home with the toothache.

Q. He did not go to the polls at all?—A. Oh, he voted.

Q. You do not know of anybody holding the window-book—as it is termed—at any election?—A. No, sir; I generally hold the window-book myself.

Q. You never have seen any Federal official doing it?—A. No, sir.

Q. At any poll?—A. Oh, yes, sir; I have seen Federal officials holding window books.

Q. When?—A. Some three, four, or five years ago.

Q. But not within two years?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you mean to swear that, to your knowledge, there has been no participation beyond the mere matter of voting, by any Federal official in this county, at any primary or general election?—A. I did not get the first part of your question.

Q. Do you mean to swear that, to your knowledge, there has been no participation in political matters, beyond the mere going to the poll and casting the ballot, by any Federal official in this county?—A. I have not seen any.

Q. You say that, to your knowledge, there has been no such thing; you swear to that?—A. I say I have not seen any.

Q. You have no defect of vision, have you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your sight is good?—A. Yes, sir; my sight is very good.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH W. BUCK—Recalled.

JOSEPH W. BUCK was recalled and further examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you recognize these circulars, which I neglected to ask you about when you were on the witness stand before [handing the papers in question to the witness]?

A. I got these circulars; they are assessment notices from the Democratic city executive committee. I got these circulars and several others which I have at my home. These are samples.

Q. Did you receive those while you were a letter-carrier?—A. Yes, sir; and I have been told by all the other letter-carriers in the office that they got them. I was supposed to be a Democrat until after I was discharged. One of the envelopes there shows that I received one of them on the 14th of October, the day after I was discharged. Mr. Breen, the chairman of the Democratic executive committee, did not know I was not a Democrat until after I was put out for being a Republican.

Q. One of these is dated Philadelphia, October 13, headquarters of the Democratic city committee.—A. That was the day I was discharged.

Q. It is signed by Robert S. Patterson, chairman.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The other is headed, headquarters of the Democratic city executive committee, and is dated September 30, 1887; signed, Robert S. Patterson, chairman. I will read this.

The chairman read the paper referred to, as follows:

[Headquarters Democratic city executive committee, American Club rooms, 3d floor. Robert S. Patterson, chairman; John Slevin, treasurer; J. P. Sensesenderfer, Harry A. McKane, secretaries.]

PHILADELPHIA, *September 30, 1887.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to remind you that the headquarters of this committee have been established at the above address, and the work of the campaign is being prosecuted as vigorously and efficiently as we know how. This work will be continued until election day. Our reports from the organization, covering every ward, are unexpectedly encouraging.

But we have, as yet, raised and received little funds for the expenses of our work. This committee has never made it a rule to levy assessments, nor to collect enforced subscriptions. It has no purpose to violate any of the State or Federal statutes prohibiting such levies on office-holders. Under former administrations Republican committees regularly collected 2, 3, or 4 per cent. of the official salaries, and frequently raised \$70,000 in Philadelphia by this means. We believe that every right-thinking Democrat knows the current expenses of this committee, its printing and postage bill—especially in a campaign appealing so largely to the intelligence of the people as this—

are very considerable; and they can be met only by the voluntary subscriptions of patriotic and generous members of the party.

We have extraordinary expenses to meet on October 3. May we hope to hear from you by that time?

Very truly yours,

ROBERT S. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

P. S.—James J. Breen, the chairman of the finance committee, will sit at the above address daily, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., 3 to 8 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is dated September 30, 1887. Were you then a carrier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know of these circulars being sent around generally among the carriers?—A. I saw other carriers with them; I saw them open them and read them—just the same as I got—other Democratic carriers.

Q. There is another circular marked confidential, the object of which is the same?—A. Yes, sir. One dated Philadelphia, May 23, 1887, signed Robert S. Patterson, chairman, J. P. Sensitivefer, H. A. McKane, secretaries.

The circular referred to is as follows:

[Headquarters Democratic city executive committee, Broad street and South Penn Square. Robert S. Patterson, chairman; John Slevin, treasurer; J. P. Sensitivefer, Harry A. McKane, secretaries.]

Confidential.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1887.

DEAR SIR: It is intended to make an earnest effort to thoroughly organize the Democratic party in this city, so that every reasonable and proper effort may be made for the success of the Democratic ticket in November next. If you and other active and representative Democrats to whom this will be sent will lend your aid, we shall most certainly be prepared to bring out our full party vote for the support of such unexceptionable candidates as it shall be the pleasure as well as the duty of our party to nominate.

As you have been recognized and benefited by the Democratic party through its success in the last national contest, it is but fair that you should show your appreciation of the fact by doing everything within your power for your party's success. It is not asked that you do more than is consistent with your membership of the party and your recognition by it. Do but that and the active and representative members of the party will sustain you and be content. In this connection it is very much desired that you should attend every meeting in your ward to which you may be invited.

We desire to have a thoroughly organized and well-disciplined party for the coming campaign and you can be of valuable assistance, if you will. Upon you as well as the members of the ward executive committees chiefly rests the responsibility of seeing that the divisions are thoroughly canvassed and organized. There is such a general disposition and demand for a united and harmonious party, that victory seems almost certain.

ROBERT S. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

J. P. SENSITIVEFER,
H. A. MCKANE,
Secretaries.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That was another notice that you received?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there still others that you received?—A. I generally got one before election time. After Postmaster Harrity was confirmed the Democratic city committee sent me one about twenty days (if I can recall the date) before election, and then, to hurry me up, they sent me another one about two or three days before the election; because I never paid a cent to any campaign committee, Republican or Democratic; I never paid them a cent.

Q. One of these notices says :

Very many of our Democratic citizens who were appealed to very promptly brought or sent contributions, but we have not, as yet, received anything from you.

That is the one which you say was driving you up ?—**A.** Yes, sir ; I got that one the day after I was discharged.

Q. It continues.

It is confidently expected that every Democrat who can afford it will aid us pecuniarily in this campaign for the election of a ticket that appeals to the confidence, respect, and support of good citizens, irrespective of party. We hope to be able to close some of our accounts not later than Tuesday next, the 18th instant, and we hope to hear from you before that date. Contributions may be brought or sent to Joseph J. Breen, the chairman of the finance committee, who will sit at the above address, etc.

About the same as the other ?—**A.** The date on the envelope shows when it was received.

The **CHAIRMAN.** That is not material ; the dates show for themselves. You have received none other since you were discharged ?

The **WITNESS.** No, sir ; not since the last one of October 13.

The circular last referred to by the witness is as follows :

[Headquarters Democratic city executive committee, Broad and Chestnut streets (Americus Club Rooms). Robert S. Patterson, chairman ; John Slevin, treasurer ; J. P. J. Sensesenderfer, Harry A. McKane, secretaries. Special.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1887.

DEAR SIR: We are engaged in vigorously prosecuting the campaign for the election of the Democratic ticket, and we expect favorable results. We look to you, and to other active and influential Democrats, to aid us in the conduct of the campaign in every reasonable and proper way.

To meet the legitimate expenses of the canvass, a considerable sum of money will be required ; in fact, a large sum has already been expended. To cover advances made to this committee, and to immediately meet proper demands upon us, we must again remind you that we will be glad to receive any contribution you may make. *Very many of our Democratic citizens who were appealed to very promptly brought or sent contributions ; but we have not as yet received anything from you. It is confidently expected that every Democrat who can afford it will aid us pecuniarily in this campaign for the election of a ticket that appeals to the respect, confidence, and support of good citizens, irrespective of party.*

We hope to be able to close some of our accounts *not later than Tuesday next, the 18th instant*, and we hope to hear from you before that date. Contributions may be brought or sent to *Mr. James J. Breen*, the chairman of the finance committee, who will sit at the above address daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT S. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT STEWART.

ROBERT STEWART, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By the **CHAIRMAN** :

Q. Please state your residence.—**A.** I live at No. 1951 North Twentieth street.

Q. Are you now employed in the post-office ?—**A.** No, sir.

Q. Have you been employed there ?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. When and how long ?—**A.** I received my notice of appointment January 6, 1873 ; got my notice of discharge on the 5th of June, 1886, to take effect on the 6th of June, making my term of service about thirteen years and five months.

Q. Have you ever been in the military service of the Government?—

A. No, sir.

Q. You are not an ex-soldier?—A. No, sir.

Q. What were your duties while you were in the post-office?—A. I was distributing clerk in the office; that is, I was distributing clerk of second, third, and fourth class matter.

Q. Was any charge made against you as a reason for your removal?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you seek to know why you were to be discharged?—A. Yes, sir; and the only reason I know why I was discharged was that I received a note saying "your services will not be required in this office after the 6th instant." That is the only reason I know of except that I was a Republican. I received this note at 4 o'clock on the 5th instant, and went out the next day, Sunday.

Q. Have you ever sought for the reasons for your removal?—A. No, sir; I did not think it worth the while. I supposed what it was for—on account of my politics.

Q. While in the office did you ever have to give a bond, this bond which was given by some of the employes?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Look at this bond and see if it is the one [handing the paper in question to the witness]?—A. Yes, sir; that is the bond, and there is my signature to it.

Q. What fee did you pay, if any, to Mr. Magargee?—A. I paid him \$10, and there is the receipt for it [producing a paper]. It is dated January 5, 1886, which was the day the bond was approved.

Q. What was the fee for; what was he to do?—A. It was for entering that bond there.

Q. Has the bond ever been entered?—A. It never has been placed upon record. It would be noted upon it if it had been placed upon record in any court in Philadelphia.

Q. What did Mr. Magargee do to entitle him to that \$10?—A. He just merely filled that bond up and approved the sureties. That is what is termed the "iron-clad bond." He says in his receipt here, "For costs of drawing bond, approving sureties, notaries' fees, etc." That is what he says in his receipt. He told my brother in case I was discharged he would return that \$10.

Q. Has there been anything returned?—A. No, sir; I made a demand upon him a few days after the 6th. I said to him, "You owe me \$10." He said, "What for? I performed my work on that bond," he said, "and I did not get much out of it." I said, "You didn't, and you virtually acknowledge that you 'divied' with Postmaster Harrity?" "Oh," he says, "no, I don't acknowledge that."

Senator BLODGETT. That bond is the usual form of bond, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, it is the same as the others.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS A. FITZPATRICK.

THOMAS A. FITZPATRICK appeared before the committee and said: I come before the committee to make a statement. The witness was then duly sworn.

The CHAIRMAN. You may take the chair. Do you know Mr. Maher?

The WITNESS. No, sir; that is not the case I was connected with. There was a witness here named Joseph W. Buck. He appeared yesterday and made a statement that two letter-carriers—Carriers Fitzpatrick and Carr—had told him that the warrants—

The CHAIRMAN. Wait one moment. Is Mr. Buck in the room?

Mr. BUCK. He is not the man I mean; Peter Fitzpatrick is the man mean; he is a carrier in the office now.

The CHAIRMAN. What ward do you live in?

The WITNESS. The Fifteenth ward.

The CHAIRMAN. The testimony Mr. Buck gave yesterday was not with regard to you. As you have come before the committee you may as well state that nothing of the kind took place so far as you are concerned.

The WITNESS. No, sir; it did not.

The CHAIRMAN. His statement does not apply to you?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your name is Thomas A. Fitzpatrick and the carrier he referred to is named Peter Fitzpatrick.

The WITNESS. He is from the Ninth ward.

Senator BLODGETT. Do you know Peter Fitzpatrick?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Senator BLODGETT. Was this Mr. Fitzpatrick subpoenaed to come before the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. He was not.

The witness then left the room.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS B. ODGERS.

THOMAS BERTRAM ODGERS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you a letter carrier?—A. I was.

Q. In the Philadelphia post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you now a carrier?—A. I am not.

Q. How long were you in the office?—A. From July 29, 1885, to November 1, 1887, inclusive.

Q. Were you discharged?—A. Yes, sir; I have the discharge in my pocket.

Q. It is in the customary form, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir; the same as usual.

Q. While you were in the office did you have any knowledge of any carriers being assessed for contributions or invited to contribute by the committee?—A. What I could not help knowing about was this: A political assessment to the amount of \$6 was taken at one time—one pay-day—off the check of Carrier Horan, and I happened to know of it in this way: My route extends in the vicinity of Ninth and Chestnut streets, and there were several banks there where we used to have our checks cashed. In one instance I took Mr. Horan's check down there to cash it, and his check read for \$6 less than the usual amount. I asked him about it and he endeavored to evade answering me, and said, "Oh, it is a little bill I owe." I said, "You know no one would have a little bill collected in that manner." Then he said it was for insurance. "It is an assessment," I said. Thereupon he did not say anything.

Q. Did he deny it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was that amount similar to the one which was kept from a great many of the carriers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear more or less talk among the carriers about the matter at that time?—A. Yes, sir, I did, in this way: I was walking up

one morning with a letter-carrier, who was a helper like myself—I forgot his name—and, thinking I was a Democrat (which I was not), he began to growl about the management of the post-office, as a great many of them were in the habit of doing, but I never did. He complained that he had given up a lucrative position, and was disappointed with the one that he then had in the post-office as a letter-carrier, and, among other things, he complained about the political assessments that he had to pay; he thought it was an outrage.

Q. He grumbled about it?—A. Yes, sir. He mentioned them specifically, the political assessments that he had to pay, coming on a poor man with rent to pay, and sickness in the family, and that it was hard to pay such assessments.

Q. Did he tell you how much he had to pay?—A. No, sir. I kept quiet, because I thought I would let him talk ahead. Although they did not give me the circulars to read, I saw them passing the circulars about between them and among themselves and talking about them, and on one occasion I caught them saying that the amount of the assessment was pretty heavy, they thought. When I joined the crowd they discontinued the conversation.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. How are the employes in the post-office paid?—A. They are paid once a month. In the first year of being a regular carrier they are paid at the rate of \$600. The second year they receive \$800, and the third year \$1,000.

Q. Are they paid by check or in cash?—A. By check.

Q. Who draws the check?—A. The check is signed by the postmaster per the assistant postmaster, which was Harrity per Drake; and the carriers then went in and gave a receipt for the amount of their checks, and each man could get his check cashed whenever he pleased, either down to the custom-house, or anywhere they pleased. I generally got my check cashed at the Fidelity or Guarantee Bank, which were on my route.

Q. Did you sign a pay-roll, or a loose receipt?—A. We would sign a pay-roll about once every three months, I think, and that pay-roll was sent to Washington. I think Mr. Madara told me once that the pay-roll was sent on to Washington so that everything would be straight—one sheet was sent, and one sheet kept there. Then, at the time of receiving the check, we would again sign our names against the amount of money which the check represented.

Q. Did you sign a pay-roll each time for an amount corresponding to your check?—A. Yes, sir; at the cashier's desk.

Q. Suppose \$6 had been deducted from this man's salary, he signed then for only so much as his check called for?—A. I presume so.

Q. How could the \$6 be gotten out of the fund, out of the bank, or how could it get into the hands of the collector?—A. That, of course, I would not be able to say. In this case it was a short month, a low-pay month. His check called for \$40, and mine for the \$6 extra.

Q. Was anything deducted for lost time?—A. No, sir; not on the heck. If a man lost, say, six days in a month, he was paid at the cashier's desk, by check, just as much as the man who had worked every day in the month, and he had to pay the substitute in cash.

Q. That is, the regular carrier paid for the substitute?—A. Yes, sir; in cash.

Q. And the Government had no connection with him?—A. No, sir; the Government had no connection directly with the pay of the substitute.

Q. Do they always get their pay from the regular carriers?—A. Well, no. I lost one night while I was there. I had a regular route doing work, and, being a helper, we were made sometimes to run night work. There was one case I wanted to speak of. I was discharged on November 1, 1887, and the Democratic primaries were held some time previous to that during the month of October; I think it was between the 15th and the last day of the month. On that occasion, pretty nearly every night, men (and they were nearly all Democrats) were allowed to stay off duty. Now, I worked all day and was not feeling particularly well.

Q. Let me ask you one question, and then you may explain that to your own satisfaction. All you know about an assessment is that you accused a carrier of having paid an assessment, and he did not deny it?

—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that about the situation?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Is that all you know, do you mean to say, of that particular case?—A. There were three cases spoken of; there was one case where Carrier Hanna was grumbling and complaining about the assessment he had to pay, thinking I was a Democrat.

Q. Now, before you leave that point, I want to ask you about the case you refer to, where the carrier's check was for a less amount than yours?—A. His check called for \$40, I remember positively, and mine for \$46.

Q. The \$6 was taken out before the check was made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that the money was kept in the office?—A. Yes, sir. He always used to get me to cash his check, as his route had no financial institutions on it.

Q. These checks passed at the banks?—A. Yes, sir, generally; some of the banks, however, did refuse to cash them for me on the day before they were due, or dated. For instance: we would get them on the last day of the month, in the morning very often. Well, we could not draw them at the custom-house until the next morning, on the 1st, and I used to go to the Guarantee Bank or to the Fidelity Bank, or one of the banks on my route, and they would cash them for me.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Did you ever receive a check for less than your labor came to?—A. Not I; never.

Q. Did you ever know of any employé receiving a check for less than the amount, except in this instance you speak of?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was it a habit of the office to deduct anything for bills owing outside of the office for insurance or anything of that kind?—A. I believe not.

Q. Did you ever hear of any such thing?—A. No, sir; I never heard of it. I was not in the habit of cashing checks for any one but him. In this case I want to speak of, in the Democratic primary election during the month of October, I, after working all day, was compelled to run a night route.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Why?—A. So that the night men could get off and stay off, on account of the primary election, which you know takes place in the evening. Their first trip begins at 6, so I had to run a 6 o'clock trip and a quarter of 9 trip, and on the last trip we doubled up. That was all very well understood. I remember on that occasion I said to the

time-keeper, who was a kind of derelict Republican, named Harris, that it was kind of outrageous; and he said, "Well, they have all gone to the primary election, you know, but you have just got to do it or leave it alone, as you choose."

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. It was a pretty hard crowd to get along with, I suppose, just about that time?—A. I do not know. I generally try to get along with people pretty well. In regard to the amount they signed for on the pay-roll, I want to make it explicit. I do not know what the amount was he signed for.

Q. I ask you what the usual custom was, if you signed for the amount of your check or not?—A. I never paid any assessment or owed any debts.

Q. I want to know if, when an employé signed the pay-roll, his check corresponded with it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is what I am after. Then he did sign the pay-roll?—A. Yes, sir.

The following letter, addressed to the committee by Mr. Odgers, explanatory of his testimony, and received subsequent to the sessions of the committee at Philadelphia, was ordered to be printed as a part of his testimony by the subcommittee:

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1891.

SIR: I was a witness before your committee on Thursday, the 5th instant. I desire to say that up until the moment of my being called to the witness stand I had not expected to give any testimony. Though a discharged Republican letter-carrier, discharged without right cause, I did not form one of the association of former postal employés, which association, through Mr. Tobin, its counsel, and the aid of yourself, brought about the investigation of the Philadelphia post-office.

Therefore, thinking that no ex-carrier, save those of the association, would be called upon to testify, and lacking preparation, I was at a disadvantage, and my testimony failed of the clearness and direct force it would have exhibited otherwise.

I presented myself at the place of hearing on the afternoon of the 6th, prepared to give further testimony, but the committee had concluded its Philadelphia session. Therefore, I thought I had better let you know by these means what such further testimony consists of. If desired, I can make affidavit to all facts set forth.

There is proven here the participation of Democratic carriers in partisan primary elections.

The Democratic primary elections were held in September, 1887. Carrier Charles Connell, 1337 Clarion street, Twenty-sixth ward, ran as a delegate from his division to the convention which nominated the Harrity candidate, Sensesenderfer, for county commissioner. I know that Connell was a delegate, because it was his turn to report first for night work in case they were short of men to do that work. We were regular day carriers of a set of twenty-five, liable to be required to perform extra duty. I speak of the night of the primaries. Nearly every regular night carrier "laid off." They were all democrats. Connell was allowed to go home, and I, whose turn was three behind his, was compelled to work in his stead. On my asking Time-keeper Harrison the cause of this, he replied: "Oh, you'll have to run; he's let off so that he can carry his division for the post-office; we want to beat the Mint." The next morning, riding to the office in car with Connell, I asked him if he had run as delegate, and how he had made out. He replied that he had made a big fight of it, and that the Mint was whipped out of its boots.

Carrier Francis E. Martin, 1941 Wharton street, Twenty-sixth ward, also ran as delegate, but was defeated on account of his personal unpopularity.

Carrier Joseph Burns, 2514 Naudain street, Thirtieth ward, made an active canvass of his division in the interest of the Harrity candidate. He got leave of absence to attend the convention. On all election days, under the Harrity régime, the majority of Democrats laid off, and Republicans were compelled to do double, and in some cases triple duty.

Carrier Patrick F. Horan is, I believe, secretary of the Young Men's Democratic Association of the Sixteenth ward.

Carrier Harry Lynch, 2416 North Fifth street, had a desk adjoining mine. Many of the Democratic employés came to his desk to talk of political gatherings in which he or they had taken an active part. This person was most remarkable for "laying off" one-third of his time. This indisposition for work is accounted for, however,

when I tell you that he was a habitu  of the gambling dens, known as bucket-shops, in Bank avenue, Harmony court, Stock Exchange place, and vicinity, on my old route—by his own admission to me, he was an “operator” therein. These places obtained such an unsavory notoriety, that they were lately suppressed by our municipal authorities. This person also made a habit of loafing around these places, *when on duty, in full uniform*, and having mail matter in his care, thus delaying such mail matter often two hours or so.

I can corroborate the testimony of ex-Carrier Buck in regard to drunken habits of Carrier James O'Rourke. This person also “laid off” not less than one-third of his time. He was at one time discharged, but afterwards re-instated because of “political pull.”

Stephen R. Poulterer, of 1138 Dorrance street, Twenty-sixth ward, is an appointee of Harrity's on the carrier force. This man, about the year 1880 (I can get date), embezzled several hundred dollars from the Beneficial Society of the Episcopal Memorial Church of the Holy Comforter—all the funds belonging to this society, composed of working men and women from all parts of the city and of all creeds—thus compelling its suspension. The rector, the Rev. H. H. Vinton, now of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Worcester, Mass., was lenient to him, and assumed charge of the wrecked finances of the society and made things right again. He shielded this criminal, who had been financial secretary, from prosecution, because of a merciful disposition. Poulterer was later on prosecuted for a swindling transaction and sent to prison.

I am sorry that I did not make use of the opportunity to present these facts before the committee while in Philadelphia, but the death of my child and sickness of my wife prevented my joining the Ex-carriers Association, not being in which rendered me backward in coming forward.

I would also call attention to the way in which Harrity treats a Republican whom he purposes to discharge. I lived at 1513 Hicks street, Twenty-sixth ward, till one month before I was discharged. Two weeks before my discharge a Democratic ward worker visited a gentleman residing opposite, number 1513, and inquired where I had moved to, exhibiting a list of Republican carriers of Twenty-sixth ward who either were discharged or would be before a month. My name was on his list for discharge.

Inside the post-office building, for four or five days before a man's discharge, it would be rumored about that he was to be “fired.” The worst of the Democrats would then “chaff” the man and have a good deal of fun about it. This was the only warning a man received. No *official* notification was given till within half an hour of the time. These rumors, however, were always true.

In the notable Twenty-sixth there was a partisan league for the purpose of pushing discharges of Republicans of that ward. Within a few weeks Carriers Rankin, Kiefe, Buck, Odgers, Smiley, George McPherson, Linton, and Robinson, all good, steady, competent men, were discharged through the instrumentality of the said league. Harrity could not dare to charge *anything* against one of them.

Yours, very truly,

THOMAS B. ODGERS,
1907 Park Avenue.

HON. EUGENE HALE,
Chairman U. S. Senate Committee.

The subcommittee then adjourned until Friday morning, April 6, 1888, at 9.30 o'clock a. m.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *Friday, April 6, 1888.*

The subcommittee met at 9.30 o'clock a. m.

Present, all the members: Senator Hale (chairman), Senator Mander-son, and Senator Blodgett.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL M. FOX.

DANIEL M. FOX, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state what office you hold under the Government?—A. I am superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

Q. At what time did you take charge of the office?—A. The 1st of July, 1885.

Q. Who was your predecessor?—A. A. Louden Snowden.

Q. How did the change come about?—A. By Mr. Snowden's resignation in the early part of the year, and my appointment was made several months before I entered upon my duty, so as to save the vast trouble of counting and weighing the assets of the institution with which he was charged, and as the 30th of June is the end of the fiscal year, it took a week or more to make the transfer.

Q. The Philadelphia Mint is the most important of all of the branch mints, is it not?—A. Yes, sir. We furnish the machinery and the dies, and where they want anything in the line of models, to be made for them, the Director calls upon the Philadelphia Mint to have them made here, and they are furnished. They are not branch mints, but they substantially assume the form of branch mints.

Q. Previous to your appointment, had you experience in this line of duty?—A. No, sir; I was a member of the bar.

Q. What is the number of officers and employés in the Mint in the branches under you?—A. The pay-rolls cover 515 persons, male and female.

Q. That includes every branch, not only clerical, but experts and subordinates?—A. Yes, sir; I think so. Among them are 189 ladies.

Q. Have you with you a complete list of all the employés, with the duties attached to each?—A. I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. I supposed not. I will ask you to furnish to the committee at as early a date as you can, within a week if possible, certain lists, and I will give you a memorandum which you may take away with you to remind you of it. Will you endeavor to furnish to the committee such a list within a week or ten days?*

The WITNESS. I will try to do so.

Q. Is your office in any way under the operation of the civil-service rules, touching examinations for appointments?—A. No, sir. I suppose because of the responsibility which is upon the superintendent. He has to give a very large security, and therefore, I suppose, it is that the office is exempt from the operation of that law, as he is personally responsible and ought to have his choice of employés, subject to the approval of the Department at Washington.

Q. All of the mints are under the same condition?—A. I think so; yes, sir.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. What proportion of your force is what would be termed skilled labor?—A. The foreman of each department, certain of the clerks, the book-keepers, and the women adjusters. Their duty is when the planchets, the pieces to be ultimately stamped for coin, come up to be inspected, to carefully look after them and see that their weight is correct; and each lady has a scale, to discover if these pieces are within the tolerance of the law; that they are properly shaped and, so far as they can see, whether the composition of the piece is of the right character.

Q. And that requires a trained eye and hand?—A. A trained eye and a steady hand, besides a great deal of patience.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do women attend to that duty?—A. Yes, sir. The assaying, of course, is done by the assayer to ascertain whether the fineness is within the tolerance of the law. But, with the exception of two machines

* The list furnished by the witness will be found appended at page 162.

which we have there, the rest of the weighing is all done by these ladies as to ascertain that the pieces are within the tolerance of the law. It requires a critical eye, and not only a steady hand, but a patience that must not tire. They work from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when the work of the mint is hurried by reason of requisitions from Washington, they are required to work for a longer period. They have, in some cases, worked until 10 or 12 o'clock at night.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. What I seek to get at is this: Your force, as I understand it, is divided into an expert, or skilled force, and a force that does labor that can be readily acquired by any person of average intelligence, with a little experience. What proportion is the expert, or skilled force, and what proportion that which may be termed common labor?—A. I should say that three-fourths, or seventy-five per cent., is skilled labor. There is a pay-roll called the laborers' pay-roll on which are the names of persons who adapt themselves to the different wants of each department, and to attend to the rougher kind of work; and, with the exception of that, I regard the whole of the force as being obliged to do expert work.

Q. But of the three-fourths of those who are experts, probably an intelligent person, with a quick eye and hand, could obtain a mastery of the business in a few weeks or months?—A. Yes, sir; in a short time, guided by the foremen.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is your force all appropriated for in detail, or have you any fund for a force that you can increase or decrease from time to time?—A. Every man's name is upon the record at Washington.

Q. And he is appropriated for in detail?—A. Yes, sir; appropriated for, and it is designated what he shall do. The pay of those persons is approved in Washington before it is permitted to be paid here.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will not detain you any longer, and are obliged to you for your prompt attendance.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK GERKER.

FREDERICK GERKER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You are at present collector of internal revenue?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of what district?—A. Of the first Pennsylvania district.

Q. What does it embrace in extent?—A. Five counties, besides the county of Philadelphia—embracing Bucks, Schuylkill, Chester, and Montgomery.

Q. About what are your collections per year?—A. Over \$3,000,000.

Q. When did you become collector of internal revenue?—A. I was appointed on the 22d of July, 1885, and assumed the duties of the office August 1, 1885.

Q. Who was your predecessor?—A. William Pollard.

Q. Did he resign or was he removed?—A. He was removed.

Q. How long had he been in the service?—A. I think it was either six or eight years.

Q. Had you been in the internal-revenue service before?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was your business?—A. Railroading; and before that, the manufacturing business.

Q. What is the number of the employés of your office, all who are under you?—A. There are 62 altogether.

Q. Consisting mainly of what class of employés?—A. Of clerks, gaugers, deputy collectors, and a few store-keepers.

Q. Did you find the office in good shape and condition when you entered upon your duties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well conducted?—A. Yes, sir, so far as I know. I was not personally acquainted with Mr. Pollard, who was in the office before I was appointed.

Q. Nothing you have discovered since in its operation indicated that it was other than a well-conducted office?—A. No, sir; Mr. Pollard, as soon as I took his place, had his accounts settled up at Washington and got his release.

Q. Of the sixty-two employés that you found there, how many of them have you now?—A. Four.

Q. All the rest have been changed?—A. Yes, sir; by resignation. They all resigned. Most of them resigned when I first went in there, with the exception of the gaugers, and they resigned as other people became competent to take their places.

Q. As you found persons outside who were competent, that you desired for the places, the old incumbents tendered their resignations?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose nothing more was needed than an intimation that their places were wanted?—A. That was all.

Q. Nobody objected or made any fight?—A. No, sir. In fact they taught our people; the old gaugers went with them and taught the new gaugers their duties.

Q. When you intimated to them that their resignations were desired — A. I never did that since I have been in the office.

Q. How did the people who were in know that you had found some competent persons to fill their places?—A. They merely judged from the outward appearance, I suppose.

Q. They were rather bright fellows that you found in there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And bright fellows that you put in there?—A. We tried to get them. The chief deputy, Mr. John F. Cline, has been there twenty-four years, and he is still the chief deputy. We have a bonded clerk who has been there a number of years, and knows all the properties in the city of Philadelphia of people who become sureties for tobacco or liquor establishments. He knows every one and what they are worth.

Q. You have no civil-service examination connected with your office?—A. No, sir; we have nothing to do with that. I think, by law, we are exempt from it. I do not know.

Q. What are the politics of the men that you have under you now in the internal-revenue department?—A. They are all Democrats; that is, with the exception of some whom I judge to be Republicans; I never have asked them. Those who remain have been there some time.

Q. Do you desire to state anything further?—A. Nothing; except that there is another office connected with my position, and that is, I am custodian of the post-office building. There are about twenty-seven employés connected with that also.

Q. You are custodian of the post-office building here as well as collector of internal revenue?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is your office located in that building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, under that, how many employés have you?—A. We have now twenty-seven.

Q. When you took possession how many employés were there?—A. There were about forty odd.

Q. How many of the present twenty-seven employés are the same men who were there when you came in?—A. The most of them were there when I came. There have been but very few changes. There have been changes for cause in the case of men not competent to fill the positions, such as firemen, engineers, and places of that kind where we have to be very careful, and are obliged to get very competent men. There have been a few changes and others have been put in the places of the former employés.

Q. How many of these twenty-seven employés that you now have are new appointees?—A. Not over twenty of them. I think General Huidekoper was custodian before I was appointed, and these appointments mostly were made under him, and there have been very few changes since then.

The following communications were received from Mr. Gerker by the committee subsequently, containing information called for in the examination :

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, April 10, 1888.

SIR: Deputy collectors and clerks employed in this office are appointed under the provisions of section 3148, Revised Statutes. They are under bond to the collector, and their commissions expire with the outgoing officer.

Gaugers and store-keepers are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of sections 3153 and 3156, Revised Statutes.

When the office of collector was transferred from William J. Pollock to myself, my first duty was to appoint a sufficient number of deputies and clerks to take charge of the office at once, as at that time all these places were vacant.

Of the deputies and clerks appointed by my predecessor I have reappointed and retain at this time the following, viz: John F. Cline, chief deputy; J. Horace Lits, bonded clerk; Harry T. Staake, rectifiers' accounts.

The following is a list of the persons connected with the office at the time I became collector, and who held commissions from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, viz: *United States gaugers*: *William M. Bartram, Gilbert Carres, S. S. Fetherston, Johnson Hughes, William Linn, *George McMillan, James P. Pellers, *Alfred Stimmel, Quinton Todd, *William T. Pierce, *W. W. Lambert, William Bradley, *Edward M. DuBois, *Robert C. Gamble, *John Lingo, *Watson P. Magill, Charles J. Muschert, John Shegog, Walter D. Stone, John S. Todd, Charles Mitchell, and *David I. Smith.

United States storekeepers.—John W. Stone, William A. Frederick, L. A. Haspel, and Thomas Carson.

United States storekeepers and gaugers.—W. S. Monyer, *C. H. Grieff, *W. H. Spang, J. E. Yoder, H. Sample, and D. P. Rhoads.

Of the gaugers S. S. Fetherston and Quinton Todd are still in the service.

Of the storekeepers Thomas Carson is still under assignment.

The following is a complete list of appointments made by me of persons now in the service, viz: John F. Cline, chief deputy; H. Maxwell Rowland, deputy and cashier; Thomas Broadhead, special deputy; Thomas Hurley, deputy in charge of accounts; Harry M. Cassiday, deputy in charge of cigar accounts; George R. Guss, deputy in charge of oleomargarine; J. C. Dietrich, stamp deputy at Reading; Thomas J. Fay, James F. Larkin, Denis Bradly, John Brady, Patrick F. Sullivan, Robert M. Laycock, Morris J. Nogle, William H. Schofield, Symington Phillips, N. W. Underkofer, Oliver G. Morris, T. W. Kramer, Jacob Umstead, Isaac Y. Kintzer, and John Toole, division deputies.

Clerks on duty at my office.—J. Horace Lits, Samuel S. Lowenstein, Harry T. Staake, John Stevenson, Thomas W. Marchment, Thomas J. Devinny, Frank C. Thompson, William Neely, and Robert M. Snyder.

The following-named persons have been commissioned by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury since my appointment and are now connected with the service, viz:

United States gaugers.—E. P. Brennan, George Arold, Jos. W. Wells, Thomas Reinfried, Baltus K. Peck, William M. Rump, David H. Shourds, Charles B. Gashill, Jos. Hanlon, James J. Grogan, George Yoring, Michael Reilly, H. P. Rose, Peter J. Heverin, James H. Whinna, John M. Jacoby, Charles Heiber, Levi M. Gerhart, James Morris, and Daniel J. McBride.

Storekeepers.—Francis Wiesman, Charles T. Durham, and Maxwell Roland.

Storekeepers and gaugers.—Benjamin Focht, Mahlon A. Moyer, Adam W. Kauffman, Jacob Zimmerman, and John W. Mannon.

As far as I am informed the persons employed as gaugers and storekeepers at the time I entered on duty and before whose names I have put a mark thus (*) were Union soldiers. The appointments made since I have been in office are chiefly of men who were too young to have served as soldiers.

James F. Larkin and George R. Guss, both deputies, were officers in the Union Army.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK GERKER,
Collector.

Hon. EUGENE HALE,
Chairman of Select Committee, etc.

OFFICE OF CUSTODIAN U. S. C. H. AND P. O. BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1888.

SIR: The following-named persons were on the pay-roll on the 1st day of August, 1885: John H. Cahill, assistant custodian; John K. Foster, chief engineer; Charles H. Dettrey, assistant engineer; William Fleming, assistant engineer; Charles Silverthorn, fireman; Harry McComack, fireman; Ephram J. Paul, fireman; Owen Duffy, fireman; William Benzinger, fireman; Bernard Dolan, fireman; William Lettles, pumpman; George W. Pastor, janitor; George M. Thomas, janitor; Arthur Conley, janitor; Robert Wilson, janitor; Alexander Patton, watchman; Matthew Mason, watchman; George W. Davis, watchman; Frank Tracey, watchman; August Campbell, elevator conductor; Henry B. Haines, elevator conductor; E. M. Satterthwait, dynamo-tender; Samuel J. Rice, dynamo-tender; William Taylor, lamp-trimmer; Theodore Conger, lamp-trimmer; James H. Moore, lamp-trimmer; Richard Hughes, cabinet-maker; George Bruce, laborer; Samuel Johnson, laborer; Rowan Davis, laborer; John Ward, laborer; Matthew Smith, laborer; James Seymore, laborer; William Gunn, laborer; Thomas Garvin, laborer; William C. B. Meyer, laborer; William H. Taylor, laborer.

The following-named persons were employed in the custodian's department of the U. S. C. H. and P. O. building, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 1st day of April, 1888: John H. Cahill, assistant custodian, Thomas Cavanaugh, chief engineer; John Kane, assistant engineer; Adam Fraser, assistant engineer; William Benzinger, assistant engineer; Bryan Herron, fireman; Joseph Chadwick, fireman; Conrad Feaster, fireman; Philip Heary, fireman; Ed. McAnanny, fireman; Albert Thorman, fireman; Thomas M. Howard, fireman; Charles Kennedy, fireman; Peter Brennan, fireman; Michael Matt, fireman; Samuel States, fireman; George Gans, fireman; Jos. Murray, pumpman; Francis Cahill, dynamo-tender; Charles Konzleman, dynamo-tender; W. C. B. Meyer, dynamo-tender; Richard Gilpin, lamp-trimmer; John J. Brennan, janitor; William W. Abel, janitor; John P. Manton, watchman; James Hagan, watchman; Charles Gallagher, watchman; George Huber, elevator conductor; Jacob Weiser, laborer; Joseph Foy, laborer; William J. Kelly, laborer; John Quinn, laborer; Frank McCauley, cabinet-maker.

Remaining in custodian's department up to April 1, 1888: John H. Cahill, assistant custodian; William Benzinger, assistant engineer; Henry B. Haines, laborer; William C. B. Meyer, dynamo-tender.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK GERKER,
Custodian.

Hon. EUGENE HALE,
Chairman Select Committee, etc., Washington, D. C.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CADWALADER.

JOHN CADWALADER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have been summoned by the committee?—A. Yes, sir; I received a subpoena yesterday.

Q. You are the collector of the port?—A. Yes, sir; for the district of Philadelphia.

Q. When did you take possession of your office?—A. I was appointed, in the first instance, on the 13th of July, and at the request of my predecessor I took charge of the office on the 12th of August. I was then nominated to the Senate in December, 1885, and confirmed by the Senate in the following May.

Q. Who was your predecessor?—A. General Hartranft.

Q. Were you appointed at the expiration of his term?—A. No, sir.

Q. He was removed from office?—A. Yes, sir; he was removed.

Q. Did you find the office in good condition when you entered upon your duties?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. What irregularities or inefficiencies did you find in the office?—A. The entire office, in my judgment, required reorganization. Every department of it was negligent and careless, and the habits of all the employes were such as I thought entirely inconsistent with the proper discipline of a public office—such as lounging and smoking, receiving visitors at all hours, newspaper reading by the clerks, general disregard of regulations, and a slipshod way of attending to all business, without exception.

Q. It needed an entire change?—A. I thought so; at least it would have been better for it. My object was to examine the office thoroughly, and that is the reason I acted in that way.

Q. How long had General Hartranft been collector?—A. I think he had been there for nearly five years. He had been re-appointed by President Arthur just prior to the expiration of his term.

Q. And, in your judgment, he had failed to maintain the office in a condition of efficiency for the public service?—A. I do not wish to reflect on General Hartranft in any way; I do not know what the causes were; I do not know what interest he took in the office himself. I am told he had a fairly efficient deputy, who had left prior to my taking the position. Mr. Smith had been his acting deputy. I do not wish to criticise my predecessor, for I had no means of watching him. He probably did not take a very close interest in the details of the office itself, or the conduct of the business. I do not want to discuss the change beyond the practical results.

Q. I can understand that you do not wish to reflect personally upon your predecessor.—A. Not at all, sir.

Q. But I will ask the question again, prefacing it in this way, whether you found that your predecessor had failed to maintain the office in a condition of efficiency so far as regards the public service?—

A. I do not wish to be captious or raise any questions as to the examination, but personal reflections are very far from agreeable. I can only say that from the time the change was made in that office the receipts and the amount of business transacted increased in an extraordinary ratio, far beyond that of any port in the United States, until the receipts of this port have risen from \$12,000,000 a year—about the highest amount ever received—until to-day they are \$18,000,000, with no apparent increase of the business of the port.

Q. The revenues have increased about fifty per cent.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without any proportionate increase in the business from which the revenues are derived?—A. No; the expenses of the department have also decreased, not only proportionately, but in actual amount paid for them.

Q. Then, what you mean to say is, without regard to how it was done or without regard to your predecessor, that the efficiency of the office as affecting the public service, you think, has been greatly increased?—

A. I think I can say so candidly; yes, sir.

Q. You have not at present, of course, the figures showing exactly this increase of revenue and reduction of expenses that you can give to the committee now?—A. I can give, with sufficient accuracy, certain figures which will indicate what I mean. In the last year the increase of the values of the imports of the United States over the preceding year was \$58,000,000. At Philadelphia, which formerly collected about one-sixteenth of the total revenue, the value of the increase of the imports was about \$3,700,000. The increase in the duties on that \$58,000,000 was \$14,000,000 in the United States. At Philadelphia the increase of the duties was \$3,300,000 on an increase of values of \$3,700,000. The average per cent. of duty was 42 per cent. throughout the United States. At this port the average per cent. of duty is 86 per cent. upon the values of the imports.

Q. What is the amount of the force in your office altogether, from low to high, all those under your direction?—A. I think now there are about two hundred and thirty-six regular appointments.

Q. And what in addition to that which you call regular appointments?—A. There is nothing else except the stevedores at the wharves, employed at 25 cents an hour. Those are not permanent men.

Q. They are only employed according to the emergencies of the service?—A. Yes, sir; as they are needed to receive cargoes of iron ore, sugar, and so on.

Q. I do not suppose you can give now the number of men in your employ according to the different classifications?—A. I could do that; I know every man in my employment from messenger up.

Q. Of the number of employés in all classes whom you found when you entered the office do you know how many now remain?—A. No, I do not. I could not give it in numbers. They are principally in the higher grades.

Q. About how many should you think?—A. I think there are forty or fifty more than the number I stated, perhaps, including the appraiser's department. I can furnish you a list.

The CHAIRMAN. And the matters you can not give now, in detail, I will request you to furnish subsequently, and will write you a note stating what the committee desires you to furnish in regard to the number of persons employed in your office and their duties. The committee would like to have you furnish it within a week or ten days.*

The WITNESS. I can furnish it in an hour—before you leave here.

Q. Are the classifications of the office the same now as when you entered upon your office, or have any new classes of employés been introduced who were not known before?—A. There have been some individual changes to equalize the force. That is, a watchman would be receiving \$840 a year, while another watchman would be receiving \$2.50 per day. A change has been made in such a case to equalize the pay of the two men. In the same view, in some instances, a \$2.50-a-day man has been put on at \$840 per annum, so as not to create jealousies between them. That has been done without reference to removals. The same offices have remained at the different rates.

Q. But that would not be making a new name for an office?—A. No, sir, not a new name. The whole customs service, in my judgment, requires a complete overhauling. Misnomers have crept in, misleading the public and the officials.

Q. You mean the duty is called something that it is not purely in relation to itself?—A. Yes, sir. There were a class known as night inspectors when I came into office. They were, I found, without the

* The list furnished by the witness will be found appended at page —.

power or duty of an inspector of any kind. Their duties were to patrol the docks and guard the vessels after the hatches had been closed at night, to keep off thieves and prevent smuggling, and it required a class of employée of a vigorous physique, a courageous class of men, as you can understand, along an exposed river-front. The title of night inspector had involved (it was under the civil-service classification) an examination for it that invited men of feeble constitution—men of intelligence without knowledge of their duties, supposing it was merely a different grade of the inspector class. Finding that was so, although I made no change in the existing number, those persons who had been classified as night inspectors remained until changes were made, and when a vacancy occurred in that class I created a class known as surveyor's watchmen to do this duty as watchmen. No new night inspector was appointed.

There had been an examination prior to my coming into office for night inspectors, and in making those appointments I selected them entirely from the civil-service list at that time. It was before the civil-service examination had passed out of Mr. Eaton's hands and the gentleman who was with him, Dr. Gregory. Their views were different from those of the present commission. Their idea was that the appointing power should always have the list before it to make a full inquiry and investigation as far as possible of the entire list of eligibles. At Mr. Eaton's request I had it made out with a view to allow the nominating office to acquire such knowledge of persons as they would like to nominate to the Secretary of the Treasury for selection. Sometimes you need an officer immediately, and you get three or four names of men you don't know, and it is difficult to decide or to ascertain whether a man has any qualifications to fill any responsible place. That was his view, and that has been repealed at present, and we know nothing at all until the moment of appointment as to who may be certified. Therefore, having a list, I was able to select with full knowledge, which I did.

Q. I see the force of that change. This new class is to get men who would have physical, bodily endurance to do this work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which you call surveyor's watchmen. They of course would not be technically under the civil-service rules unless you chose to make them so?—A. No, sir; and they were not brought under the pay which regulates that matter in my department.

Q. The appointments which you have made to this new class were not subject to a civil-service examination?—A. No, sir; they were not.

Q. Can you remember now how many appointments you have made in that class?—A. Yes, the whole force. I will state that the force was a sort of Botany Bay, the night inspector's class. They were broken down and did no work at all. They were helpless and useless to me, and one after another would be found asleep at night on their posts, and charges of a variety of kinds were made. I have always refused to give any public notice of the reasons for removal; I thought it was an unnecessary hardship upon people who were dismissed to expose their failings unless it was necessary in a criminal prosecution.

Q. They have been nearly all changed?—A. Yes, sir; they have been, and the ones that remain, to make it more consistent, were substituted and those retained were changed to the position of surveyor's watchmen.

Q. Were not a good many of these men that you found on the night inspector's force, and which you found, as you say, incompetent for their duties—were not many of those men old soldiers?—A. I do not know;

I could not tell you that. . There were a good many old soldiers possibly among them; not a great many, though, I think; there may have been.

Q. You could ascertain that by letter or inquiry, I suppose?—A. I might. That was in the surveyor's department, and I held the head of each department strictly accountable for his department; and when the certification of charges came from the different departments to me it was my practice never to act upon a subordinate over his chief. If the question arises it must be through the chief, and then I will investigate it through them.

Q. When reports of insufficiency of these older men in this night inspection force were brought to you, you did not go into the question of whether they were soldiers or not?—A. Not if they had been guilty of a gross and improper act. I never removed a man in the service except under charges which would not have justified his being retained in private service since I have been in the office.

Q. When you remove a man do you give him a copy of the charges against him?—A. No, sir. I would like to state here (because the public are very much misled about this thing of appointments and removals), that appointments and removals under the Constitution of the United States rest in no case in the head of any official, with the exception of the Cabinet—of course you understand that—and appointments are simply recommendations by the heads to the appointing power at Washington, and removal is subject to the same conditions. If there is any necessity for an investigation it necessarily goes to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. And I suppose a case where the head of the Treasury Department (in which Department you are) interferes against the recommendation of a collector, who is at the head of a subordinate office, is very rare?—A. Very rare, indeed.

Q. Almost none?—A. There have been some very marked instances of it.

Q. But is it not a fact that substantially the power of removal lies—I do not say that it ought not to lie there—with the collector himself?—A. I would not myself, if my recommendation was not recognized by the Department, hold the office a moment.

Q. So that practically you had to settle this question?—A. On my recommendation, and the Secretary having confidence in my judgment will approve of it.

Q. How many of this new class called surveyor's watchmen have you appointed since you came in?—A. The whole force; there were thirty of them.

Q. And those are all there now?—A. Twenty-eight or twenty-nine of them are there now.

Q. Do you know how many of the new men were formerly Union soldiers?—A. No, sir; I have not considered that question.

Q. You have not considered that as a qualification?—A. Under the act of Congress there is a preference required, and if the two things were exactly equal I should consider a soldier favorably under the popular view, but I do not know of any case of competition of that sort. My selections to office have been absolutely under my own control. No person has exercised the slightest influence in making my selections for appointment; I may say not even members of Congress, except some of my Republican friends who have been very urgent that I should retain some of their friends, but beyond that I never have gone.

Q. You have not appointed any Republicans to office, have you?—A. I have retained a great many, and made places for them where I have

removed Democrats, this last week, under reduction; I have removed Democrats and retained Republicans.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. On the score of efficiency?—A. No, sir; it was almost on the ground of charity.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have not retained any inefficient men?—A. I have a large number of men who ought not to be retained there, but it is a difficult problem. I have feeble men and aged men, put there (that is the curse of the service) because of kind feelings toward them, and incompetent men have prevailed, and it would amount to almost barbarous severity to turn out a man if he can fairly perform his duties. I never have removed a man that I could conscientiously retain.

Q. But have you appointed, to your knowledge, any Republican in our new appointments?—A. No, I do not know of any of my own appointments. In civil service appointments politics have not arisen.

Q. You say that you know every man in your office personally?—A. Yes, sir; I do now since they came into the service.

Q. There are about sixty or seventy old appointees left now?—A. I think so.

Q. And the rest are all new men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in the new appointments you do not know of any Republicans who have crept in?—A. I do not know how they could creep in.

Q. Well, get in, walk in, or any way?—A. So far as I could ascertain, the civil service list was almost universally of one class, often those who had applied for positions under General Hartranft, and on the change of administration they were all Democrats on the list. I found no Democrats in my office when I went into the service; they were all Republicans then.

Q. And the men who are appointed, I suppose, are naturally Democrats now?—A. The civil service law absolutely precludes any question as to that.

Q. The thirty which you have appointed were exempt, you think; that class has nothing to do with the civil-service rules?—A. No, sir.

Q. Those thirty men were not selected for you?—A. No, sir; they were my own selection.

Q. Is there anything to prevent your taking a man from the place of surveyor's watchman and putting him into another place without examination?—A. Oh, yes, sir; I can not transfer. Under the recently modified act a man can stand a test examination who has been two years in an unclassified place by passing a test examination of qualification. He can then be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury without an examination. But no transfer of that sort has been made by me. A great many men in this class, becoming familiar with the business, pass the examination when competent, and have been certified in that way and have been promoted.

Q. Have you not made promotions from messengers and laborers and that class of service which does not come under the civil service examination into other places?—A. No, sir; I have not in any instance where they did not also appear and were regularly certified. On the civil service list I think the appointments made by me were almost consecutively when they came. I appointed thirty on the first list and suppose that twenty-eight of them were in regular order. It so happened; there is no choice left you. Under the present regulation to make

three appointments I have but five possible human beings to appoint that number from, and those are for places where any one of the men might ruin me or my bondsmen, and it is a very serious matter.

Q. Do you recall the case of General Bolton?—A. I remember the name of such a man; yes.

Q. Did you know him personally?—A. Yes; I knew him when he was there.

Q. Do you remember what his duties were; what place he held?—A. He was either day or night inspector, I think; I am not sure about that.

Q. Are you certain whether he was a night or day inspector?—A. No, I am not at this moment. It is sometime ago since he was in the office.

Q. Would you have any doubt upon his statement that he was a day inspector that he was so?—A. Oh, no; probably he was.

Q. He was removed, was he not?—A. He is not on the force now; he was either removed or resigned, I do not know which.

Q. Do you know whether there was any fault found with General Bolton's service?—A. Oh, yes, sir; repeated and repeated references to his failure to perform his duties.

Q. In what respect?—A. I should have to investigate the case; I do not recollect.

Q. The name is William J. Bolton. Was he an old soldier?—A. I presume from the title he may have been; I do not know.

Q. You never looked into that?—A. I do not recall individually as to that.

Q. You do not know what his record had been as a soldier?—A. No, sir; my relation to him was that of a custom-house officer.

Q. You did not look into the other matter?—A. No, sir; he was entitled to the other if it did not interfere with his custom house record.

Q. Do you remember the case of Col. R. H. Lee?—A. Yes; I know Lee.

Q. What was he in the office?—A. He was a day inspector, I think; I believe he was from Camden, N. J.

Q. And he was removed?—A. I think he was; yes, sir.

Q. Was he an old Union soldier?—A. I do not know; he was a man certainly who ought never to have been on the force for a moment.

Q. For what cause was he removed?—A. I think he was a man whose general character was such that it made him totally unfit to be in the service, in my judgment.

Q. Did you investigate the matter?—A. I did.

Q. Was he informed of the charges against him?—A. I do not know whether he was or not. As a rule, I had some conversation with those men, but I found they misunderstood my desire—in fact I think in almost every instance I sent for the man at the time of his removal; I never adopted the method of simply sending notes to them, as I wanted to give them opportunity, if they had something to say, to explain. I never acted until I investigated the case. At times there were ugly-tempered men and I did not think it was necessary to go into an investigation of such cases. As a rule they would speak civilly and properly in my presence, and then go out and some miserable, scurrilous thing would appear in the newspapers afterwards; I paid but little attention to it.

Q. Do you remember any notification that you gave General Bolton or Colonel Lee by writing or orally of the charges against them?—A. If you have any evidence on that subject there I can recall the fact of whether I did so or not, I think, by referring to the papers, pos-

sibly. I tried to unburden my mind of those things; they were very unpleasant to me, very distressing. These men had grown up under a loose and lax idea of their official duty and the proprieties of all kinds. What they considered favoritism to officers of vessels, and privileges to be extended, were such as were utterly demoralizing, and that corrupted the new men, who were told they were habitual customs, and I detected them in all kinds of irregularities, and worse, which made it extremely dangerous to keep any man in the service whose record, on examination, showed him to be a man of no character.

Q. These things that you state are so serious, and touch not only their efficiency but their personal character that did you not think it was due to those men who were old officers in the service, when those charges were made touching their character as well as their efficiency, that they should have been informed of it and had an opportunity for defense?—A. No charge was ever published by me against any man. He had the power to leave the public service without any public notoriety on the subject. Whatever notoriety there was affecting his character was the result of his own act.

Q. Do you say that you removed them because of these charges, which were so serious?—A. Well, I think where an officer has a great pecuniary responsibility, and great interests at stake, a reasonable ground of suspicion of the character and efficiency of the officer is what he should act upon; he should not wait until some act is committed; it will then be too late, after the loss is suffered.

Q. You believed, then, that for the efficiency of the service and to protect yourself it was necessary that you should act, as you say, upon suspicion, and perhaps arbitrarily, without going into a prolonged investigation?—A. Oh, certainly; I would do that in any department. I found my force filled with criminals, men who had been under charges of all kinds. I would like to state an instance of what an officer in my position is in danger of. Soon after I came into office two very prominent gentlemen of this city, Republicans, called upon me and stated that if I wished to retain the services of a very excellent man that there was one young man there whom I could rely upon who was in every respect trustworthy and who had proved himself an efficient officer. One of these gentlemen was a well-known Republican citizen here, and he told me: "In my judgment you should kick all of those fellows out at once, but in kicking them out I should suggest that you kick this man out last." I retained that young man. He apparently was fairly efficient; not very. I have declined to appoint criminals; I have declined to appoint men who have been under indictment where there has been a failure to convict. I do not think the public service should be filled with such men. I have been somewhat criticised for that. The civil-service regulations when I came in permitted a man to be appointed who had been out of jail a year. I thought that was a limitation which was too short and I never have done it. After retaining this man for some time I received anonymous letters stating that I was very consistent in refusing to appoint, perhaps, unfortunate men of my own party, but I was less consistent in retaining persons of the other party who had been under grosser conditions, and naming this clerk. I sent for him, laid the facts before him, and found that he had been in prison under pleading guilty of a charge of theft in another Federal office, had served most of his term, and had been placed in this position. The gentleman who came and asked me to retain that man and gave me this indorsement of his character was on his bond, had gone his bail, and was familiar with every detail of those circumstances. Yet he never referred to them at

all to me, and allowed me to do that, and it so happened that the position which he occupied was that of examining the consular communications and briefing letters, the very place in which he had been feeble in character in his previous experience. That only indicates, I think, the danger of that thing.

Q. So you let him go?—A. I told him it was a hardship for him, but after the thing had become notorious he could resign and no mention should be made of it; but he preferred to speak of it.

Q. That was a single case?—A. Yes, sir; but there were a number of others.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. You say he preferred to speak of it?—A. Yes, sir; he came out in an article about it. I had a sympathy with him, but after my knowledge of it it would have been a gross inconsistency if I would remove my own force first.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you nobody now among these new appointees with similar records?—A. Not to my knowledge; I would not retain them five minutes if I knew it.

Q. Have you not in the new force men who have been upon the records of the penal institutions of Philadelphia?—A. I have not.

Q. Are you confident of that?—A. Not to my knowledge; nothing of that kind has come to my knowledge. I would remove them in half an hour; I would not subject the other officers to the suspicion which might attach to them with such a character among them. I have not a drinking man on my force to-day that I know of. I have removed some very excellent men for drunkenness, which I was very sorry to have to do. I have some persons of the old force still that I confess have characters that are unpleasant to me, but as they were there, and as they perform their duties as far as I can see with care and diligence since I have been there, they remain. I have made no mystery of it with them; I have told them and they understand the position they occupy; that while they perform their duties, I give them the benefit of the doubt. But there are some that I think ought never to have been appointed and who ought not to be in the service.

Q. Will you, as soon as you can, furnish the committee with a list of the names of the men who have gone out of service since you entered upon your duties who were Union soldiers?—A. I have no record of that; I do not know anything about that.

Q. You do not know that you could do that?—A. I do not think I could.

Q. The committee you think must get at that in other ways?—A. Yes, sir; I do not know where it would appear. Perhaps it is on the records at Washington. That is, appointments have been made of soldiers having the preference in rank; I have appointed them. Soldiers are preferred in the civil-service examination list, and that would appear by the certification.

Q. Will you furnish the committee, as soon as you are able, with a list of the numbers of new appointments who have been Union soldiers, if you can obtain the information?—A. I suppose I could inquire among them.

Q. You can get that from the records in Washington?—A. Only where they have been certified on that ground by the Civil-Service Commission.

Q. And the appointments outside you could easily ascertain by having a messenger go to these men and inquire or by calling them before you?—A. Yes, sir; I could.

Q. If you will furnish the committee with that list at your earliest convenience we shall be obliged.—A. Very well; I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. At the suggestion of Senator Manderson I will pursue the same course that I did in relation to Mr. Fox. I will send you a memorandum, so that you need not depend upon your memory, of the lists that the committee would like, and ask you to send them to the committee as soon as practicable, within a few days.

The WITNESS. I presume you mean in the line in which you are now asking?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, in the line I am now asking; and it may be that the committee may desire a list of the changes of classification into different orders. If so, I will indicate it in the memorandum.

The WITNESS. There is no change except in the classification, and I want that adopted throughout the United States because I think there should be harmony. I think we ought to have night inspectors; we need them, but there have never been any such officers. That is the only change of classification that I have made.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. I will only inquire about one thing, which is not perhaps germane to this investigation. You spoke of the increase of receipts in the custom-house from \$12,000,000 to \$18,000,000 or thereabouts within the last three years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that increase because of the different classification, or because of the higher grade of valuation of imports?—A. Of course, to a certain extent, it may occur from that, but it is out of all proportion. The first year after the change of Administration the total increase of duties in the country was \$11,000,000. As I say the portion of duties collected in Philadelphia were at that time one-sixteenth of the total, but of that \$11,000,000 of increase nearly \$3,000,000 were from this one port for the first year, this increase beginning from the first week and continuing up to this week.

Q. And there has been no proportionate increase of bulk or actual value?—A. No, sir; and that is what I gave that fact for; that out of an average of increase last year the increase of duties was 42 per cent. upon the increased importations; that was the average throughout the country; whereas at this port it is 86 per cent., showing that it bears no relation. New York was but 37 per cent. and here it was 86 per cent.

Q. There has been in the last three years an increase of traffic here?—A. No, sir; I think there has been a falling off. The Allan line used to run every week before I came in here, but there has been an increase of apparent values of imports, a slight increase, but that is part of the very matter of appraisements.

Q. But you do not think there has been any increase of imports here proportionate at all to the increased growth of the city, its commercial and manufacturing business?—A. No, sir; I do not think so to the full extent. I state that as a matter of public interest rather than as a personal matter.

Senator MANDERSON. I was interested in it myself. I do not know that it has any particular reference to this investigation, but it is a matter of considerable importance.

The WITNESS. Yes; I think so.

Senator BLODGETT. I have no questions to ask.

TESTIMONY OF PETER A. FITZPATRICK.

PETER A. FITZPATRICK, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. If you have any statement to make to the committee you can present it.—A. I have no statement to make and am surprised at being called upon.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been summoned ?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I was informed by my superior in the post-office, Mr. Boggs, the assistant superintendent, that I should come here. I noticed the name of Fitzpatrick in the newspapers, and there was a Mr. Fitzpatrick here, I believe, yesterday, but it was not he who was wanted. So I was notified to appear.

Senator MANDERSON. Have you any statement to make ?

The WITNESS. No, sir; none except to answer any questions that may be asked me.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee knows nothing whatever about your case. You have not been summoned before the committee ?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I understood there was some letter-carrier named Fitzpatrick whose presence was desired, and as there are two of that name in the post-office and there was a mistake in the other, I am the only one remaining.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Buck). Is this the man you referred to ?

Mr. BUCK. Yes, sir. My statement was that he came down in the cellar with his check and told me that lots of the carriers were having \$6 left off their checks.

The CHAIRMAN (to the witness). Mr. Buck says that you are the man he refers to in the matter of having your monthly check, or some part of it, kept back. Do you know Mr. Buck ?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember having a talk with him about that matter ?—A. No, sir; I do not. I never received a check from the Government for anything less than what was coming to me.

Q. Have you in any way contributed to politics from your salary ?—A. From my salary, no, sir; I have been asked through the mail for contributions for political purposes before I held a political position, and since.

Q. Have you always contributed ?—A. At times, when I have felt I could do so, I have done so.

Q. Have you done so since you were in the service ?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. You contributed before, but not since ?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never have contributed since you have been in office ?—A. Only of my own free will.

Q. Have you contributed of your own free will ?—A. I have given contributions of my own free will since I have been in office.

Q. How many times ?—A. I do not remember how many times.

Q. In response to invitations sent to you ?—A. No, sir; not from that.

Q. Have you not had invitations sent to you ?—A. Yes, sir; I felt it was my duty as a member of the party to give what little I could towards the expenses.

Q. And you have given at different times ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times ?—A. I have no idea.

Q. Several times?—A. I could not say.

Q. What do you think?—A. Well, I will put it at three times.

Q. Since you have been in office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in office?—I will be a regular carrier two years in September.

Q. When was the last time you contributed?—A. I think the last time was before the last election, the election for sheriff last fall.

Q. And at the spring election?—A. I may have; I am not certain.

Q. You can not fix the times when you have made these different contributions?—A. No, sir; I can not.

Q. You have made them from time to time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And expect to make them again, don't you?—A. Yes, sir; if I am spared.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Do you know a letter-carrier named Cummings?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you remember the amount received by you for your services in in February, 1887?—A. I do not. I only know this, that I have never received less than what was due me.

Q. You do not recall an occasion in February, 1887, when in the cellar of the post-office, to some of the carriers, and among them one by the name of Cummings?—A. Oh, I do remember Cummings; he was a carrier then.

Q. He is not a carrier now?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recollect making some complaint at that time that you had had to pay for political services some amount of money?—A. I do not.

Q. You are positive nothing of that kind occurred then or at any other time?—A. I am positive it did not.

Q. I understood you to say that you had contributed three several times to elections, and perhaps more?—A. Yes, sir. I have contributed whenever I possibly could, whenever I was requested, and without request. I considered it my duty, in fact, as a member of the party, and as nothing against the laws as I could find out, and I did it cheerfully.

Q. Were those contributions always made to the same person?—A. If it was possible for me to give it in person I would do so, and if not I would give it to some one else to take to those parties.

Q. What was the amount of your contribution at these different elections?—A. It was trifling; it averaged \$5 or \$6.

Q. It was usually \$6, was it not?—A. No, I can not say it was.

Q. Do you not recall that as the exact amount in each instance?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is your salary?—A. At present \$800 a year.

Q. What was it in the early part of 1887; were you on the \$600 list then?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. You are a letter-carrier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has any part of your salary ever been retained as a political contribution?—A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. You have always received the full amount of your salary?—A. I have always received what was due me and signed the pay-roll for the same.

Q. What is your age?—A. I am about thirty-two years of age.

Q. Have you ever been in the Army?—A. Yes, sir; I was a soldier on the frontier.

Q. Are there many old soldiers in the service now?—A. Yes, sir; a good many that I am personally acquainted with.

Q. How many should you think?—A. I could not tell exactly; at the least calculation about 100.

Q. You think there are 100 old soldiers in the service there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some of them appointed by Postmaster Harrity?—A. Most all I am acquainted with are Postmaster Harrity's appointments.

Q. Have some of the old soldiers been retained who were there before Mr. Harrity was appointed postmaster?—A. Yes, a good many of them; some of them sit near me. I have heard it said they have been old soldiers; I do not know it personally.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. CASSIDY.

JOHN F. CASSIDY, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence.—A. No. 608 Dickerson street, Philadelphia.

Q. Can you give the names of any Union soldiers who have been removed in any of the departments of the Federal Government in Philadelphia?—A. Yes, sir; I have here a list of 22, from major-generals down to privates, who have been removed by Collector Cadwalader. These were all day inspectors, weighers, and clerks in the custom-house.

The CHAIRMAN. You can read the list of names.

The witness read as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Major-General Bolton, day inspector. | 11. William Bair, Buck Eye, blacksmith. |
| 2. Brevet Col. James A. McPherson, day inspector. | 12. Oliver Wilson, blacksmith. |
| 3. Col. William H. Lee, day inspector. | 13. William Patterson, blacksmith. |
| 4. Capt. Johnson Roorey, day inspector. | 14. William H. Hazlet, blacksmith. |
| 5. Sergt. John L. Brisband, day inspector. | 15. Lewis Mayer, blacksmith. |
| 6. Samuel Calwell, day inspector. | 16. Walter Shaw, blacksmith. |
| 7. Richard Johnson, day inspector. | 17. Albert Rhule, blacksmith. |
| 8. Randolph Swartz, day inspector. | 18. James Magee, blacksmith. |
| 9. Henry F. Snyder, day inspector. | 19. James Metcalf, weigher. |
| 10. Alexander Nichols, day inspector. | 20. John H. Roche, weigher. |
| | 21. Walter Scott, clerk. |
| | 22. Frank Bingham, inspector. |

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you furnish for the committee a more complete list at some future time?—A. Yes, sir. There are a great many more than that, but I only had time to make up this short list.

Q. Is General Bolton present?—A. Yes, sir; he is here in the room.

Q. Are you a Republican?—A. No, sir; I am a Democrat. I never voted the Republican ticket in my life, and do not ever expect to, either.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM J. BOLTON.

General WILLIAM J. BOLTON, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. At No. 1750 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia.

Q. Have you been in the customs service in Philadelphia?—A. I have.

Q. For how long?—A. I was appointed in November, 1881, by General Hartranft, and left the office July 6, 1886.

Q. Did you resign?—A. No, sir; I was removed by Mr. Cadwalader.

Q. What were the circumstances of your removal?—A. I went into a restaurant to get my dinner, and the charge was that I was seen coming out of a restaurant between the hours of 12 and 1; that was the charge, as I was informed by the collector and surveyor.

Q. State fully all the circumstances.—A. On the 3d of July I had a vessel at the wharf, was discharging her cargo, and was ready to make my return, only I had to wait to have an anchor inspected that had been picked up at the breakwater. I went to the usual place to get my dinner, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and in the mean time, I suppose the same day, I was reported for coming out of a restaurant. The 4th of July came on Sunday that year and the following Monday morning I went to my business to look after my anchor and about 10 o'clock I was informed that I was suspended. I let it go for a day or two, I think; I did not intend to go to the collector at all; I thought it would be of no use. But I was persuaded to go, and had a little conversation with him and I asked what the charges were. He said I was reported for coming out of a restaurant and not attending to my duties in business hours. I asked who my accuser was, and he did not tell me. He gave me no hearing at all, but informed me and Colonel Lee that we were intelligent men, knowing about our duties, but he wanted to have this thing stopped, and told me if I would see the surveyor and have the charge modified he might think over it. In the mean time, while I was looking for the surveyor, about an hour afterwards I was informed that the matter was settled and I was dismissed.

Q. What was it the collector said about you being competent men and attending to your duties?—A. Colonel Lee was with me at the same time and we were both suspended. He said "You are intelligent men and attend to your duties, and ought to know better."

Q. Did the collector then find any fault with you about your manner of conducting your duties?—A. No, sir; not at all. I never had any complaints made against me while I was in the custom-house and I never corrected any return in my life.

Q. Was any reason given for dismissing you except that you had been seen coming out of that restaurant?—A. That was all.

Q. Was that the restaurant you had commonly been going to?—A. When I was in that neighborhood I generally went there; we only had an hour for dinner.

Q. Had any complaint ever been made against you as to your habits of drinking?—A. Not that I know of; I never had been called up for it before.

Q. How did you conduct yourself so far as your duties were concerned?—A. Always satisfactorily. I never was called up to correct a return all the time I was there and never reprimanded for anything.

Q. You were a day inspector?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were your hours of duty?—A. I went on at a quarter of 7 in the morning and was relieved at 6.30.

Q. Were you frequently absent during whole days?—A. Never whenever I had any charge to attend to.

Q. Were you a soldier in the war?—A. I was.

Q. What was your record?—A. I started out as a captain and came home a brevet brigadier-general. I was in the service from the commencement to the close of it.

Q. In how many battles did you participate?—A. About forty-two altogether.

Q. Were you ever wounded?—A. Yes, sir; twice very severely, and struck two or three times but it didn't take me from the field. I was shot through the face and a ball went through me at the storming of Antietam Bridge, and the last time, the time when Burnside blew up the Petersburg mine. I carried that ball in my face for seventeen years, and that is the cause of my defective speech.

Q. Were you dependent on your salary for a living?—A. Yes, sir; I was.

Senator BLODGETT. I have nothing to ask.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES A. MCPHERRAN.

JAMES A. MCPHERRAN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You were formerly in the custom-house service?—A. I was.

Q. At what place?—A. At Philadelphia, as day inspector.

Q. When did you enter the service?—A. On the 10th of May, 1880.

Q. You were appointed by whom?—A. At that time it was Collector Totten.

Q. When did you leave the service?—A. I was paid up until the last of April, 1887; the date of my discharge I do not know.

Q. Were you removed?—A. I was.

Q. Upon charges?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the charges; state the circumstances of your removal?—A. Well, I was on duty at Callowhill-street wharf; I had charge of four vessels—two full ships and two barks. They had an iron cargo, which was being loaded on cars, to be weighed at Belmont. I ticketed the cars with the consignee's name and the vessel where the goods came from, and signed them as inspector of customs. Mr. Galey gave me the use of his office at Callowhill-street wharf (he was the wharfinger at the wharf) to make out my papers in. I was relieved by an inspector of customs, and I called on the surveyor to find out the reason, but he did not give me any satisfaction. He did not tell me exactly what it was except that I had been seen sitting in Mr. Galey's office during the hours of duty. I told him there could be no doubt about that; that I certainly had been sitting there frequently during the day. That was about all I heard of it until I received a note to call at the surveyor's office, and I was directed to call on Mr. Cadwalader, the collector.

Q. And you did call on him?—A. Yes, sir; I called on him, and he showed me a note from the surveyor. The note said that I had been seen sitting in Mr. Galey's office during business hours, or something to that effect; that was all.

Q. Did the collector or surveyor intimate to you that there were any other charges against you?—A. Mr. Cadwalader kindly told me that there was nothing against me before that time.

Q. You explained to the collector why you were there?—A. I told the collector the nature of the circumstances—that I was in there fifty, sixty, or seventy times a day; that the different tickets for the different ships were in that office on a desk; that there being so many different consignees for different ships it made quite a number of tickets, and there was more or less bad weather during the time I was there, so that I was frequently in the office for tickets, and I had no doubt I sat down

When I was in there writing tickets. It never was a crime that I knew **of** to sit down in an office.

Q. Was it a bad place to be in—in any way a disreputable place?—

A. No, sir; it was a business office, the office of the wharfinger of the **wharf**.

Q. It was not a saloon?—**A.** No, sir. It belongs to one of the **wharves** where my vessels were.

Q. Did you ever hear of any complaint being made against you for **not** attending to your duties?—**A.** I never knew of any. I have been **in** charge of experts for four years and had been relieved from that a **short** time before and put on the wharf. I expected then to be **dis-**charged, because I knew if I was valuable to the Department in any **way** it was in that business that I was familiar with; and I was very **particular** in attending to my duties at that time.

Q. And you were, after the change from that duty to this one, **particular** about attending to your duties?—**A.** Yes, sir; I was very **particular** on that account, expecting to be discharged.

Q. Did you spend your time, or any portion of it, in what is called "loafing"?—**A.** I had no time to loaf. We were all very busy there. The sugar and molasses season had commenced, and I had more vessels to look after than I should have had; the men who were assigned to the duty asked me to attend to them.

Q. Then at the time you were removed you were at work attending to your duties?—**A.** Yes, sir; I was there every day.

Q. During what hours?—**A.** From a quarter of 7 in the morning, and I was relieved at sundown when it came before 6 o'clock, and in the summer season I was relieved at 6 o'clock.

Q. Did you go to those people and see if they made complaint of you in any way, except as you have described?—**A.** I did not. I did not loaf there or neglect my duties. There I was all the time except when I was required to go and attend to ticketing the cars and making out the tickets.

Q. And you had to have some place to do that in?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. Were you a soldier?—**A.** I was.

Q. What was your service?—**A.** I was in the service from May, 1861, until the latter part of 1864.

Q. What position did you hold in the service?—**A.** I went in as a private soldier in the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves. I was major of my regiment and brevet lieutenant-colonel when I came out.

Q. You were wounded during the war?—**A.** Yes, sir; I was wounded in my shoulder.

Q. In battle?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. How many battles did you participate in?—**A.** I was in the Army of the Potomac up to 1864. I was with the Pennsylvania Reserves in all their engagements. I have never counted up the number of battles I was in; but there were a good many of them—twenty, probably, or more—I do not really know how many.

Q. What do you say, so far as you were concerned, about your duties while you were in the custom-house; were you a loafer?—**A.** No, sir; I was not. No man ever called me a loafer, and would not safely do so.

Q. Were you inefficient in the performance of your duties; were any complaints of that character made against you?—**A.** None that I ever heard of at all.

Q. Were you guilty of habits of intoxication or drunkenness?—**A.** No, sir; I was not. I took a drink when I wanted one, but I never drank any during business hours at all.

Q. You made that a rule?—A. Yes, sir; I generally made it my rule, unless it was a very cold day, when I might possibly take a drink when I was on duty, but it was the exception whenever I did that.

Q. Were you ever in any way under the influence of liquor during business hours?—A. No, sir; I do not think I ever was during business hours, or while I was on duty.

Q. Did you ever hear any complaint of that kind?—A. I never did. I never had any complaints made against my manner of transacting business. I never was brought to the custom-house on the complaint of any neglect of duty, or duty ill performed. I never had a ticket returned to me from any ship, or anything of that kind, during my term of service.

Q. You say that the collector told you at the time that, up to that time, no complaint had been made against you?—A. He said that no complaint had been made against me, and he rather complimented me on some of my work in charge of experts—some decisions that were sent on to Washington. He made some remark in a complimentary way about it. I do not just recollect what.

Q. The only thing he mentioned was your being in this place and sitting there during the hours of duty?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Cadwalader told me that that matter was entirely with the surveyor; that it was the surveyor's charge against me, and he could do nothing, as he had made it a rule to act on the recommendation of the surveyor. He told me if the surveyor would withdraw the charges he would very readily place me on duty again.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. I understand, from what you say, that you frequently went into a private house to transact public business; was that the case?—A. No, sir.

Q. This was a private house and not an office of the Government?—A. It was an office on the wharf, the wharfinger's office.

Q. But the Government had no control over it, or did not lease it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was it necessary for you to go there to transact your business?—A. Probably not absolutely necessary, but more convenient than any other way. There was no other place to go.

Q. There was no other place supplied for you to do that work in?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It was not a private house, as I understand?—A. No, sir; it was an office.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. The whole wharf was private property, was it not?—A. Yes, sir. The wharf and the wharfinger's office was the same property—owned by the same parties.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH A. ROBBINS.

JOSEPH A. ROBBINS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence.—A. No. 334 Dickinson street, Philadelphia.

Q. Have you been somewhat acquainted with custom-house affairs during the last few years?—A. I became acquainted with them since this investigation started.

Q. A list has been given you; do you know of any additions to the list that Mr. Cassidy has given here?—A. No, sir.

Q. You know of these persons on this list as being Union soldiers?—A. Yes, sir; from the best information we could derive.

Q. Do you know of the participation of custom-house officers in elections and Democratic primaries here in the city within the last year or two?—A. I have no direct information on that point; I have heard of it. I have been told.

Q. That you need not give. Are you acquainted with any of the officers who have so participated; have you seen them at the polling places and at the windows?—A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. How lately?—A. At the time of the last fall election.

Q. State what officers you saw participating there.—A. I should prefer not to.

Q. I know that you prefer not to do so.—A. It was not my intention to come here and injure anybody; I was engaged merely to interview these men and ascertain the causes of their discharge.

Q. In answering my questions you do not obtrude the information; that is understood. I ask you to state what men you have seen, who were in office, engaged in the election last fall on election day?

The WITNESS. In any of the Federal departments?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; in any of the Federal departments.

The WITNESS. Nearly every employé in the Fourth ward was engaged actually in the last spring election—the February election; that is the ward I formerly resided in.

Q. What were they doing?—A. They were electioneering—bringing out voters and holding window-books.

Q. Was there any concealment on their part of what they were doing?—A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Do you remember anything of this kind happening at the fall election in 1887?—A. Yes, sir; but it was not as extensively done, because the election in that part of the city was very close in the spring and there was more interest taken in it.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK D. BINGHAM.

FRANK D. BINGHAM, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been in the Federal service in years past?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?—A. I was in the Army.

Q. Where have you served in the civil service?—A. In the custom-house.

Q. When did you go into the custom-house?—A. In April, 1869.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. By whom were you appointed to the place?—A. By Henry D. Moore, the collector of the port.

Q. Through whose terms of office as collector did you serve?—A. I was under Collectors Moore, Cowly, Furness, almost continuously through Mr. Totten's term, entirely through General Hartranft's term, and partially through that of Mr. Cadwalader.

Q. When did you leave the service?—A. I was removed on the 23d of May, 1886.

Q. What cause, if any, was assigned for your removal?—A. I do not know what the cause was; I know the cause assigned.

Q. What was the cause?—A. It was sleeping one hour in eighty-six hours of continuous duty.

Q. State the circumstances in regard to it.—A. I had charge of the steamship *Lord Beaconsfield*; I took her on the morning of May 17th, and finished her on the following Thursday. On the Saturday following I was notified, verbally, that I was suspended. This was about 4 or half-past 4 in the afternoon. Of course I could get no information then, and on Monday morning I called at the custom-house to learn the cause of my suspension. I saw Mr. Campbell, the surveyor, and he informed me that it was for sleeping during my tour of duty on the *Lord Beaconsfield*. I told him that was false. He also told me that I had been charged with drinking. I told him there was not a tittle of truth in either one of the charges. He said he had referred the whole matter to the collector.

Before presenting the matter to the collector I thought it necessary to get the evidence of the officers connected with the steam-ship *Lord Beaconsfield*. I found she had left the port on the Thursday that I finished and had gone to New York. I followed her to New York, and got a statement from the officers and presented it on the following morning, on Friday, I think it was, or Thursday, to the collector. The collector again referred me to the surveyor.

Q. What was the statement of the officers? You may as well give it in this connection.—A. I have a copy here of what I submitted to the collector.

The witness produced the following paper which was read by Senator Manderson:

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss:

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, Israel W. Durham, magistrate of court No. 6, of the said city, F. D. Bingham, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: That the annexed is a true and correct copy of the statement made by the officers of the S. S. *Beaconsfield*, at the port of New York, May 25 and 26; that it sets forth correctly the facts in the case at issue, and that the same was given freely and without corrupt inducement; and further deponent saith not.

F. D. BINGHAM.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 27th day of May, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.]

ISRAEL W. DURHAM,

Magistrate of Court No. 6, Office 42 South Sixth Street.

S. S. BEACONSFIELD, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 26th.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned officers of the S. S. *Beaconsfield*, were on board the same during all the time of her discharge (from 17 to 20) at the port of Philadelphia; that she was in charge of Inspector Bingham, and that during that time he was not asleep on board of said vessel at any time, nor did we see any evidence of drink on him. We know that no provisions were made for his accommodation with regard to rest, and that he declined all tenders of hospitality, although the same was freely tendered, and to the best of our knowledge do not believe that he slept one moment during the time he was in charge.

Very respectfully,

WM. HOLMES,
Mate S. S. *Beaconsfield*.
ANDREW JAMESON,
Steward.

G. DETCHON,
Second Mate S. S. *Beaconsfield*.

I certify that the above signatures have been signed in my presence.

D. BRIDGES,
231 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I fully indorse the statement contained in this letter.

JOHN L. COTTON,
Master.

MAY 26, 1886.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. What do you say as to the truth or falsity of this charge?—A. There was not a tittle of truth in it.

Q. You neither slept or drank during this duty?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have an interview with the collector of the port about it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what occurred at that time.—A. When I returned on the 27th I called on the collector and presented that statement. He referred me to the surveyor. I went up to see Mr. Campbell and he appeared to be very indignant that I should attempt to prove my innocence of the charge, and very abruptly dismissed me. I then tried to see the collector again, and after being in his outer office for a day or two I sent a communication to him in which I requested to know my status as it related to the customs service. I received the following letter from him under date of June 22 :

Mr. F. D. BINGHAM:

SIR: Upon consideration of the report of the surveyor you were removed from your office on the 23d ultimo. I think my interview with you was sufficiently definite.

Respectfully,

JOHN CADWALADER.

The WITNESS. Thinking the collector had made a mistake in the date, I again wrote him a letter, asking for a reply, which he afterwards made. as follows:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Collector's Office, June 28, 1886.

Mr. F. D. BINGHAM:

SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant received. The date of your removal from the customs service was 23d of May. Your former letter of the 21st instant was duly answered, but I presume the reply did not reach you.

Respectfully,

JOHN CADWALADER,
Collector.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you have an interview with Collector Cadwalader after that time concerning the matter?—A. No, sir; I did not. This was Sunday following the day I was suspended. I was suspended on the 22d, and on Sunday, the 23d, I was discharged, and my interview with Mr. Cadwalader had been subsequent to my discharge.

Q. State whether during this period of service, extending over twenty years, there had been any complaint from your superior officers as to the manner in which you had performed your official duties.—A. I never had any complaint made against me except that I was removed by Collector Totten. When I inquired the cause of my removal he said it was a mistake, and he re-instated me.

Q. He said it was a mistake on which you had been removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were your duties at the time of your removal?—A. I was discharging inspector.

Q. How long had you had experience in that particular line of official duty?—A. I was continuously in that line almost from the time of my appointment. I had served some time with the special agents. I had charge of the receiving of goods at the Centennial. During the Centennial Exhibition I was absent, I suppose, some four or five months. I had been detailed as special inspector to the surveyor for some years.

Q. What were your habits as regards sobriety, or the reverse, during

your term of office?—A. I believed myself to be a sober man; I am not what is known as a drinking man.

Q. Are you in the habit of drinking while you are on duty?—A. No, sir; and never neglected any duty on account of drinking. I am not a total abstainer.

Q. You had military service during the war?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you in the service?—A. Nearly two years.

Q. Were you wounded in the Army?—A. No, sir; fortunately not.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. When you were removed by Collector Totten, how long did you remain out of the service?—A. I was out of the service eleven months.

Q. He told you you had been removed through a mistake?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you use any political influence to be restored?—A. I was appointed by political influence.

Q. And you had to use it to get restored again?—A. Why, most assuredly.

Q. Did you perform any service after your dismissal by Collector Cadwalader, or attempt to perform any?—A. I was dismissed the following Sunday.

Q. I am asking you if you did perform any service of any kind after your dismissal?—A. No, sir; I did not perform any service.

Senator BLODGETT. That is all.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. BRISBANE.

JOHN F. BRISBANE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been in the customs service here in Philadelphia?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what length of time?—A. I was engaged in the customs service at various times from about 1867 to 1886. I left the service in 1871 to aid in the revision of the census for the city of Philadelphia, and was out of the service about a year and a half at that time. With that exception, I was consecutively in the service and was one of the oldest officers there.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. When did you leave the customs service?—A. I will give you a full statement of my service.

Q. Very well; you may proceed to do so in your own way?—A. I was assigned, with officer McDevitt, to the *Switzerland*, on November the 21st, 1886, and we took charge of the vessel.

The vessel was about a week late at that time, owing to storms at sea. By reason of her lateness Peter Wright & Sons, the consignees, persuaded the collector (who was opposed to Sunday work) to permit the work upon the vessel to be done on Sunday, it being a necessity, in order to dispatch the vessel on the following week, early, with the mails. We commenced working on Saturday, the day of her arrival, and worked continuously up to Monday night, about midnight, and during that time we discharged the vessel. I had charge as second officer.

There are two classifications of steamer-discharging officers, the first and second officer. Mr. McDevitt, being a young officer, newly appointed,

s on as first officer, and I as second officer. They always attached old officer with a new officer, to keep them straight on any questions arising as to any business transacted. We discharged the vessel as always had been done, and as had been done for twenty years. My hatch, opening the after hatch, there was scrap iron coming out of it. It was a very cold night. We have an office arranged for the custom-house officials at the head of the dock, and this being the last night of the discharge, Monday night, after working consecutively from Saturday, Mr. McDevitt and myself were in the office, I probably reading the newspaper; I do not know what I did. The allegation was made subsequently, as I learned, that I had been asleep. This charge was made, the collector informed me, by the surveyor. They suspended me about the 28th or 29th of November. I took my traps and went home, thinking that in due course of time the collector would notify me of a hearing, when a proper understanding could be arrived at in regard to this matter of suspension. I did not know much about the charges at that time.

I went home and remained away from the office until the 13th of December, when I inadvertently ran upon one of the clerks on the street, and he notified me to come and get my pay. I called at the custom-house and, for the first time, I then learned that I had been decapitated by the collector upon the last day of November. I called in and asked the collector whether he thought I had had a proper hearing and a fair show in the matter, and he informed me, in his own way, of the charges that had been made, and referred me back to the surveyor. The surveyor relegated me to the collector. After going down a second time I got about the same answer from the collector—that the surveyor had made charges, and that that was quite sufficient.

I then had a list of officials and others who were engaged upon the wharf and in the office with me during the entire discharge, which I called out and asked the collector whether he would permit those gentlemen to make affidavit to the fact that I had never slept and that they had known of no dereliction of duty on my part. He informed me that he could not have his time taken up by such transactions as that, and referred me back to the surveyor. I have the paper right now in my pocket. I had a number of men, Democrats and Republicans, who were willing to swear positively to this fact, that I was not asleep, and that I did not, in any manner, neglect my duty in the discharge of the vessel. That is all I know concerning my discharge; the rest I know not. I never have been there since.

Q. What is your political belief?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. You were at that time?—A. Yes, sir; I have always been a Republican.

Q. During the time of your service in the custom-house have you ever heard any complaints as to your efficiency or the manner in which you conducted your business?—A. I never heard of any complaint made against me. I never was called to the custom-house upon any accusation—not the slightest. I had made quite a study of the customs business, the business of the port, the rules and regulations, etc., and on, and I considered myself at least (without any egotism) quite well posted in regard to the regulations concerning customs.

Q. What length of time were you in the office while Mr. Cadwalader was collector?—A. I think I was there probably over a year.

Q. What do you say as to the character of the service during, we will say, the term of General Hartranft as collector and that of Mr. Cad-

walader as to any improvement in the service?—A. With some very rare exceptions the service was good, from my stand-point.

Q. Were you quite familiar with the employés of the office under General Hartranft?—A. Yes, sir; I knew them all, except a few in the rotunda, as we call it in the custom-house.

Q. What was the character of the service rendered by them?—A. It was perfectly satisfactory, so far as I know. I knew of no exceptions. Of course, in that large business there must be some exceptions to the general rule..

Q. Were they careful in the discharge of their duties or were they neglectful?—A. With some rare exceptions, I believe they were a faithful and efficient set of officers. I heard of exceptions, but can not say who they were. There was the usual fault found sometimes, but as a general thing the discipline of the office and the attention of the officials to their duty were good.

Q. Do you know any large number of employés in the office, under General Hartranft, who had been charged with criminal transactions, or who had the reputation of being criminals?—A. I do not know of any person there who was charged with any criminal offenses.

Q. You heard nothing of that kind?—A. No, sir; I was totally ignorant of anything of that kind.

Q. How did the conduct of the service under General Hartranft compare with that under Mr. Cadwalader?—A. I think it was fully up to the standard.

Senator BLODGETT. I have nothing to ask.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the fact that the committee will wait for reports that are to be made to it as to the force employed in certain of the Federal offices in the city, it may be necessary for the committee to have a subsequent hearing, either here or in Washington; if in Washington, witnesses will be duly summoned and expected to appear there. As this stage of the examination has been reached the committee will now adjourn and close the proceedings at present here. The committee, I wish to say, has been largely aided in its investigations into the post-office by Mr. Tobin, who had examined parties and given to the committee information, and his services have been very valuable in eliciting the facts. The committee will now stand adjourned.

The subcommittee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

The lists of employés called for by the committee, and furnished by the Superintendent of the Mint and the Collector of the Port after the foregoing testimony was printed, are as follows:

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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APPENDIX A.

cers and employes in the United States Mint, Philadelphia, on July 1, 1885.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

me and position.	Rate of pay.	Name and position.	Rate of pay.
Fox, superintendent ..	p. a. \$4,500.00	Joseph M. Hill, blacksmith	p. d. \$3.00
Hickox, chief clerk	p. a. 2,250.00	John McKee, fireman	p. d. 2.00
Abb, cashier	p. a. 2,500.00	Philip Deikel, fireman	p. d. 2.00
Cowperthwaite, book-	p. a. 2,000.00	Benjamin Burras, oiler	p. d. 3.00
ochran, weigh clerk	p. a. 2,000.00	Michael C. Bailey, engineer	p. d. 2.00
ones, abstract clerk	p. a. 2,000.00	John L. Graham gate-keeper	p. d. 2.75
Elliott, warrant clerk	p. a. 1,700.00	Samuel James, machinist	p. d. 4.50
Dunglison, register of	p. a. 1,700.00	Charles H. Lavis, machinist	p. d. 3.25
aidy, cashier's clerk	p. a. 1,700.00	George F. Forney, machinist	p. d. 3.25
Eyster, assayer's coun-	p. a. 1,500.00	Andrew Forning, machinist	p. d. 3.25
clerk	p. a. 1,500.00	William V. Beaumont, machinist	p. d. 3.25
hester, assistant weigh	p. a. 1,500.00	George A. Frame, machinist	p. d. 3.25
K Vogel, medal clerk	p. d. 5.00	Edward K. Cliff, machinist	p. d. 3.25
Thompson, assistant	p. d. 5.00	Peter E. Bird, machinist	p. d. 2.75
per	p. d. 5.00	Samuel W. Hunter, carpenter	p. d. 3.00
Pollock, registrar	p. d. 4.25	Henry Barry, carpenter	p. d. 3.00
obo, assistant	p. d. 4.25	George G. Birkenstock, carpenter	p. d. 3.00
Penrose, assistant	p. d. 5.00	James O. Holdgate, carpenter	p. d. 3.00
aldwin, assistant	p. d. 3.50	Erie H. Watson, carpenter	p. d. 3.00
Royal, assistant	p. d. 3.50	Ellis Pugh, adjuster of scales	p. d. 4.00
ubbaum, assistant	p. d. 3.00	Liram G. Webb, assistant adjuster	p. d. 3.00
McComas, assistant	p. d. 2.75	scales	p. d. 3.00
McClure, cabinet	p. d. 4.25	Thomas J. Gibson, laborer	p. d. 2.75
nterson, cabinet	p. d. 4.00	Theodore Hackett, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Kirk, cabinet	p. d. 3.50	Francis Young, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Hilferty, cabinet	p. d. 3.50	William Barnes, laborer	p. d. 2.75
ain, jr, cabinet	p. d. 3.50	Amos B. Sayres, laborer	p. d. 2.75
sa, cabinet	p. d. 2.50	Philip L. Dubosq, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Harmstad, messenger	p. d. 4.00	George Martin, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Brown, door-keeper	p. d. 4.00	James McElhone, laborer	p. d. 2.75
oorhees, conductor	p. d. 3.50	James W. Alburger, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Maurice, conductor	p. d. 3.50	George W. Sell, laborer	p. d. 2.75
horp, conductor	p. d. 3.50	John H. McKuen, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Vera, conductor	p. d. 3.50	William A. Patterson, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Sonder, conductor	p. d. 3.50	Thomas Armstrong, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Wilkins, conductor	p. d. 3.50	Jacob Furnell, laborer	p. d. 2.75
night, counter	p. d. 3.25	Joseph Robinson, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Broonial, counter	p. d. 3.00	Richard Stuart, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Michael, helper	p. d. 2.75	Martin Ryan, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Barka, captain night-	p. d. 3.00	John Martin, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Sloan, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Samuel Laird, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Coby, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Lawrence I. Carey, laborer	p. d. 2.75
wart, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Jesse Watson, laborer	p. d. 2.75
ton, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Joshua D. Chase, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Laughlin, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Isaac J. Jacobs, laborer	p. d. 2.75
inley, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Alex. Counsellor, laborer	p. d. 2.75
earley, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Gustav. Reichart, laborer	p. d. 2.75
phan, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Rowe K. Elliott, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Sickles, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Edward S. Sterr, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Suggs, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Edward O. Thomas, laborer	p. d. 2.75
Blackman, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Mrs. Amanda Bartlett, chief of	p. d. 1.50
on, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	helpers	p. d. 1.50
foran, nightwatch	p. d. 2.75	Mrs. Ellen Boston, assistant chief	p. d. 1.50
owden, chief carpenter	p. d. 5.00	of helpers	p. d. 1.50
Ginnis, chief engineer	p. d. 5.00	Mrs. Martha Horner, helper	p. d. 1.25
Abell, painter	p. d. 3.75	Mrs. Sarah J. Poer, helper	p. d. 1.25
Heins, gas fitter	p. d. 4.00	Miss Josephine Bohmann, helper	p. d. 1.25
ewitt, mill wright	p. d. 3.00	Miss Maggie Wood, helper	p. d. 1.25
Cornon, blacksmith	p. d. 3.50	Mrs. Sarah A. Harrison, helper	p. d. 1.25
nea, blacksmith	p. d. 3.00	Mrs. Martha A. Nelson, helper	p. d. 1.25
		Miss Annie Carrull, helper	p. d. 1.25
		Miss Catherine Caldwell, helper	p. d. 1.25
		Mrs. Annie Bassett, helper	p. d. 1.25
		Mrs. Eliza Kain, helper	p. d. 1.25

ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

ckf-ldt, assayer	p. a. 3,000.00	Alvin M. S. Brinkie, assistant	p. d. \$4.00
DuBois, assistant as-	p. a. 2,000.00	weigher	p. d. 4.00
ntire, third assistant	p. d. 5.00	William S. Embury, foreman	p. d. 3.25
R. Snowden, weigher	p. d. 5.00	Howard White, helper	p. d. 3.00
		Henry C. Baton, workman	p. d. 2.00
		Edward Bradley, workman	p. d. 2.00

and employes of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, on July 1, 1885—Cont'd.

MELTER AND REFINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Name and position.	Rate of pay.	Name and position.	Rate of pay.	
James C. Booth, melter and refiner.	p. a. \$3,000. 00	Alfred Thwaites, helper	p. d. 2.00	1885
Nathaniel B. Boyd, assistant to melter and refiner.....	p. a. 2,000. 00	George W. Morad, helper	p. d. 2.00	1885
John Mirkel, office	p. d. 5. 00	Michael Maher, helper	p. d. 2.00	1885
Franklin C. Garrigues, foreman...	p. d. 5. 00	James M. Beyer, helper	p. d. 2.00	1885
Joseph J. Beckman, assistant foreman	p. d. 3. 75	Henry F. Wilson, helper	p. d. 2.00	1885
William Chapman, melter.....	p. d. 3. 25	Thomas V. Davidson, helper	p. d. 2.00	1885
Joseph Stull, melter	p. d. 3. 25	Theodore J. Bell, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Michael Laffy, melter	p. d. 3. 00	Robert Aspinall, helper	p. d. 2.00	1885
Charles G. Moore, melter.....	p. d. 3. 00	William S. Turner, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
John A. Wagner, melter.....	p. d. 3. 00	Jacob T. Kulp, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Edward B. Cobb, jr., melter.....	p. d. 3. 00	Joseph Brown, helper	p. d. 2.00	1885
William M. B. White, melter.....	p. d. 3. 00	William G. Summers, refinery foreman	p. d. 4.00	1885
Thomas Robinson, melter.....	p. d. 3. 00	Thomas Mirkil, deposit melter ...	p. d. 4.25	1885
Edward N. Crout, melter.....	p. d. 3. 00	Frederick C. Herring, deposit melter	p. d. 1.25	1885
Franklin Smith, melter	p. d. 3. 00	James Toomey, deposit melter	p. d. 1.25	1885
Thomas H. Wilson, melter	p. d. 3. 00	Hugo Schaner, deposit melter	p. d. 1.25	1885
George W. Summers, helper.....	p. d. 3. 00	David T. Smith, deposit melter...	p. d. 1.25	1885
Walter S. Heins, helper	p. d. 3. 00	Edward H. Waiton, deposit melter...	p. d. 1.25	1885
William Kerlin, helper	p. d. 3. 00	Thomas J. Craven, sweep-cellar...	p. d. 1.25	1885
Alexander McEuen, helper.....	p. d. 2. 90	Henry Glazier, sweep-cellar	p. d. 1.25	1885
Peter Perrine, helper.....	p. d. 2. 90	George W. Brooke, furnace builder	p. d. 1.25	1885
Peter B. Chadwick, helper	p. d. 2. 90	George Alcorn, hoister.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Charles H. Frick, helper	p. d. 2. 90	William F. Nice, gatekeeper	p. d. 1.75	1885

COINERS' DEPARTMENT.

William S. Steel, coiner	p. a. \$3,000. 00	Daniel O'Neill, roller.....	p. d. 42.00	1885
Ezra Calhoun, chief weigher.....	p. d. 5. 75	Arthur Cuskaden, roller	p. d. 2.00	1885
Henry S. Garrett, assistant weigher	p. d. 4. 75	George W. McFarland, roller	p. d. 2.00	1885
Daniel A. Fuller, counter	p. d. 4. 00	Robert Gilfillan, cutter	p. d. 2.00	1885
Charles A. Bosbyshell, counter...	p. d. 4. 00	Frank H. Coles, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
John Nickery, counter	p. d. 4. 00	Bolivar Peale, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
James Beale, counter	p. d. 3. 50	Elias Leonard, cutter	p. d. 2.00	1885
William H. Webb, general foreman	p. d. 4. 75	Horace B. Hough, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Alfred W. Downing, foreman of coining-room.....	p. d. 4. 50	Theodore Myers, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Nathan S. Beckley, assistant foreman of coining-room.....	p. d. 3. 75	Archie L. Frazier, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
John C. Bowen, coining-room	p. d. 3. 00	Elias Abrahams, cutter	p. d. 2.00	1885
Alexander Crawford, coining-room	p. d. 3. 00	William Knapp, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Henry H. Haigh, coining-room....	p. d. 3. 00	Harry W. Murray, cutter	p. d. 2.00	1885
Andrew J. Lawrence, coining-room.....	p. d. 3. 00	David K. Hartzel, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Stephen Smith, jr.	p. d. 3. 00	Kelso Johnson, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
John D. Sinex, coining room	p. d. 3. 00	George K. Thomas, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
William H. Barnes, annealer.....	p. d. 3. 00	John Morgan, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
George B. Bunn, annealer	p. d. 3. 00	Charles F. Sauer, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Adam Rule, annealer	p. d. 3. 00	Henry C. Little, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Reuben McCartney, annealer.....	p. d. 3. 00	Henry J. Cooper, hoister.....	p. d. 2.75	1885
Thomas W. Binker, annealer.....	p. d. 3. 00	Michael Specht, medal-room	p. d. 3.25	1885
Thomas Gillespie, annealer	p. d. 3. 00	Samuel Bayley, medal-room.....	p. d. 2.00	1885
Alexander Crooks, annealer	p. d. 3. 00	George Wheatley, medal-room	p. d. 2.00	1885
Frank J. Randall, annealer	p. d. 3. 00	Miss Julia E. Dorff, counter	p. d. 2.25	1885
Joseph Hilferty, annealer.....	p. d. 3. 00	Miss Lizzie A. George, counter....	p. d. 2.25	1885
John T. Webster, annealer	p. d. 3. 00	Mrs. Kate N. Dunton, counter....	p. d. 2.25	1885
James M. Stewart, foreman of cleaners	p. d. 3. 50	Mrs. A. L. Bonsall, coining-room...	p. d. 1.75	1885
Frederick Schiedt, cleaner.....	p. d. 3. 00	Miss J. A. Cheston, coining-room...	p. d. 1.75	1885
William R. Brinton, cleaner	p. d. 3. 00	Miss E. Cannon, coining-room....	p. d. 1.75	1885
William McDade, cleaner.....	p. d. 3. 00	Miss M. E. Cresswell, coining-room	p. d. 1.75	1885
Thomas Marsh, cleaner	p. d. 3. 00	Miss Rebecca J. Cole, coining-room	p. d. 1.75	1885
Edward Keyser, cleaner	p. d. 3. 00	Miss Kate Gibbon, coining-room ..	p. d. 1.75	1885
William H. Evans, cleaner.....	p. d. 3. 00	Mrs. M. J. Harbison, coining-room.	p. d. 1.75	1885
John Crawford, cleaner	p. d. 3. 00	Miss Gertrude Harris, coining-room	p. d. 1.75	1885
Richard N. Summers, roller.....	p. d. 2. 90	Mrs. S. M. Martin, coining-room...	p. d. 1.75	1885
William H. H. Smith, roller.....	p. d. 2. 90	Miss E. S. Milligan, coining-room..	p. d. 1.75	1885
James Hunsworth, roller	p. d. 2. 90	Miss E. B. Mauck, coining-room...	p. d. 1.75	1885
Thomas W. Ackley, roller.....	p. d. 2. 90	Miss C. Moran, coining-room.....	p. d. 1.75	1885
John T. Shroder, roller.....	p. d. 2. 90	Miss S. W. Murphy, coining-room...	p. d. 1.75	1885
Frederick A. Barnewall, roller	p. d. 2. 90	Miss M. J. Peckman, coining-room...	p. d. 1.75	1885
Charles Gillingham, roller	p. d. 2. 90	Miss M. Richardson, coining-room	p. d. 1.75	1885
Theodore F. Weyser, roller	p. d. 2. 90	Miss I. F. Reava, coining-room	p. d. 1.75	1885
Henry Maloney, roller	p. d. 2. 90	Miss A. L. Trego, coining-room....	p. d. 1.75	1885
		Miss E. S. Wise, coining-room	p. d. 1.75	1885
		Miss M. Rudolph, coining-room	p. d. 1.75	1885
		Mrs. J. W. Sexton, adjuster	p. d. 1.00	1885

employees of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, on July 1, 1885—Cont'd.

COINERS' DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Position.	Rate of pay.	Name and position.	Rate of pay.
nonnd, adjuster ..	p. d. \$2.25	Miss Eliza G. Handy, adjuster....	p. d. \$1.75
stin, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Josephine Howard, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
el, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Jennie H. Hall, adjuster	p. d. 1.75
homew, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Clara B. Hill, adjuster	p. d. 1.75
ane, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. Pauline M. Hazlett, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
ard, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Elizabeth P. Jones, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
yant, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Jennie Johnston, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
Blackiston, ad-		Mrs. Amelia C. Knox, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 1.75	Miss Louisa M. Knox, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
art, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Mary Moore, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
omew, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss D. Moore, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
p, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Frances Lord, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. Kate A. Lewis, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
ay, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Alfreda M. Magill, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
n, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss M. G. Maher, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
blow, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. Hiasche F. Mathews, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
ira, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. B. A. Mears, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
A. Cassell, ad-		Mrs. E. E. McAllister, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 1.75	Miss Keziah McKibbin, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
ment, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Sarah McCaul, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
mens, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Lizzie McCallough, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
ht, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss V. McLau, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
roll, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss R. E. McCarty, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
orbley, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Annie E. Noble, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
blow, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss A. M. Norris, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
via, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss M. Oliver, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
erty, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Alice W. Potter, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
ld, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Mary L. Pollock, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
oa, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. Elsie A. Purse, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
n, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Adele N. Robinson, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
r, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Annie Rutler, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. M. Spafford, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. V. Schofield, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
ery, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Della B. Swaine, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
her, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Annie M. Scott, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
linn, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Rose D. Shuman, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
i, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. H. D. Scott, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
liths, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Margaret Ferguson, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
gory, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Alida W. Townsend, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
uth, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Kate B. Thompson, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
ilded, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. Emma Tress, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
turner, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Hattie B. Tidd, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
er, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Mary A. Thore, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
rtags, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. F. A. Van Cleave, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
chnick, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. Ursula Weaver, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
i, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Mrs. Mary C. Woodville, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75
r, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75	Miss Anna E. Zeller, adjuster ..	p. d. 1.75

ENGRAVERS' DEPARTMENT.

engraver	p. a. \$3,000.00	John C. McCann, die-maker	p. d. \$3.25
i, engraver	p. d. 8.00	John Orth, die-maker	p. d. 3.25
engraver	p. d. 6.00	Isaac Lower, die-maker	p. d. 3.25
ie-maker	p. d. 5.00	George L. Reatty, assistant die-	
ub, die-maker ..	p. d. 4.00	maker	p. d. 3.00

into made in the United States Mint, Philadelphia, since July 1, 1885.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Rate of pay.	Name and position.	Rate of pay.
abstract clerk ..	p. a. \$2,000	J. W. Albarger fireman	p. d. \$2.00
er, warrant clerk ..	p. a. 1,700	Stephen D. Anderson, laborer ..	p. d. 2.75
send, register of ..		J. Frank Brinkerhoff, conductor ..	p. d. 3.50
.....	p. a. 1,700	Abram C. Brodhead, conductor ..	p. d. 3.50
ayer's computa-		Lonie Brown, messenger	p. d. 4.00
.....	p. a. 1,600	Virginia Branson, helper	p. d. 1.25
assistant weigh		W. H. P. Barnes, conductor	p. d. 3.50
.....	p. a. 1,600	John Bonner, chief engineer	p. d. 3.00

Appointments made in the United States Mint, Philadelphia, since July 1, 1895—Contd.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name and position.	Rate of pay.	Name and position.	Rate of pay.
William G. Buchanan, carpenter.	p. d. \$2.00	John A. Lewis, laborer.	p. d. 2.75
Charles A. Bristley, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.75	William H. Lendell, registrar.	p. d. 4.00
Marcellus Cox, cabinet.	p. d. 2.50	George M. Lechler, watchman.	p. d. 2.50
Martin M. Coulter, machinist.	p. d. 3.25	John Loran, laborer.	p. d. 1.00
John V. Crockett, medal clerk.	p. d. 3.00	D. M. Lienhardt, minor coin	
Patrick J. Corrigan, laborer.	p. d. 2.75	counter.	p. d. 1.00
Terence G. Connell, laborer.	p. d. 2.75	Thomas McMonigle, oiler.	p. d. 1.00
Richard Callery, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.75	Thomas Monka, laborer.	p. d. 1.00
Mary Culligan, helper.	p. d. 1.25	John Masterson, laborer.	p. d. 1.00
Mrs. Sarah Clark, helper.	p. d. 1.25	Henry Michael, laborer.	p. d. 1.00
Michael J. Dunn, night fireman.	p. d. 2.75	Harry A. McKane, assistant.	p. d. 4.00
James Duffy, laborer.	p. d. 2.75	Bonifacius Moritz, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
John J. Dougherty, laborer.	p. d. 2.75	John Meekill, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
Thomas M. Dorrin, night watch.	p. d. 2.75	Charles McGargie, carpenter.	p. d. 1.00
George W. Egleburner, machinist.	p. d. 2.25	Charles E. Mitchell, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
John F. Fitzgerald, laborer.	p. d. 2.75	John McLaughlin, millwright.	p. d. 1.00
Albert G. Forevith, carpenter.	p. d. 2.00	Thomas McGowan, shipping clerk.	p. d. 2.50
Joseph Fite, adjuster of scales.	p. d. 4.00	Ellie Neff, helper.	p. d. 1.00
Stockton E. Grady, laborer.	p. d. 2.75	Bridget Murphy, helper.	p. d. 1.00
A. F. X. Gallagher, watchman.	p. d. 2.75	John O'Neil, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
Henry B. Goodrich, conductor.	p. d. 3.50	John R. Phillips, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
William Gilligan, conductor.	p. d. 3.50	George Provant, painter.	p. d. 2.50
John J. Hornum, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.75	Thomas Quirk, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.50
Edward Geary, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.75	John Quigley, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
Marion J. Gallagher, cabinet.	p. d. 3.00	John Rieder, watchman.	p. d. 2.50
Salie V. Grimes, helper.	p. d. 1.25	Alfred Richardson, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.50
Samuel J. Hankett, laborer.	p. d. 2.75	William H. Robbins, laborer.	p. d. 1.00
Sebastian Helm, carpenter.	p. d. 3.00	Peter Rupertus, engineer.	p. d. 2.50
Edward K. Holmhold, chief car-		Thomas H. Raker, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.50
enter.	p. d. 5.00	William Steinhauer, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.50
John Holst, gas-fitter.	p. d. 4.00	Samuel Shubert, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.50
James Hurley, machinist.	p. d. 2.75	Michael Spillman, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
Thomas Houston, carpenter.	p. d. 3.00	Jacob Steiner, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
Jacob Hoffman, blacksmith.	p. d. 3.00	Jacob C. Springer, watchman.	p. d. 2.50
John J. Holland, fireman.	p. d. 2.75	Thomas A. Stinsonberry, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
George T. Hollig, laborer.	p. d. 2.75	Henry Steiner, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.50
Emanuel Herron, laborer.	p. d. 2.75	William S. Swopes, nightwatch.	p. d. 1.00
John Horn, fireman.	p. d. 2.00	John M. Scherr, cabinet.	p. d. 1.00
John H. Holmes, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.75	Thomas Thornton, nightwatch.	p. d. 4.00
Granville Hooser, minor coin		Arch. L. Vandergrift, engineer.	p. d. 1.00
counter.	p. d. 3.00	Charles J. Welch, oiler.	p. d. 1.00
John Jordan, captain nightwatch.	p. d. 3.00	James Young, laborer.	p. d. 1.00
Joseph J. Kapp, laborer.	p. d. 2.50	Michael A. Boyle, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
G. Keadig, conductor.	p. d. 3.50	John Jones, laborer.	p. d. 2.50
Martin Killackey, watchman.	p. d. 2.75	Oliver A. Jones, miscellaneous	
Edward A. Kelly, nightwatch.	p. d. 2.75	clock.	p. d. 2.50

COINERS DEPARTMENT.

Harry A. Chester, assistant to	p. d. \$2,000.00	Kare Carlin, adjuster.	p. d. 1.25
coiner.		Mary A. Cullen, adjuster.	p. d. 1.25
George Ankin, cleaner.	p. d. 3.00	Isabella Clark, adjuster.	p. d. 1.25
Thomas Bradley, cutter.	p. d. 2.50	John Crawford, cutter.	p. d. 1.25
John Barnes, roller.	p. d. 2.50	Edward Dealiver, annealer.	p. d. 1.25
John G. Bortek, coining-room.	p. d. 3.50	Elias Doran, adjuster.	p. d. 1.25
Gottlieb Binder, roller.	p. d. 2.50	John E. Dunn, roller.	p. d. 1.25
William Benkert, cleaner.	p. d. 2.00	Anthony J. De-ver, coining-room.	p. d. 1.25
John Barr, cutter.	p. d. 2.50	John Dougherty, roller.	p. d. 1.25
Robert J. Barr, roller.	p. d. 2.50	James D. Doherty, roller.	p. d. 1.25
Michael Bradley, annealer.	p. d. 3.00	Samuel C. Dueswald, medal-room.	p. d. 1.25
Mary Broom, adjuster.	p. d. 1.75	Laura H. Elliott, adjuster.	p. d. 1.25
Ella B. Barrett, adjuster.	p. d. 1.75	Henry Eisenbrow, roller.	p. d. 1.25
Edith L. Bunting, adjuster.	p. d. 1.75	George W. Fittler, counter.	p. d. 1.25
Bridget Brophy, adjuster.	p. d. 1.75	Elias Folwell, adjuster.	p. d. 1.25
Martha W. Burkholder, adjuster.	p. d. 1.75	Charles F. Falla, annealer.	p. d. 1.25
Mary T. Byrne, adjuster.	p. d. 1.75	Maud Fisher, adjuster.	p. d. 1.25
James Crookshank, cleaner.	p. d. 3.00	Emma E. Focht, adjuster.	p. d. 1.25
Edward Cavanaugh, annealer.	p. d. 2.00	John S. Given, roller.	p. d. 1.25
William B. Carr, roller.	p. d. 2.50	James Glanning, annealer.	p. d. 1.25
William Conn, counter.	p. d. 4.00	William A. Green, roller.	p. d. 1.25
Max Crees, annealer.	p. d. 3.00	Thomas Grace, cutter.	p. d. 1.25
William J. Culbertson, roller.	p. d. 2.50	George W. Gordon, annealer.	p. d. 1.25
Henry W. Crotzer, cutter.	p. d. 2.50	W. H. Good, cleaner.	p. d. 1.25
James Clare, cutter.	p. d. 2.50	William H. Gallop, annealer.	p. d. 1.25
Frank Corr, heater.	p. d. 2.75	Jere W. Guldin, cleaner.	p. d. 1.25

in the United States Mint, Philadelphia, since July 1, 1895—Cont'd.

COINER'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

tion.	Rate of pay.	Name and position.	Rate of pay.
adjuster.....	p. d. \$1.75	Owen A. Shevlin, roller.....	p. d. \$2.00
foreman roll-		John Sheldon, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00
.....	p. d. 2.75	William Smith, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00
.....	p. d. 2.90	Rachael Spear, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
om.....	p. d. 2.25	Fannie C. Sank, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Harriet A. Stockman, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ter.....	p. d. 2.90	Rose G. Schwank, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Hettie D. Stokes, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ter.....	p. d. 2.90	Edward Tools, cutter.....	p. d. 3.00
ter.....	p. d. 2.90	*Millard Trullinger, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ster.....	p. d. 1.75	William Williamson, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00
ster.....	p. d. 3.00	Chas. J. Walls, annealer.....	p. d. 3.00
.....	p. d. 2.90	Bernard A. Winters, roller.....	p. d. 2.00
ster.....	p. d. 1.75	George Wolfarth, cutter.....	p. d. 2.00
.....	p. d. 2.90	John E. Weigman, cleaner.....	p. d. 3.00
adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75	Elizabeth Walker, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75	Jessie M. Ward, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.40	Elizabeth K. Yerkes, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
sealer.....	p. d. 3.00	*Julius Goodman, roller.....	p. d. 2.00
.....	p. d. 2.90	*E. L. Hambright, annealer.....	p. d. 3.00
.....	p. d. 2.90	*Alice B. King, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	*Sarah J. Tomlinson, adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Gertrude B. Allen, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
er.....	p. d. 1.75	Theresa Arnold, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ster.....	p. d. 1.75	Annie F. Altor, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 1.75	Kate A. Bowen, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ster.....	p. d. 2.90	Mame Bendelman, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Lucie A. Brown, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Katie Blases, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Anna R. Brooks, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Sadie L. Carson, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
oller.....	p. d. 2.90	Laura J. Carnall, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Mary E. Clark, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
er.....	p. d. 2.90	Sarah J. Connell, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
aler.....	p. d. 3.00	Anna E. Corryell, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
er.....	p. d. 2.90	Jane M. Dealy, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
r.....	p. d. 3.00	Mary H. Donahoe, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 3.00	Catherine Donnelly, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ter.....	p. d. 1.75	Annie F. Flechtner, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Louisa A. Gibbons, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
er.....	p. d. 1.75	Luna E. Gibson, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Adeline B. Gregg, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ning-room.....	p. d. 3.00	Emma J. Horne, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ler.....	p. d. 3.00	Mary E. Huff, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ing-room.....	p. d. 3.00	Clara L. Husted, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
ter.....	p. d. 2.90	Sallie Harlev, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	H. B. Haffelfinger, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 3.00	Amelia M. Jones, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
uster.....	p. d. 1.75	Elizabeth M. Laws, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75	Henrietta Levi, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 3.00	Emma M. Magee, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
r.....	p. d. 1.75	Clara L. Mesulck, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Kate L. Marshall, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Ella C. Miller, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 3.00	Theresa McCarthy, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Mary J. McDonough, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
t in coining.....		Mary F. McCullough, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 3.25	Florence E. McLean, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 3.00	Maudie Palmer, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Lizzie A. Price, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
er.....	p. d. 2.90	Elizabeth Perkenpine, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 1.75	.....	p. d. 1.75
er.....	p. d. 3.00	Clariada A. Roberts, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
er.....	p. d. 1.75	Cecilia W. Root, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.25	Jane M. Reed, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Clara Spence, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Elizabeth R. Seckel, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Catharine E. Salisbury, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
er.....	p. d. 2.90	.....	p. d. 1.75
r.....	p. d. 2.90	Annie M. Shunk, temp'y adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	Cecilia Town, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 3.00	Daisy Woods, temporary adjuster.....	p. d. 1.75
.....	p. d. 2.90	.....	p. d. 1.75

Appointments made in the United States Mint, Philadelphia, since July 1, 1885—Continued.

MELTER AND REFINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Name and position.	Rate of pay.	Name and position.	Rate of pay.
Hugh Bonner, melter.....	p. d. \$2.00	Thomas J. Molloy, helper.....	p. d. 2.00
Charles Binney, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	John Melvain, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
John Bushell, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Dominick McFadden, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
William Burk, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	James McBride, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Matthew H. Campbell, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	John McKee, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Samuel Clothier, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	William McKeown, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Samuel K. Crozier, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	John McGinley, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Cornelius Callahan, assistant foreman.....	p. d. 3.75	Pat. R. McLaughlin, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Henry L. Darwood, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	James Nuneviller, melter.....	p. d. 1.50
William Davison, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Frank O'Rourke, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
William Eagan, assistant foreman.....	p. d. 3.75	Hugh O'Farrell, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Richard A. Finn, melter.....	p. d. 3.00	William T. Palfrey, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Peter Flood, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Thomas Phayre, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
John M. Glass, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Lewis T. Robb, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Joseph Guggenheim, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Frank L. Reber, deposit melter.....	p. d. 1.50
Michael Gallagher, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	John W. Rodgers, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Joseph A. Goodfellow, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Jacob Rinder, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Eugene Harrington, furnace build- er.....	p. d. 3.50	Alexander Swope, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
John Harrigan, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Joseph J. Sullivan, melter.....	p. d. 1.50
Thomas Hearn, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Joseph Swope, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Nicholas Isenberg, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Fred'k H. Schell, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Jacob J. Johnson, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	James E. Sperry, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Jonathan T. Jones, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Charles Summers, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
William Kelly, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Joseph Saunlander, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
William Kennigott, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Gustav Seasongood, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Patrick F. Lamb, assistant fore- man.....	p. d. 3.75	John Sullivan, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
John Landy, deposit melter.....	p. d. 3.25	John A. Smith, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Alexander Muckie, melter and refiner's clerk.....	p. d. 4.00	William K. Ulrich, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Charles T. Murray, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Jos. Vanderalice, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Peter F. Murphy, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Samuel Wolf, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
John Murphy, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Charles A. Walker, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
Edward McGeady, helper.....	p. d. 2.00	Hy. C. Waram, melter.....	p. d. 1.50
		Jos. V. Wilkin-on, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
		John W. Yerkes, melter.....	p. d. 1.50
		William G. Yergay, helper.....	p. d. 1.50
		Henry M. Lewis, sweep-cellar.....	p. d. 1.50

ASSAYER'S DEPARTMENT.

William McIntire, assistant as- sayer.....	p. a. \$2,000.00	Eugene R. Flinn, weigher.....	p. d. 5.00
A. M. S. Brinkie, helper.....	p. d. 3.00	Cabell Whitehead, assistant.....	p. d. 4.00
		Charles B. Walsh, weigher.....	p. d. 4.00

Engraver's department, no appointments.

Removals, resignations, and deaths from and in the United States Mint, Philadelphia, since July 1, 1885.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Position.	How retired.	Date.
Oliver B. Jones.....	Abstract clerk.....	Removed.....	Mar. 21, 1887
J. C. Eyster.....	Assayer's computation clerk.....	do.....	Aug. 18, 1886
J. W. Atbarger.....	Laborer.....	do.....	Sept. 14, 1886
James W. Abell.....	Painter.....	Died.....	Nov. 19, 1886
W. H. Banks.....	Captain night watch.....	Resigned.....	July 31, 1886
George Birnbaum.....	Assistant.....	Died.....	Mar. 23, 1886
R. L. Broomall.....	Counter.....	Removed.....	Sept. 12, 1885
G. V. Birkenstock.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	Sept. 14, 1885
Henry Barry.....	Helper.....	do.....	Aug. 14, 1885
George Bones.....	Blacksmith.....	do.....	Dec. 7, 1885
Benjamin Burras.....	Oiler.....	do.....	Aug. 14, 1885
John Bradin.....	Laborer.....	do.....	Apr. 2, 1885
William Barnes.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 31, 1885
C. B. Blackman.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 18, 1885
Julien M. Elliott.....	Warrant clerk.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1885
James A. Briggs.....	Night watch.....	do.....	Aug. 18, 1885
William Bott.....	Blacksmith.....	Died.....	Jan. 28, 1885
James B. Cowden.....	Chief carpenter.....	Resigned.....	Sept. 7, 1885
Edward K. Clift.....	Machinist.....	Removed.....	Nov. 20, 1885

Removals, resignations, and deaths from and in the United States Mint, etc.—Continued.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	How retired.	Date.
Charles Clayton	Nightwatch	Removed	Aug. 18, 1883
Lawrence I. Carey	Laborer	do	July 6, 1885
George Carter	do	Resigned	Sept. 4, 1880
Alex. Counsellor	do	Removed	Sept. 18, 1885
Philip Dickel	Fireman	do	Nov. 30, 1885
Philip L. Dubose	Laborer	do	Sept. 3, 1885
Charles P. Donnelly	Shipping clerk	Resigned	Dec. 31, 1888
Rowe K. Elliott	Laborer	Removed	Apr. 6, 1886
Andrew Fleming	Machinist	do	Sept. 5, 1886
George A. Frame	do	do	Mar. 3, 1887
George R. Guss	Cabinet	Resigned	Oct. 30, 1888
Frederick C. Herring	Shipping clerk	do	Oct. 6, 1886
Samuel A. Heins	Gas-fitter	do	Nov. 30, 1885
George H. Harmstad	Messenger	Removed	Aug. 18, 1885
Thomas Benz	Nightwatch	do	Aug. 9, 1887
Edward P. Hilforty	Cabinet	Resigned	Sept. 30, 1885
James O. Holgate	Carpenter	Removed	Sept. 7, 1885
Samuel W. Hunter	do	do	Sept. 5, 1885
William Hewitt	Millwright	Resigned	Aug. 12, 1886
Peter Hopkins	Laborer	Removed	Apr. 2, 1886
Theodore Hackett	do	do	Oct. 6, 1886
Josephine Hobman	Helper	Resigned	Oct. 14, 1886
Henry Harpham	Nightwatch	Removed	Sept. 2, 1885
Isaac J. Jacobs	Laborer	do	Aug. 14, 1885
John J. Johnson	do	Resigned	Nov. 15, 1885
W. P. Kirk	Cabinet	Removed	Dec. 1, 1885
Frank L. Knight	Counter	do	Sept. 12, 1885
F. M. Koby	Nightwatch	do	Aug. 18, 1885
C. G. Kendlig	Conductor	Resigned	July 13, 1886
Ramuel Laird	Laborer	Removed	Aug. 18, 1885
John L. McGinnis	Chief engineer	Resigned	Oct. 15, 1885
Henry Michael	Laborer	do	Mar. 31, 1886
William H. Maurice	Conductor	do	Jan. 15, 1886
Martha Hurner	Helper	Died	Jan. 18, 1886
John McKee	Fireman	Removed	Nov. 30, 1885
John H. McEwen	Laborer	do	Aug. 18, 1885
George Martin	do	do	Sept. 10, 1885
John Martin	do	do	Sept. 10, 1885
Frank E. Moran	Night watch	do	June 5, 1886
David McKinley	do	do	Nov. 7, 1885
Thomas McGowan	Laborer	do	Oct. 4, 1886
Stewart McMichael	Helper	do	Sept. 10, 1885
James McElhone	Laborer	Resigned	May 1, 1886
Martha A. Nelson	Helper	do	Apr. 30, 1887
William Pollock	Register	do	Sept. 30, 1885
Ellis Pugh	Adjuster weights and scales	Removed	Dec. 7, 1885
Walter E. Penrose	Assistant	Resigned	June 30, 1886
William A. Patterson	Laborer	Removed	Sept. 10, 1885
Jacob Putnell	do	do	Nov. 7, 1885
Richard Stewart	do	do	Sept. 23, 1885
Gustav Reichart	do	do	June 5, 1886
Martin Ryan	do	do	Sept. 17, 1885
Joseph Robinson	do	do	Sept. 26, 1885
J. R. Sonder	Conductor	do	Sept. 3, 1886
William H. Sloan	Nightwatch	do	Oct. 31, 1885
John J. Skilton	do	do	Sept. 3, 1885
Robert Stewart	do	do	Mar. 21, 1886
Richard Stewart	Laborer	do	Sept. 25, 1885
William Sweeney	Older	Died	Dec. 2, 1887
Edward S. Sterr	Laborer	Removed	July 17, 1885
George W. Sell	do	do	July 17, 1885
William H. Sickles	Nightwatch	do	Oct. 31, 1885
Edward O. Thomas	Laborer	do	Aug. 18, 1885
Theo. K. Vogel	Medal clerk	Resigned	Oct. 15, 1885
P. A. Voorhees	Conductor	Removed	Aug. 18, 1885
Edward Wain, jr.	Cabinet	do	Jan. 9, 1886
George C. Wilkins	Conductor	do	Aug. 18, 1885
Erle H. Watson	Carpenter	do	Nov. 30, 1885
Jesse Watson	Laborer	do	Sept. 16, 1885
Maggie Wood	Helper	Died	Aug. 22, 1885
Francis Young	Laborer	Removed	Sept. 10, 1885
James C. Yearley	Nightwatch	do	Aug. 18, 1885

Removals, resignations, and deaths from and in the United States Mint, etc.—Continued.

COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Position.	How retired.	Date.
Thomas W. Ackley	Roller	Resigned	Sept. 3, 1885
Kilas Abrams	Cutter	Removed	Aug. 18, 1885
Sarah L. Alrich	Adjuster	Resigned	Oct. 14, 1885
Charles A. Bosbyshell	Counter	Removed	July 3, 1885
James Bowle	do	do	Mar. 31, 1885
T. W. Binter	Annealer	do	Sept. 10, 1885
F. A. Barnwall	Roller	do	Nov. 20, 1885
Samuel Bailey	Medal-room	do	Sept. 5, 1885
George B. Bunn	Annealer	do	July 2, 1885
William R. Brinton	Cleaner	do	Apr. 12, 1885
Rebecca C. Bliss	Adjuster	Resigned	Apr. 5, 1885
Mary P. Bartholomew	do	do	Mar. 17, 1885
Matilda Bean	do	do	July 31, 1885
Lizzie B. Banes	do	do	Aug. 31, 1885
A. L. Boushall	do	do	Oct. 18, 1885
Emma C. Bryant	do	do	Apr. 30, 1885
Ezra Calhoun	Chief weigher	Died	Nov. 25, 1885
Michael S. Campbell	Roller	Removed	Nov. 2, 1885
Alex. Crawford	Coining-room	do	Sept. 3, 1885
Alex. Crooks	Annealer	do	Aug. 18, 1885
Frank H. Coles	Cutter	do	Sept. 12, 1885
John Crawford	Cleaner	do	Sept. 3, 1885
Arthur Cookaden	Roller	do	Aug. 16, 1885
Ruth Clement	Adjuster	Resigned	Aug. 31, 1885
Julia E. Dorff	Counter	Died	Oct. 12, 1885
S. K. Davis	Adjuster	Resigned	July 20, 1885
A. L. Frazier	Cutter	do	Dec. 26, 1885
John Flanagan	Roller	do	Jan. 7, 1887
Arthur J. Fernon	Annealer	Removed	Feb. 22, 1887
Thomas Gillespie	do	do	Sept. 12, 1885
Robert Gillfillan	Cutter	do	Aug. 19, 1885
D. K. Hartzel	do	do	Aug. 18, 1885
H. H. Halgh	Coining-room	do	Sept. 12, 1885
James Hinnsworth	Cutter	do	Aug. 16, 1885
H. B. Hough	Cutter	do	Mar. 21, 1887
Joseph Hifferty	Annealer	do	Mar. 17, 1887
Eliza G. Handy	Adjuster	Resigned	July 10, 1885
Jennie H. Hall	do	do	Oct. 16, 1885
Paulino M. Haziott	do	Removed	Oct. 19, 1885
Clara H. Hill	do	Resigned	Oct. 28, 1885
Lucy Harper	do	do	July 17, 1885
Kelso Johnson	Cutter	Removed	Aug. 18, 1885
Mary E. Johnson	Adjuster	Resigned	Nov. 24, 1885
William Knapp	Cutter	Removed	Sept. 18, 1885
Edward Keyser	Cleaner	do	Nov. 24, 1885
Louisa M. Knox	Adjuster	Resigned	May 6, 1887
Elias Leonard	Cutter	Removed	Feb. 13, 1887
Henry C. Little	do	do	Sept. 12, 1885
Frances Lord	Adjuster	Resigned	Aug. 31, 1885
D. J. Lionhardt	Minor-coin counter	Died	Mar. 20, 1887
Thomas Marsh	Cleaner	Removed	Sept. 7, 1885
Theo. Myers	Cutter	do	Aug. 18, 1885
Henry W. Murray	do	do	Sept. 12, 1885
Henry Maloney	Roller	do	Aug. 18, 1885
John Morgan	Cutter	do	Aug. 31, 1885
E. S. Milligan	Coining-room	Resigned	Apr. 21, 1887
Reuben McCartney	Annealer	Removed	Sept. 8, 1885
George W. McFarland	Roller	do	Aug. 18, 1885
Joseph C. McElhone	do	do	Nov. 11, 1885
Lizzie McCullough	Adjuster	Resigned	Mar. 7, 1887
Annie E. Noble	do	do	July 31, 1887
A. M. Norris	do	do	Dec. 2, 1885
Margaret Oliver	do	do	Aug. 1, 1885
Daniel O'Neill	Roller	Removed	June 5, 1887
Alice W. Potter	Adjuster	Resigned	Aug. 6, 1885
M. J. Peckman	Coining-room	do	Jan. 21, 1887
F. J. Randall	Annealer	Removed	Jan. 5, 1886
Adam Rule	do	do	Aug. 21, 1885
Maria Richardson	Coining-room	Resigned	Mar. 31, 1887
Daniel C. Reilly	Roller	do	Jan. 10, 1887
L. Rowland	Cleaner	do	May 6, 1887
Frederick Schiedt	do	do	Aug. 18, 1885
John D. Sines	Coining-room	Removed	Sept. 11, 1885
W. H. K. Smith	Roller	do	Sept. 10, 1885
J. Stephen Smith	Coining-room	do	Aug. 28, 1885
M. Specht	Medal-room	do	Feb. 20, 1887
Charles F. Sauer	Cutter	do	Sept. 5, 1885
Annie M. Scott	Adjuster	Resigned	Feb. 7, 1887
George K. Thomas	Cutter	Removed	Sept. 12, 1885

als, resignations, and deaths from and in the United States Mint, etc.—Continued.

COINER'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	How retired.	Date.
h R. Tunnell.....	Adjuster.....	Resigned	Sept. 15, 1887
W. Townsend.....	.....do .....	.....do	Aug. 31, 1885
Thompson .....	.....do .....	.....do	Aug. 7, 1885
Vickery.....	Counter	Removed	Sept. 3, 1885
Van Cleve.....	Adjuster.....	Resigned	Sept. 26, 1887
Veyser	Roller.....	Removed	Nov. 30, 1885
C. Webster.....	Annealer .....	.....do	Sept. 12, 1885
W. Wheatley.....	Medal-room.....	.....do	Nov. 7, 1885
Weaver.....	Adjuster.....	Resigned	Feb. 23, 1888
J. Woodville.....	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 26, 1886
S. Warfield.....	.....do .....	.....do	July 20, 1885
B. Zeller .....	.....do .....	.....do	July 31, 1885

MELTER AND REFINER'S DEPARTMENT.

C. Booth.....	Melter and refiner	Died	Mar. 2, 1888
Aspinall.....	Helper.....	Removed	Nov. 30, 1885
W. Brooke.....	Furnace builder .....	.....do	Aug. 18, 1885
M. Beyer.....	Helper.....	.....do	Sept. 10, 1885
J. Bell .....	.....do .....	.....do	May 18, 1887
Brown .....	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 31, 1886
Hookbinder .....	.....do	Resigned	Sept. 5, 1887
m Chapman.....	Melter.....	Removed	July 18, 1885
Trout.....	.....do .....	.....do	Sept. 12, 1885
d B. Cobb, jr.....	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 13, 1886
hadwick.....	Helper.....	.....do	Sept. 4, 1885
is V. Davidson.....	.....do .....	.....do	Nov. 7, 1885
arrigues.....	Foreman	Died.....	Dec. 12, 1886
zier.....	Sweep-cellar.....	Removed	Dec. 31, 1886
S. Heins.....	Helper.....	.....do	Sept. 5, 1885
T. Kulp .....	.....do .....	.....do	Apr. 6, 1886
Killackey.....	Melter.....	Resigned	Mar. 5, 1886
Alcorn.....	Hoister.....	Removed	Oct. 9, 1885
el Latty.....	Melter.....	.....do	July 19, 1886
Dirkel.....	Office .....	.....do	Mar. 15, 1886
s G. Moore.....	Melter.....	.....do	Apr. 2, 1886
Morad.....	Helper.....	.....do	Sept. 10, 1885
el Maher.....	.....do .....	.....do	July 11, 1885
McEuer.....	.....do .....	.....do	Sept. 5, 1885
is Robinson.....	Melter.....	.....do	Nov. 7, 1885
Schauer.....	Deposit melter	Resigned	Mar. 24, 1885
T. Smith .....	.....do	Removed	July 19, 1886
awer.....	Hoister.....	.....do	Dec. 27, 1886
m S. Turner.....	Helper.....	.....do	Nov. 7, 1885
m S. Turner.....	.....do	Died.....	May 15, 1886
Thwaits.....	.....do	Removed	Sept. 4, 1885
A. Wagner.....	Melter.....	.....do	June 5, 1886
B. White	Helper.....	.....do	Apr. 3, 1886
is H. Wilson.....	Melter.....	.....do	Sept. 14, 1886
Wilson	Helper.....	.....do	Apr. 5, 1886
rine.....	.....do	Died.....	Oct. 6, 1886

ASSAYER'S DEPARTMENT.

son DuBois.....	Assistant assayer.....	Resigned	Sept. 30, 1886
M. S. Brincklé.....	Assistant.....	Removed	May 25, 1886
d White.....	Helper.....	Resigned	Oct. 16, 1885
Whitehead.....	Assistant.....do	June 30, 1886

ENGRAVER'S DEPATMENT.

L. Beatty.....	Assistant.....	Removed	Oct. 31, 1885
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List of employ  s appointed since July 1, 1885, who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Name and position.	Service.	Name and position.	Service.
John McLaughlin, mill-wright ...	24th Pa.	George W. Gordon, annealer	95th Pa.
James Duffy, laborer.....	Do.	John A. Roberts, roller	68th Pa.
Charles F. Mitchell, laborer.....	69th Pa.	James Kane, roller.....	13th Pa.
George Provand, painter.....	3d Pa.	William H. Gallup, annealer	90th Pa.
William Gilligan, conductor	Do.	John Barnes, roller.....	2d Pa.
Thomas A. Thornton, nightwatch	8th Pa.	John McCormick, coining-room	Gun-boat Sect.
Charles A. Bristley, nightwatch ..	71st Pa.	J. C. Duswald, medal-room.....	23d Pa.
Henry Steiner, nightwatch	118th Pa.	John Hanck, cutter	21st Pa.
Samuel Shubert, nightwatch	72d Pa.	W. H. Jones, roller	6th Pa.
William S. Swope, nightwatch...	28th Pa.	M. Bradley, annealer.....	2d Pa.
Thomas M. Devine, nightwatch ..	24th Pa.	W. H. Good, cleaner	72d Pa.
Alfred Richardson, nightwatch ..	109th Pa.	James Magner, annealer	121st Pa.
Harry A. McKane, assistant	Gun-boat Queen.	E. L. Hambright, annealer.....	79th Pa.
William H. Landell, registrar	71st Pa.	R. S. Monks, annealer.....	72d Pa.
H. W. Crotzer, coiner.....	150th Pa.	Charles F. Falls, annealer.....	129th Pa.

MELTER AND REFINER'S DEPARTMENT.

W. G. Yergey, helper.....	53d Pa.	Thomas Phayre, helper.....	Construction Corps
John Bushell, helper	U. S. Navy.	John Sullivan, helper.....	16th Mass.
S. J. Crozier, helper.....	124th Pa.	Fred. Schell, helper.....	32d Pa.
J. V. Wilkinson, helper.....	197th and 213th Pa.	Hugh Farrell, helper	5th Pa.
Nicholas Isenberg, helper	12th Pa.	Jacob Rinier, helper.....	1st Pa.

The following is a recapitulation of the lists :
Employ  s July 1, 1885.

General department	119
Coiner's department	181
Melter and refiner's department.....	46
Assayer's department	9
Engraver's department	9
	364

Appointments since July 1, 1885, in place of employ  s under the last incumbent.

General department :	
In place of those who died.....	4
Appointed to constitute double shift	23
In place of resignations.....	14
In place of removals	59
	100
Coiner's department :	
In place of those who died.....	2
Appointed to constitute double shift (including adjusters).....	111
In place of resignations	31
In place of removals	47
	191
Melter and refiner's department :	
In place of those who died.....	4
Appointed to constitute double shift.....	26
In place of resignation	1
In place of removals	27
	68
Engraver's department :	
In place of removal	1
Assayer's department :	
In place of resignations.....	3
	363
Total.....	363

Employ  s, including officers, March 31, 1888.

General department	142
Coiner's department	294
Melter's and refiner's department	82
Assayer's department	9
Engraver's department	6
	533
Total number of employ��s March 31, 1888.....	533
Total number of employ��s July 1, 1885.....	364
	171
Present increase, due, as before stated, to the appointment of double-shift employ��s.....	171
Present number of old employ��s who served in the Army and Navy and who are still in position.....	21
Appointed during my administration.....	49
(Of this latter number 37 were in the Army and 3 in the Navy.)	

APPENDIX A.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

Persons immediately under the collector-force as constituted on the 12th of August, 1885, when Mr. Cadwalader assumed control of the office.

Name.	Designation.	Compensation.	Class.	No.	Cause of leaving service and date.	In military or naval service.
Chester N. Farr.....	Special deputy collector	\$3,000 per annum..	Fourth	1	Retired with Collector Hartranft	U. S. Army.
Benjamin Huckel.....	Deputy collector	do	do	2	Resigned November 30, 1885	
S. S. Hartranft.....	Cashier	\$2,500 per annum..	do	3	Resigned September 11, 1885	
George W. Harmer.....	Assistant auditor	do	do	4		
S. Bonnafon, jr.....	Assistant cashier	\$2,000 per annum..	do	5	Resigned August 21, 1885	
W. R. Schuyler.....	Clerk	do	do	6		
H. R. Lathy.....	do	do	do	7		
John Mitchell.....	Chief weigher	do	do	8	Resigned September 30, 1885	
William Wallace.....	United States gauger	do	do	9	Died February 7, 1886	
H. A. B. Brown.....	United States storekeeper	do	do	10		U. S. Army.
Joel Evans.....	Clerk	\$1,800 per annum..	do	11	Resigned October 1, 1887; office abolished Oc- tober 24, 1887.	Do.
Charles W. Ridgway.....	do	do	do	12		
E. J. Collins.....	do	do	do	13		U. S. Army.
George W. Silvis.....	Secretary	do	do	14	Now a clerk	Do.
Robert T. Gill.....	Clerk	\$1,600 per annum..	Third	1		
G. B. P. Ringwalt.....	do	do	do	2	Removed November 15, 1887	
John Van Kirk.....	do	do	do	3		U. S. Army.
Charles J. Kinsler.....	do	do	do	4		
J. W. Scott.....	do	do	do	5	Transferred to assistant storekeeper	U. S. Army.
L. J. Welchman.....	do	do	do	6	Resigned September 30, 1886	
W. D. Kinsler.....	do	do	do	7	Resigned October 5, 1885	
J. F. Byrnes.....	do	do	do	8		
H. C. Young.....	do	do	do	9		
Cyrus Lukens.....	do	do	do	10	Transferred to assistant storekeeper	
D. T. Davis.....	do	do	do	11		
H. R. Edmonds.....	do	do	do	12		U. S. Army.
J. H. Adams.....	do	\$1,400 per annum..	do	1		
E. B. Brown.....	do	do	do	2		
John L. Hammer.....	do	do	do	3	Removed July 21, 1886	
J. P. Marot.....	do	do	do	4		
David B. McGinley.....	do	do	do	5		U. S. Army.
Edward A. Mass.....	do	do	do	6		
C. B. Holbrook.....	do	do	do	7		
S. M. Reynolds.....	do	do	do	8		U. S. Army.
Harry F. French.....	Inspector	\$4 per diem	do	10		
W. S. Chance.....	do	do	do	11		
Johnson Roney.....	do	do	do	12	Resigned September 30, 1886; office abolished	U. S. Army.

Persons immediately under the collector-force as constituted on the 19th of August, 1885, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Designation.	Compensation.	Class.	No.	Cause of leaving service and date.	In military or naval service.
G. P. Jones.	Inspector.	\$4 per diem.	Third.	13	Resigned October 18, 1885; office abolished.	U. S. Army.
R. L. Orr.	Clerk.	\$1.50 per annum.	First.	1	Removed June 21, 1886.	U. S. Army.
A. Haskett.	do	do	do	2	Removed February 18, 1886.	U. S. Army.
S. T. Sumner.	do	do	do	3	Transferred to the position of messenger.	U. S. Army.
C. P. Hoekins.	do	do	do	4	Removed November 4, 1885.	U. S. Army.
C. M. Fields.	do	do	do	5	Resigned April 10, 1887; office abolished.	U. S. Army.
William Cunningham.	do	do	do	6	Promoted.	U. S. Army.
Charles E. Siddall.	do	do	do	7	Resigned March 31, 1887.	U. S. Army.
Magnus J. Collins.	do	do	do	8	Removed June 19, 1886.	U. S. Army.
H. C. Magill.	Assistant gauger.	\$2.50 per diem.	do	10	Removed November 30, 1886.	Do.
Gertie Borie.	Inspector.	do	do	11	Removed January 11, 1888.	U. S. Army.
B. F. McCutcheon.	do	do	do	12	Removed May 27, 1886.	Do.
J. F. Brisbane.	do	do	do	13	Removed April 30, 1886.	Do.
John Harris, Jr.	do	do	do	14	Resigned August 15, 1886.	U. S. Army.
Frank D. Bingham.	do	do	do	15	Resigned February 1, 1886.	U. S. Army.
William H. Hadist.	do	do	do	16	Resigned June 25, 1886.	U. S. Army.
R. M. Johnson.	do	do	do	17	Removed March 3, 1887.	U. S. Army.
W. C. Vinyard.	do	do	do	18	Removed May 14, 1886.	Do.
David Shelmore.	do	do	do	19	Resigned April 14, 1886.	U. S. Army.
John W. Bailey.	do	do	do	20	Removed July 9, 1886.	U. S. Army.
S. F. Getz.	do	do	do	21	Resigned September 15, 1885.	U. S. Army.
William H. Gohl.	do	do	do	22	Removed May 22, 1886.	U. S. Army.
Theodore Schreiber.	do	do	do	23	Resigned March 3, 1887.	Do.
Alfred C. Neel.	do	do	do	24	Removed April 14, 1886.	U. S. Army.
Reuben Wender.	do	do	do	25	Removed July 9, 1886.	U. S. Army.
James C. Murdock, Jr.	do	do	do	26	Resigned September 15, 1885.	U. S. Army.
Daniel H. Relf.	do	do	do	27	Removed May 22, 1886.	U. S. Army.
Richard H. Lee.	do	do	do	28	Resigned March 3, 1887.	Do.
James Lehman.	do	do	do	29	Removed April 14, 1886.	U. S. Army.
William H. Campbell.	do	do	do	30	Resigned May 22, 1886.	U. S. Army.
Thomas J. Hart.	do	do	do	31	Resigned March 3, 1887.	U. S. Army.
Thomas J. Close.	do	do	do	32	Removed May 10, 1886.	U. S. Navy.
James A. Gorman.	do	do	do	33	Resigned December 31, 1885.	U. S. Army.
William E. Lewis.	do	do	do	34	Removed October 24, 1885.	U. S. Army.
John L. Noyes.	do	do	do	35	Removed January 10, 1887.	U. S. Army.
William Patterson.	do	do	do	36	Resigned September 15, 1885.	Do.
Horace K. Sells.	do	do	do	37	Removed October 27, 1886.	U. S. Army.
G. M. Middleton.	do	do	do	38	Removed January 10, 1887.	U. S. Army.
Oliver Wilson.	do	do	do	39	Resigned October 27, 1886.	Do.
Rudolph Belwars.	do	do	do	40	Removed October 27, 1886.	U. S. Army.
W. H. Shaw.	do	do	do	41	Resigned October 27, 1886.	Do.
W. H. Shaw.	do	do	do	42	Removed October 27, 1886.	U. S. Army.
Benjamin H. Bowers.	do	do	do	43	Removed October 27, 1886.	Do.

No.	Name	Duty	Pay	Rank	Date	Remarks
44	H. J. Snyder	do	do	do	Resigned April 7, 1887	U. S. Army.
45	H. A. Soule	do	do	do	Removed April 15, 1886	Do.
46	B. C. Means	do	do	do	Removed June 19, 1886	U. S. Army.
47	William J. Bolton	do	do	do	Removed July 6, 1886	
48	Alfred Rubl	do	do	do	Removed March 4, 1886	
49	Samuel Lyons	Inspector and acting deputy collector.	do	do	Resigned February 4, 1886	
50	William Graham	Inspector	do	do	Resigned November 30, 1886	
51	E. H. T. Weaver	do	do	do	Removed July 31, 1886	
52	F. J. R. Jones	do	do	do	Removed November 3, 1885	
53	James N. Mitchell	do	do	do	Removed June 30, 1886	
54	John R. Cloyd	do	do	do	Resigned January 31, 1886	
55	William M. Campbell	do	do	do	Removed November 5, 1887	
56	Alex. Ralston	do	do	do	.....	U. S. Army.
57	John B. McCleery	do	do	do	Resigned June 1, 1887	
58	Edward F. Davis	do	do	do	Removed September, 1886	
59	Robert Graham	do	do	do	Resigned January 4, 1886	
60	H. B. Hackett	do	do	do	Removed October 31, 1885	
61	E. G. Kuhn	do	do	do	Resigned December 18, 1885	
62	D. D. Swift	do	do	do	.....	U. S. Army.
63	Daniel Houseman	do	do	do	Resigned January 31, 1887	
66	J. A. McPherran	do	do	do	Removed April 30, 1887	U. S. Army.
67	William Hopkin	do	do	do	Resigned May 31, 1886	
68	Samuel K. Pearce	do	do	do	Removed April 27, 1886	
69	L. H. Mayer	do	do	do	Removed December 2, 1886	U. S. Army.
70	L. W. Moore	do	do	do	Resigned March 1, 1886	Do.
71	Harry Hunter	do	do	do	Removed October 22, 1885	
72	Henry Todd	do	do	do	Resigned April 15, 1886	U. S. Army.
73	Samuel Caldwell	do	do	do	Resigned November 30, 1886	Do.
74	Robert Peyser	do	do	do	Resigned January 24, 1887	
75	Samuel S. Tompkins	do	do	do	Removed September 19, 1887	U. S. Army.
76	C. H. Walker	do	do	do	Resigned January 24, 1887	Do.
77	John B. Bouvier	Captain nightwatch	do	do	Removed May 24, 1886	
79	H. K. Simmons	Assistant storekeeper	\$1,200 per annum	do	Died January 17, 1888	U. S. Army.
80	E. F. Brenner	do	do	do	.....	Do.
81	G. P. McLean	do	do	do	.....	U. S. Army.
82	John C. Sees	do	do	do	Resigned November 30, 1887	
83	John W. Parsons	do	do	do	.....	U. S. Army.
84	Silas H. Formoes	Inspector	\$3.50 per diem	do	Removed June 30, 1886	
86	Nat. G. Camp	do	do	do	Removed October 26, 1885	U. S. Army.
1	Thomas S. Parke	Foreman public stores	\$2.50 per diem	A	Abolished December 15, 1885	
2	O. C. Crouch	do	do	A	do	
3	A. W. Lyman	Night inspector	\$3 per diem	A	Removed May 31, 1886; abolished June 2, 1886	U. S. Army.
4	A. J. Abbott	do	do	A	do	
5	J. S. Bickley	do	do	A	Removed June 5, 1886; abolished June 11, 1886	
6	Thomas Blakely	do	do	A	Removed June 1, 1886; abolished June 2, 1886	
7	T. C. Brackney	do	do	A	Removed October 31, 1885; abolished December 15, 1886	U. S. Army.
8	G. P. Caah	do	do	A	Removed May 6, 1886; abolished May 11, 1886	
9	John G. Sticker	do	do	A	Removed June 4, 1886; abolished June 11, 1886	
10	William Burnalde	do	do	A	Abolished August 10, 1886; transferred August 10, 1886	
11	Charles Hoerr	do	do	A	Removed June 4, 1886; abolished June 11, 1886	

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Name.	Designation.	Compensation.	Class.	No.	Cause of leaving service and date.	In military or naval service.
Joseph Rile.....	Night inspector.....	\$3 per diem.....	A.....	12	Resigned June 7, 1886; abolished June 11, 1886...	
Thomas W. Forten.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	13	Removed May 19, 1886; abolished May 24, 1886...	
E. M. Baker.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	14	Resigned August 6, 1886; abolished August 5, 1886.	
Frederick Piper.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	15	Resigned July 17, 1886; abolished August 5, 1886.	U. S. Army.
Miles Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	16	Removed June 7, 1886; abolished June 11, 1886...	
R. H. Black.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	17	Removed November 17, 1885; abolished December 15, 1885.	U. S. Army.
George W. Leatherbury.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	18	Resigned July 29, 1886; abolished August 5, 1886	
James M. McGee.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	19	Removed May 19, 1886; abolished June 2, 1886...	U. S. Army.
Robert Dougherty.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	20	Removed June 28, 1886; abolished August 10, 1886.	
Frank K. Lowry.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	21	Removed May 24, 1886; abolished June 2, 1886...	
Madrice Springfield.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	22	Removed October 27, 1885; abolished December 15, 1885.	
John H. Fulmer.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	23	Removed January 2, 1886; abolished February 22, 1886.	
Henry Rittenhouse.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	24	Removed December 16, 1885; abolished May 11, 1886.	U. S. Army.
Thomas N. Reilly.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	25	Removed October 26, 1885; abolished December 15, 1885.	
William H. Berckelbach.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	26	Removed October 27, 1885; abolished December 15, 1885.	
George Ristine.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	27	Removed June 7, 1886; abolished August 10, 1886.	
A. A. Kerns.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	28	Resigned April 14, 1886; abolished May 11, 1886	
William D. Lelar.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	29	Abolished April 9, 1885.....	
Lorenzo Nugent.....	Inspector at Chester.....	do.....	A.....	30	Resigned May 1, 1886; abolished May 25, 1886...	
Oscar Totten.....	Night inspector.....	do.....	A.....	31	Removed May 9, 1886; abolished May 24, 1886...	
William H. Hill.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	32	Resigned August 15, 1886; abolished August 15, 1886.	U. S. Army.
E. C. Shapley.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	33	Resigned January 15, 1886; abolished May 11, 1886.	
John H. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	34	Removed November 30, 1885; abolished December 16, 1885.	
L. A. Hubbs.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	35	Resigned February 1, 1886; abolished May 11, 1886.	
B. F. Miller.....	Inspector at lazaretto.....	do.....	A.....	36	Abolished August 5, 1886.....	U. S. Army.
Mrs. R. A. Barradale.....	Inspectress.....	do.....	A.....	37	Removed April 15, 1886; abolished same date...	
P. N. Brennan.....	Assistant weigher.....	\$1,100 per annum.....	A.....	38	do.....	
Samuel Clark.....	Clauger's laborer.....	\$2.50 per diem.....	A.....	39	Resigned July 31, 1886; abolished August 6, 1886	
Henry Smith.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	40	Abolished November 30, 1885.....	
Alexander Johnson.....	Watchman public stores.....	do.....	A.....	41	Abolished March 4, 1886.....	
B. A. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	A.....	42	Abolished March 16, 1886.....	

12	J. M. Tutton	Night watchman	do	A	44	Resigned March 21, 1886; abolished April 8, 1886	U. S. Army.
13	E. A. Thorpe	Messenger's laborer	do	A	45	do	
14	S. F. Redheffer	Assistant weigher	\$1,100 per annum	A	46	do	
15	H. P. Egbert	do	do	A	47	Resigned February 8, 1887	
16	H. J. Baletierling	do	do	A	48	do	
17	James A. Hutton	do	do	A	49	Resigned October 21, 1886	
18	Thomas J. Metkiffe	do	do	A	50	Resigned October 17, 1886	
19	R. B. Yates	do	do	A	51	Resigned August 31, 1886	
20	John C. Tullock	do	do	A	52	do	U. S. Army.
21	George W. Alford	do	do	A	53	Removed May 5, 1886	
22	Charles W. Willingmyre	do	do	A	54	Resigned February 8, 1887	
23	John H. Roach	do	do	A	55	Resigned December 9, 1886	
24	Aaron B. Reynolds	do	do	A	56	Resigned July 14, 1887	
25	F. M. Johnson	do	do	A	57	do	
26	P. R. Dillon	do	do	A	58	Resigned February 8, 1887	
27	W. S. Hoffner	Stenciller	do	A	59	do	U. S. Navy.
28	William Crozier	Watchman	\$840 per annum	Unclassified	60	Removed December 10, 1885	
29	Robert K. Idler	Foreman of laborers	do	do	1	Removed December 4, 1885	
30	Calvin Curtiss	Carpenter	do	do	2	Resigned March 29, 1886	
31	Martin Monaghan	Messenger	\$720 per annum	do	3	Removed February 10, 1887	U. S. Navy.
32	Frank Austin	do	do	do	4	Removed September 7, 1885	
33	Harrison Seabrook	do	do	do	5	Died March 13, 1887	
34	Allan S. Goodwin	do	do	do	6	do	U. S. Army.
35	Henry H. Hough	Watchman	do	do	7	do	
36	Joseph Burt	do	do	do	8	Resigned September 24, 1885	
37	August Klose	Marker	do	do	9	Resigned September 30, 1885	
38	Charles Tasker	Boatman	do	do	10	Removed September 30, 1885	
39	Samuel D. Sowden	do	do	do	11	do	
40	Martin B. Dowell	Laborer	\$700 per annum	do	12	Resigned October 11, 1885	
41	Mark Connell	do	do	do	13	Resigned October 18, 1885	
42	John R. Scott	do	do	do	14	Resigned August 31, 1885	
43	James H. Fish	do	do	do	15	Resigned October 14, 1885	
44	Humphrey G. Jollie	do	do	do	16	Resigned March 31, 1886	
45	Sharpless M. White	do	do	do	17	Removed November 17, 1885	
46	John Lyons	do	do	do	18	Removed October 31, 1885	
47	George Todd	do	do	do	19	Resigned October 8, 1885	
48	John D. Davis	do	do	do	20	Resigned December 4, 1885	
49	Joseph Hanna	do	do	A	21	Removed December 10, 1885	U. S. Army.
50	John B. Shaeffer	do	do	A	22	Removed November 5, 1885	
51	Lewis Fehrie	do	do	A	23	Removed November 9, 1885	
52	Charles E. Benade	do	do	A	24	Resigned May 15, 1886	
53	John Adams	do	do	A	25	Removed December 10, 1885	U. S. Army.
54	William Loughlin	do	do	A	26	Removed December 15, 1885	
55		do	do	A	27	Resigned October 14, 1885	
56		do	do	A	28	do	
57		do	do	A	29	Resigned September 30, 1885	

Persons immediately under the collector-force, as constituted on the 12th of August, 1885—Continued.

CUSTODIAN'S ROLL.

Name.	Designation.	Compensation.	Class.	No.	Cause of leaving service and date.	In military or naval service.
Anthony Black	Engineer	\$1,000 per annum	1	Resigned March 2, 1886	U. S. Army.
Michael A. Connell	Fireman	\$2 per diem .....	.....	2	Resigned September 30, 1885
Peter Rutter	do	do .....	.....	3	Removed October 31, 1885
Alex. F. Nicholas	Janitor custom-house ..	do .....	.....	4	Resigned July 31, 1887
Chris Karst	Assistant janitor	\$720 per annum .....	.....	5	Resigned November 30, 1885
Felix J. McGrogan	Assistant janitor sub-treasury.	\$50 per month .....	.....	6	Removed March 1, 1886
Charles Way	Assistant janitor appraiser's store.	\$20 per month .....	.....	8	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Number retained.....	55
Number resigned	69
Number removed	80
Number died.....	3
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NAME	POSITION	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	DATE OF RESIGNATION	DATE OF DEATH	REMARKS
John L. Grim	Superintendent of inspectors and gaugers.	Oct. 1, 1893	March 31, 1898		U. S. Army.
John A. Murphy	Inspector.	June 14, 1896	Removed August 13, 1896		
Eugene J. Popper	Inspector.	May 17, 1896	Removed August 24, 1897		
Charles W. Fountain	Inspector.	Aug. 3, 1896	Resigned February 7, 1897		
John J. Rogers	Inspector.	Feb. 27, 1896	Resigned August 13, 1896		
George W. Holby	Assistant weigher.	Jan. 7, 1896	Resigned April 5, 1897		
Frank J. Gallagher	Foreman of laborers.	Mar. 23, 1896	Resigned July 31, 1896		
Frank Geruley	Stenciler.	Dec. 8, 1895	Resigned December 13, 1896		
Harry L. Sloan	Messenger.	July 21, 1896	Resigned April 24, 1897		
James A. Clemmer	Laborer.	Sept. 23, 1895	Resigned July 1, 1897		
Timothy J. Murray	Laborer.	Nov. 3, 1895	Resigned September 26, 1896		
Patrick M. Greaney	Surveyor's watchman.	Dec. 16, 1896	Removed August 1, 1897		
B. F. Duane	Foreman.	Dec. 11, 1895	Resigned August 7, 1897		
Peter Muger	Surveyor's watchman.	do	Resigned March 16, 1897		
Edward F. Harbison	Surveyor's watchman.	Mar. 17, 1896	Removed July 6, 1896		
A. G. Davis	Surveyor's watchman.	Aug. 16, 1896	Removed July 29, 1897		
T. H. Benson	Surveyor's watchman.	June 8, 1896	Resigned December 15, 1896		
George Eggenhiser	Surveyor's watchman.	June 2, 1897	Resigned July 21, 1897		
		Aug. 1, 1896	Died July 18, 1897		

Officers, etc., as constituted on April 16, 1888, under the collector.

[Those marked * on the left-hand column were appointed upon the recommendation of the present collector.]

Name and designation.	Compensation.	Class.	No.	In military or naval service.
Charles Henry Jones, auditor and special deputy collector.*	\$4,500 per annum.	Fourth	1	
Joseph Powell, deputy collector*	\$3,000 per annum.	Fourth	2	
J. Walor Vaux, cashier*	\$2,500 per annum.	Fourth	3	
George W. Harmer, assistant auditor.	do	Fourth	4	
Edward P. Vogels, assistant cashier*	\$2,000 per annum.	Fourth	5	
Wm. R. Schuyler, chief of liquidating division.	do	Fourth	6	
H. R. Lathy, chief of estimating division	do	Fourth	7	
John J. McDewitt, chief weigher	do	Fourth	8	
Henry A. B. Brown, storekeeper	do	Fourth	10	U. S. Army.
Edward J. Collins, clerk	\$1,500 per annum.	Fourth	12	Do.
Samuel T. Jaquett, secretary*	do	Fourth	15	
Daniel Holzman, acting deputy and chief of statistical division.*	\$2,000 per annum.	Fourth	16	
Ludovic C. Cleemann, acting deputy and chief of law division.*	do	Fourth	17	
Robert T. Gill, clerk	\$1,600 per annum.	Fourth	1	
John Van Kirk, clerk	do	Fourth	3	U. S. Army.
Charles J. Kinsler, clerk	do	Fourth	4	
Magnus J. Collins, clerk	do	Fourth	6	U. S. Army.
Dillon Biddle, assistant cashier*	do	Fourth	7	
Jacob F. Byrnes, clerk	do	Fourth	8	
H. C. Young, clerk	do	Fourth	9	
D. T. Davies, clerk	do	Fourth	11	U. S. Army.
H. R. Edmonds, cler?	do	Fourth	12	
J. Howe Adams, clerk	\$1,400 per annum.	Second	1	
E. B. Brown, clerk	do	Second	2	
Robert G. Smith, clerk*	do	Second	3	
J. P. Marot, clerk	do	Second	4	
D. B. McGinley, clerk	do	Second	5	
Edward A. Mass, clerk	do	Second	6	U. S. Army.
C. B. Holbrook, clerk	do	Second	7	
Samuel M. Reynolds, clerk ...	do	Second	8	U. S. Army.
Charles W. Ridgway, clerk	do	Second	9	Do.
Harry F. French, inspector	\$4 per diem	Second	10	
Walter S. Chance, inspector	do	Second	13	.
Anthony A. Felix, clerk*	\$1,400 per annum.	Second	15	
Francis J. Crilly, clerk*	do	Second	16	
James M. Snyder, clerk*	do	Second	17	
Charles F. Even, clerk*	\$1,200 per annum.	First	2	U. S. Army.
George M. Fields, clerk	do	First	4	
Charles E. Siddall, clerk	do	First	7	
George W. Silvia, clerk	do	First	8	U. S. Army.
H. C. McGill, assistant gauger	do	First	10	
Thomas M. Fitzgerald, inspector*	\$3.50 per diem	First	11	
Timothy B. Clemens, inspector*	do	First	12	
John Kehoe, inspector*	do	First	13	
James F. Shields, inspector*	do	First	14	U. S. Marine Corps.
John P. Dowling, inspector*	do	First	15	
William H. Hazlett, inspector	do	First	16	
R. M. Johnson, inspector	do	First	17	
A. J. Carmany, inspector*	do	First	18	U. S. Army.
Mark J. Skeffington, inspector*	do	First	19	
John W. Bailey, inspector	do	First	20	U. S. Army.
Frank J. Gorman, inspector*	do	First	21	
Francis A. McGinley, inspector*	do	First	22	
William S. Duncan, inspector*	do	First	23	
Alfred C. Neall, inspector	do	First	24	
Reuben Wunder, inspector	do	First	25	U. S. Army.
James E. Murdock, jr., inspector	do	First	26	Do.
Christopher Rodman, inspector*	do	First	27	
Charles E. Heyer, inspector*	do	First	28	
Edward F. Egan, inspector*	do	First	29	
William H. Campbell, inspector	do	First	30	U. S. Army.
Thomas J. Hart, inspector	do	First	31	
Anton Gessler, inspector*	do	First	32	
John J. McLaughlin, inspector*	do	First	33	
William B. Lentz, inspector	do	First	34	
John L. Nogel, inspector	do	First	35	
Charles B. T. Tully, inspector*	do	First	36	
Thomas M. Brelsford, inspector*	do	First	37	
G. M. Middleton, inspector	do	First	38	U. S. Army.
George Hamel, jr., inspector*	do	First	39	
Thomas Dailey, inspector	do	First	40	
William W. Shaw, inspector	do	First	41	

* Appointed since August 12, 1885.

Officers, etc., as constituted on April 16, 1888, under the collector—Continued.

Name and designation.	Compensation.	Class.	No.	In military or naval service.
Robert W. Beatty, inspector*	\$3.50 per diem	First	42	
John O. Harris, inspector*	do	First	43	
Theodore N. Biddle, inspector*	do	First	44	
Marice J. Dalton, inspector*	do	First	45	
Frederic P. Pulig, inspector*	do	First	46	
David J. Ryan, inspector*	do	First	47	
William H. Fagen, inspector*	do	First	48	
Edward McGeaghogan, inspector*	do	First	49	
James J. Dougherty, inspector*	do	First	50	
Frank Hickey, inspector*	do	First	51	
William J. McLinden, inspector*	do	First	52	
James D. Forrestal, inspector*	do	First	53	
Frank Collins, inspector*	do	First	54	
Thomas C. Walsh, inspector*	do	First	55	
Max. Ralston, inspector	do	First	56	
Frederic D. Scott, inspector*	do	First	57	
William H. Vincent, inspector*	do	First	58	
Win L. Pennypacker, inspector*	do	First	59	
Harry Lamont, inspector*	do	First	60	
Joseph Peeples, inspector*	do	First	61	
D. Swift, inspector	do	First	62	
John T. Roche, inspector*	do	First	63	
Joseph T. McDevitt, inspector*	do	First	65	
David J. McDonough, inspector*	do	First	66	
John R. Augney, jr., inspector*	do	First	67	
Harry A. Loraine, inspector*	do	First	68	
Theodore Lynn, inspector*	do	First	69	
James P. McCann, inspector*	do	First	70	U. S. Army.
John W. Tighe, inspector*	do	First	71	
David A. Mayer, inspector*	do	First	72	
Hibbert Deery, inspector*	do	First	73	
John G. Fox, jr., inspector*	do	First	74	
William McGuire, inspector*	do	First	75	
Harold S. Brown, inspector*	do	First	76	
Mac N. Simon, inspector*	do	First	77	
Charles Lukens, assistant storekeeper	\$1,200 per annum	First	79	
F. Brenner, assistant storekeeper	do	First	80	U. S. Army.
George P. McLean, assistant storekeeper	do	First	81	
W. Scott, assistant storekeeper	do	First	82	U. S. Army.
John W. Parsons, assistant storekeeper	do	First	83	
Olson Lang, inspector*	\$3.50 per diem	First	84	
William H. Rauch, inspector*	do	First	86	U. S. Army.
William S. Hamilton, assistant gauger*	\$1,200 per annum	First	88	
William H. Antrim, clerk*	do	First	89	
Anthony W. Durrell, clerk*	do	First	90	
John H. Maguire, clerk*	do	First	91	
John L. Kelley, clerk*	do	First	92	
N. Brennan, jr., assistant weigher	\$1,100 per annum	A	38	
C. Thorpe, assistant weigher	do	A	46	
Harry H. VanDusen, assistant weigher*	do	A	47	
P. Egbert, assistant weigher	do	A	48	U. S. Army.
John F. Carr, assistant weigher*	do	A	49	
Niel J. Wilson, assistant weigher*	do	A	50	
Harry C. Burrichter, assistant weigher*	do	A	51	
B. Yates, assistant weigher	do	A	52	U. S. Army.
James M. Creighton, assistant weigher*	do	A	53	
Niel W. Kuen, assistant weigher*	do	A	54	
George F. Bell, assistant weigher*	do	A	56	
George Missimer, jr., assistant weigher*	do	A	57	
B. Reynolds, assistant weigher	do	A	58	
William F. Quigley, assistant weigher*	do	A	59	
R. Dillon, assistant weigher	do	A	60	U. S. Navy.
John M. Fisher, assistant weigher*	do	A	61	Do.
George A. Brown, assistant weigher*	do	A	62	
Edward R. Bonner, inspector at Chester*	do	A	63	
Frederick H. Cannon, assistant weigher*	do	A	64	
Theodore J. Locke, assistant weigher*	do	A	65	
John M. Knowles, assistant weigher*	do	A	66	U. S. Navy.
William F. Ramsey, stenciler*	\$840 per annum	Unclassified	1	
Niel W. Denny, watchman custom-house*	do	do	2	
John H. Dietelbach, foreman weighers' laborers*	do	do	3	
Thomas H. Penrose, carpenter*	do	do	4	
John A. Flannery, messenger*	\$720 per annum	do	5	
C. Demar, messenger	do	do	6	U. S. Army.
Frederic Seabrook, messenger	do	do	7	
Thomas F. McNichol, messenger*	do	do	8	
George Quinn, watchman public stores*	do	do	9	U. S. Army.
Frederic Craige, watchman public stores*	do	do	10	
Gust Klose, marker public stores	do	do	11	
Job Etter, boatman*	do	do	12	

* Appointed since August 12, 1885.

Officers, etc., as constituted on April 16, 1888, under the collector—Continued.

Name and designation.	Compensation.	Class.	No.	In military or naval service.
John J. Molan, boatman *	\$720 per annum...	Unclassified..	13	
John C. Richardson, laborer *	\$700 per annum...	do	14	
A. C. Meally, laborer *	do	do	15	
Robert Cunningham, laborer *	do	do	16	
Michael McGurk, laborer *	do	do	17	
James Collins, laborer *	do	do	18	
Jos. W. O'Brien, laborer *	do	do	19	
Francis A. Devitt, watchman at Point Breeze *	\$840 per annum...	do	20	
Charles McCullough, laborer *	\$700 per annum...	do	21	
Michael Meaher, laborer *	do	do	22	
David J. McCarty, laborer *	do	do	23	
William R. Clarke, laborer *	do	do	24	
Edward McKeegan, laborer *	do	do	25	
George W. Anderson, laborer *	do	do	26	
William Fallon, laborer *	do	do	27	
John W. McBride, laborer *	do	do	28	
Henry W. Driscoll, laborer *	do	do	29	U. S. Army.
Benjamin F. Sweeten, gauger's office *	\$840 per annum...	do	30	
John J. Clowney, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	31	U. S. Army.
John McMenemin, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	32	
Joseph Nell, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	33	
James J. Conner, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	34	U. S. Army.
Jeffries W. Ingram, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	35	
John Rock, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	36	
George W. Zecher, foreman of laborers *	do	do	37	U. S. Army.
William Pritner, foreman of laborers *	do	do	38	Do.
Thomas Mooney, watchman appraiser's stores *	do	do	39	Do.
Hugh Fitzpatrick, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	40	
James A. Sensesenderfer, watchman appraiser's stores *	do	do	41	U. S. Army and Navy.
M. F. McIntyre, measurer *	do	do	42	
Eliza Rogers Jones, type-writer *	\$720 per annum...	do	43	
James Quigg, surveyor's watchman *	\$840 per annum...	do	44	
John Klang, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	45	
Adolphus Adams, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	46	U. S. Army.
James McBride, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	47	
Robert Graham, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	48	
Thomas McDonough, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	49	U. S. Army.
Thomas F. Clabby, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	50	
Daniel Duff, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	51	
Gebhard Rothenhausler, jr., surveyor's watchman *	do	do	52	
Nicholas Van Dusen, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	53	U. S. Army.
Joseph R. Bickings, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	54	
Edwin J. King, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	55	
Edward F. McIntyre, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	56	
Frank Peterson, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	57	
George W. Moothart, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	58	
Charles P. Kernan, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	59	
Peter Barker, jr., surveyor's watchman *	do	do	60	
Gilbert Percy, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	61	
Edward J. Evans, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	62	
Arthur P. Duffy, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	63	U. S. Army.
Joseph S. Hawk, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	64	Do.
William Burnside, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	65	
James B. Myers, gauger's laborer *	do	do	66	
George Reardon, laborer *	\$700 per annum...	do	67	
Benjamin Morris, watchman and store-keeper, lazaretto. *	\$600 per annum...	do	68	
Robert McQueen, surveyor's watchman *	\$840 per annum...	do	69	U. S. Army.
Alban B. Lynch, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	70	
David Goldenberg, surveyor's watchman *	do	do	71	

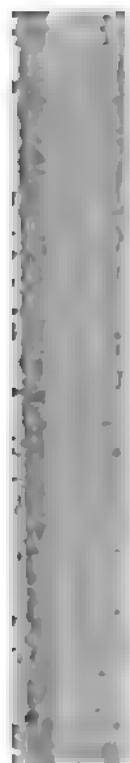
CUSTODIAN'S ROLL.

John F. Burns, engineer appraiser's stores *	\$1,200 per annum...	1	
John L. Morgan, fireman appraiser's stores *	\$2 per diem	2	
Frederick Haas, fireman custom-house *	do	3	
Thomas J. Tyrrell, janitor custom-house *	\$840 per annum...	4	
Charles Way, cleaner appraiser's stores	\$20 per month	8	
Joseph Clair, fireman appraiser's stores *	\$2 per diem	9	

PART 3.

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CIVIL SERVICE IN MARYLAND.



PART 3.

CIVIL SERVICE IN MARYLAND.

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PART 3.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Testimony taken before the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Civil Service, appointed by the Senate of the United States under the following resolution, adopted March 13, 1888:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That a select committee, to consist of seven Senators, be, and the same hereby, constituted and appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, to ascertain whether the appointments in said service have been based upon merit and qualifications or have been distributed as partisan favors; and, further, to fully examine and report as to the offensive participation of officers and employes of the General Government in political conventions and elections.

Said committee is hereby authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer, and shall have power to administer oaths, send for persons and papers, to sit in Washington or in other places as may be necessary, and to conduct its investigations through subcommittees, the expenses of the same to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and a full report of its proceedings shall be made to the Senate at as early a day as is practicable.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate appointed the following as members of the committee under the foregoing resolution:

Senators Hale, Manderson, Chace, Spooner, Blackburn, Daniel, and Odgett.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
Friday, June 8, 1888.

The subcommittee appointed to visit the city of Baltimore and inquire into the operations of the civil service law in that city met at Hotel Bennett at 10.30 o'clock p. m.

Present, Senator Hale (chairman), Senator Chace, and Senator Blackburn, constituting the subcommittee.

Mr. John C. Rose, counsel of the Baltimore Reform League and a member of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, was also present with the subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, who is connected with the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, is present and will be the first witness called.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In Baltimore.

Q. What is your connection with the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland?—A. I have been a member of the executive com-

mittee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland since its organization in 1881, and for the past four or five years I have been chairman of the Executive Committee.

Q. The committee, I think, would prefer to have you, in your own way, go on and state what investigations you have made, in the relation which you have stated as a member of this association and chairman of its executive committee, into the civil service of the Federal Government in the city of Baltimore, covering such matters as you deem essential, rather than simply to answer interrogatories by the committee.—A. I will give the committee, in the first place, the opportunities I have had for acquiring whatever information I possess as to the subject-matter of their investigation; afterwards the committee can perhaps judge better how far my knowledge is relevant.

As one of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, I was charged, in the spring of 1885, with the duty of preparing a protest against the nomination of Mr. Eugene Higgins as appointment clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Later in the same year I was appointed one of the counsel of the Reform League, an association that was organized in the autumn of that year, to assist at the trial of certain election offenders, and the case particularly assigned to me was that of one James Mahon, soon afterwards employed in the custom-house. Still later in the course of that year, or possibly in the beginning of the year 1886, I was appointed chairman of the committee on public officials, one of the standing committees of the Baltimore Reform League, and as such prepared a protest and certain other papers relating to the confirmation, or rather opposing the confirmation by the Senate of Morris A. Thomas, then appointed an inspector of Indian agencies.

At the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League in August, 1886, or I think shortly before that, I was appointed one of a committee of the league to prepare a general report on the civil-service law and the method in which it had been applied by the present Administration throughout the country. In accordance with the request of my colleagues on that committee, I prepared a report as to the Federal civil service in Maryland, which I submitted to them, and the acts contained in which formed the basis of the report so far as it related to Maryland.

In May or June of last year, as chairman of the committee on public officials of the Baltimore Reform League, my attention was called to certain appointments recently made by the collector of internal revenue, Mr. Joseph K. Roberts, in Baltimore City, and I made an investigation and prepared a report regarding three of those appointments. Later on in the same year and in the same capacity, my attention was called to certain conduct on the part of a man named William F. Harig, holding a minor position in the custom-house, which I also investigated and on which I also made a report.

In these various investigations I acquired certain information regarding the antecedents of the different officials referred to, and some general information as to the principles on which appointments appeared to have been made in the different Federal departments here. I am prepared to testify as to any matters connected with those different investigations.

Q. Did you at any time look into the subject of the participation of Federal office-holders in politics, in elections, and in the primaries?—

A. At the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League last August, a resolution was adopted requesting the Maryland association to investigate and report upon certain alleged actions of Fed-

eral office-holders in Baltimore City connected with the Democratic primaries held here in the month of July, 1887. That investigation was made by the Maryland association. I assisted in preparing the report, and by direction of the executive committee signed it, together with the president of the association, Mr. J. Hall Pleasants. I have a copy of that report with me, which I presented to the executive committee of the National Civil-Service Reform League in April last. [Presenting the paper in question to the chairman.]

Q. Have you copies of these several reports which you have made with you?—A. In the paper which I have already laid before the committee there is contained, as an appendix, the report made as to Mr. Higgins, and the report or letter as to Mr. Thomas. The last mentioned report, I should say, I had nothing to do with preparing in the first instance, but as chairman of the committee on public officials of the Baltimore Reform League, in connection with the committee, adopted the letter. The report which I made as chairman of that same committee regarding the appointments made in the internal-revenue department here, and certain other papers generally relating to these investigations, are also contained in the appendix. The report of the committee of the National Civil Service Reform League as to the general subject was published at the time when it was finally prepared and agreed upon. I have not a copy of that with me but it can be readily procured. My own report to that committee, I suppose, has been destroyed. It was in the nature of a confidential report, and if not destroyed is in the hands of Mr. William Potts, who acted as secretary of the committee. Finally, the report in regard to this case of Harig was published in the newspapers of this city at the time, some time last September or early in October. I have not a copy with me.

Q. This report which you have submitted to us contains the results of the investigation as to Morris A. Thomas?—A. Yes, sir; it contains a report of the investigation as to Morris A. Thomas, as to Eugene Higgins, as to the officials in the internal-revenue department, and it is itself a report as to the interference in the Democratic primaries of last summer.

Q. Does this paper cover the report and the investigation as to James Mahon?—A. No, it does not; but the antecedents of Mr. Mahon are given in the form of a foot-note which you will find printed there. My recollection is that I prepared that foot-note, or at all events revised it if I did not prepare it.

Q. Then you submit this report of the results of the investigation so far as these matters are concerned?—A. Yes, sir; so far as those various matters are contained in it, I think that report contains a substantially accurate statement of the results of the investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will put that report into the record as covering those points unless there is objection.

Senator BLACKBURN. I of course have never seen this report before. I have no objection to the witness making it a part of his own sworn testimony, but I take it, from his own statement, that there must be a great deal of this report that he is unable to swear to. If the witness wants to make this a part of his sworn statement I have no objection. I want simply to suggest that it may take me a day or two to cross-examine him concerning all the matters contained in this report.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, you can look at the report at your leisure and take all the time that is necessary in reference to it.

The WITNESS. In regard to that report I will say that nothing which is contained in it embodies any statement which I do not believe to be true. However, as the Senator has just remarked, it contains a vast

multitude of statements as to which I have no other personal knowledge than that derived from the statements of other persons, and from matters which are of public record.

Senator CHACE. There seem to be here affidavits of a number of people. Of course you would not swear to any other man's affidavit?

The WITNESS. I would only swear that such an affidavit was made and that I had no reason to doubt the facts stated in it, but of course I would not swear that the facts so stated were true to my knowledge. In the immense majority of cases they relate to matters which I know nothing personally about.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not understand that Mr. Bonaparte adopts this report as his testimony or says that he knows every fact to be true from his own personal knowledge. I understand that in presenting the report he presents it as the report of an investigation made by this association of which he is a member, and which I should be inclined to receive for what it is worth. Then if there is any desire upon the part of any Senator to examine as to details, and to take up the affidavits in the report, ample opportunity will be given for the summoning of witnesses. It is rather offered in presenting the case here as the basis of our investigation; not as sworn testimony, but only with the statement that it is a report which was made by this association. We do not proceed, of course, with the same technicality that a legal tribunal would follow and documents presented do not have the same force as if presented in a court.

Senator BLACKBURN. I have no disposition, Mr. Chairman, to be at all technical about the matter, but if this is not to go in as testimony it seems to me it has no business in our record. If it is to go in as testimony I think the parties making the affidavits are better witnesses than the gentleman who is now on the witness stand, who says that as to the greater portion of the statements made he knows nothing personally whatever. My main objection to it is, that if it is to go in in any other capacity than as competent testimony it will probably lead us off and consume an immense deal of time in having explained by the best authorities obtainable all the material statements, if there be any material statements in it, of which I know nothing. So that in order to have my view of the matter appear I will ask leave to enter an objection to its admission.

Senator CHACE. It seems to me it is perfectly proper for the witness to adopt this as a part of his testimony.

Senator BLACKBURN. I have no objection if he says that he makes it a part of his testimony, but that he has expressly declined to say.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is admitted it is admitted precisely as Mr. Bonaparte has stated it to be, as the result of an investigation, the course of which he has explained; not that he adopts the statements of facts as made by the witnesses, but simply that affidavits were taken of those witnesses and that the report is the result of it. Under these circumstances I am in favor of admitting it, noting, of course, the objection of Senator Blackburn.

Senator CHACE. I think it ought to be admitted.

The report in question made a part of the record by the subcommittee, is as follows:

BALTIMORE, April 10, 1888.

To the Executive Committee of the National Civil-Service Reform League:

GENTLEMEN: On August 3 last past the National Civil-Service Reform League, at its annual meeting, adopted the following resolution:

"Second. On July 14, 1886, the President addressed a circular to certain officers of the Government warning them against obtrusive partisanship, manipulation of party

primary meetings and nominating conventions, and all dictation of party action. The circular was designed to correct one of the gravest and most notorious of abuses in the civil service—the interference of office-holders with elections. It is publicly and responsibly alleged that at the recent primary elections in Baltimore this executive warning was contemptuously defied by certain Federal office-holders. The Maryland Civil-Service Reform Association is respectfully requested on behalf of the league to investigate these charges, and to report the facts and the evidence to the executive committee of the league, to the end that should the facts as alleged be established, the league, through its executive committee, in concert with the Maryland Association, may earnestly and respectfully request the President promptly to dismiss the offenders.”

The Civil-Service Reform Association of Maryland herewith respectfully submits for your consideration the report requested in the foregoing resolution, and professes itself in readiness to take any further action in the premises which you may deem expedient on its part. In view, however, of certain misapprehensions apparently existing in the public mind as to the cause and circumstances of the inquiry, whose results are thus laid before you, it is advisable to give in a few words a preliminary explanation.

The resolution adopted by the league was not suggested by this association or its representatives at the meeting; none of the latter served upon the committee which framed it, nor were they consulted or informed as to its terms before it was submitted to the league. No investigation of the matters to which it alluded had been previously contemplated by this association, and it may be well to indicate certain reasons which might have deterred the Maryland Association from undertaking such an inquiry in the absence of a request from the league.

The executive committee of the Maryland Association adopted, on March 17, 1885, certain resolutions respecting the selection of Eugene Higgins as appointment clerk in the Treasury Department, which, together with all the other proceedings of the association in that matter, are given as Appendix I. In these resolutions it expressed the sentiment “that it is the evident duty of all good citizens to assist public officers by a fearless though charitable criticism of any errors or shortcomings in their official action attributable to the possession of imperfect or misleading information.” This sentiment has consistently governed the action of the Maryland Association since, as it had before, the adoption of these resolutions. When, however, the aim of the criticism therein mentioned is to enable the public officers to whom it refers to voluntarily correct their errors or shortcomings, its utility is obviously limited to the contingency specified. If it can not be reasonably doubted that acts or omissions on the part of such officers are not “attributable to the possession of imperfect or misleading information,” but to the adoption of principles of official conduct inconsistent with those sanctioned by this association and by the league, remonstrance addressed to these officers would be neither dignified nor useful, and inquiries with a view to remonstrance would involve a mere waste of time and means. The Maryland Association is unable to regard the supposed toleration of the abuses “publicly and responsibly alleged” (in the words of the league’s resolution) to exist in Baltimore by those superior administrative officers whom the public would legitimately expect to remedy them as in reason “attributable to the possession” by such superior officers “of imperfect or misleading information;” on the contrary, it is led to the conclusion that the construction apparently placed upon the President’s circular of July 14, 1886, by all the Federal officers whose conduct is mentioned in this report, although it may not have responded to his real meaning, is what should have been anticipated from their antecedents and opinions at the time of their

appointment. That you may be enabled to judge of the merit of this view, these are in most cases explained by a foot-note as the name is first mentioned in the report.

It appears to the Maryland association equally obvious that an inquiry of this character can not be very fruitful of good results if prosecuted by a body possessing no power of compulsion over witnesses or authority to administer an oath. Its findings of fact can rest in last resort upon no better evidence than *ex parte* affidavits, made usually by partisans, and always without the sanction of criminal responsibility; frequently even these can not be obtained, when, as was true of the present investigation, the subject-matter of inquiry is a transaction or series of transactions in which very few persons in sympathy with the principles and aims of the association are interested or participate. Although an undoubted majority of the members of the Maryland Civil-Service Reform Association are Democrats, not more than three or four of these are known to have taken part in these primaries, and the association has been compelled to rely very largely upon information furnished by persons hostile to its ends and who were but seldom willing to be quoted as authority for the statements of its report and still more rarely to furnish voluntary affidavits. This reluctance is in no wise surprising, in view of the fact that every source of patronage in Baltimore—Federal, State, and municipal—is controlled by the party at whose primaries the improper interference of public officers is alleged to have occurred, and even by the faction of that party for whose benefit it is said to have been intended.

Finally, the Maryland association regards the detection and prevention of official misconduct in the Federal service as primarily concerning the President, whose duty it is to promptly investigate and, if necessary, decisively rebuke any misconduct on the part of his subordinates. "publicly and responsibly alleged." The absence of formal complaint on the part of citizens cognizant of the scandals would not excuse a failure to discharge this duty, and the present administration has not so received or acted upon such complaints, when addressed to it from Maryland, as to encourage their repetition of this statement. In this connection it may be noted that when the facts contained in Appendix III were called to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Baltimore Reform League, no reply was received to the letter sent Mr. Fairchild.

While the Democratic primaries in Baltimore City were in progress, the following description of the issues involved and persons interested in them was published by the Baltimore Evening News, a Democratic paper, but so far as is known not especially identified with either faction of the party. Notwithstanding its length and the irrelevancy of many of its details, it is given in full, as, on the whole, the best and fairest evidence of various matters of public notoriety connected with the primaries:

Very hotly contested; the Democratic legislative primaries in progress; a heavy vote being polled; shooting affray in the Fifth ward; good order at most of the polling places; interesting features of the contests in all the wards.

One of the most stubbornly contested and exciting primary elections held by the Democratic party of Baltimore City for some years past is in progress to-day. The polls opened at 10 o'clock this morning and will close at 8 o'clock this evening. The contest is a sort of a triangular one, the Rasin forces being opposed up town by the Morrison faction and down town by the Slater element. The best of order has prevailed in most of the wards. Very few charges of unfairness had been made up to noon. In one of the wards where Morrison is strongest the Rasin men claim that

Republican votes had been cast for the Crescent chief. In the Nineteenth ward a disturbance occurred and a number of arrests were made.

At many of the polling places there was a long line of voters formed a considerable time before the opening of the polls, and the vote throughout the city promises to be quite heavy.

None of the big bosses were around the eastern section this morning. They left the campaign in the hands of their lieutenants, and spent their time in the up-town doubtful wards. In Fritz Buckheimer's ward an opposition ticket was jumped quietly in the field, but the Second ward chief did not seem much dismayed.

The Goodwin-Thom fight in the Eleventh ward is attracting much attention, and the neighborhood of the polling place presents a scene of great animation.

The Colton-Hogan fight in the Thirteenth ward is also a center of general interest. The contest promises to be one of the closest in the city.

There were only four arrests to-day in the northwest section of the city up to 3 o'clock, though the contests were very exciting. William Wisong and Frank White were arrested in the Twentieth ward, and John Wilson and James Collins were arrested in the Nineteenth ward. They are charged with disorderly conduct and will have a hearing later in the day before Justice Hebb.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE FIFTH WARD.

A difficulty occurred at the Fifth ward polls about 12.30 to-day, during which Frank Gutherlett drew a revolver and shot John Rock. Both men were sent to the central police station in the patrol wagon.

Dr. Alexander Hill, who was summoned, found that the ball had entered the gluteal region of the thigh. He probed for it to the depth of 4 inches, but was unable to locate the missile.

Dr. Hill said that he did not think it likely that the wound will prove to be more than a muscular one, and while it is serious it is not necessarily dangerous.

A charge of shooting Rock with intent to kill was laid against Gutherlett and one against Rock of disorderly conduct and both men locked up for a hearing.

FIRST WARD.

When the window was opened at the First ward polling place, on Bank street, near Patterson Park avenue, there were 250 men in line. At noon the crowd was increased to 300. The fight in this ward is one of the hottest in the city. Alexander Abbott is the candidate for the house of delegates for the Slater faction, and William H. Thompson, who claims to owe allegiance to no faction, is indorsed by the Rasin men. The vote will be close. The Thompson men claimed to be 80 votes ahead at 12 o'clock, and that they had in the line four men to Abbott's one. Abbott's friends claimed that they had five to one in the line.

"How do you think the ward will go?" asked a reporter of City Councilman Charley Jenkins.

"For Abbott by a large majority."

"The Thompson men said they will beat you four to one."

"That's bosh; they can't do it."

Mr. Thompson was at the polls looking after his interests and seemed confident of victory. Both men stand high in the ward, and it is hard to tell which will come out head, although the chances seem to be that Abbott will win, as the ward has heretofore been controlled by Slater. Pat Mullin, Slater's first lieutenant, was on hand marshaling his forces.

SECOND WARD.

The Second ward, known as Fritz Buchheimer's ward, will elect Ed. Fitzgerald, the Rasin candidate. It was not known until this morning that there would be an opposition ticket. While little Ed. was dreaming last night that he was floating down to Annapolis on a bed of roses, however, ex-Deputy Sheriff John Lumsden got a crowd together and made up a ticket with Conrad Heller for the house. This made it a little lively in the ward this morning and Fitzgerald had to hustle around to look up his men. Fritz was out, too, and Dick Cromwell had a lot of other shining lights of the ward. Heller is a Morrison man. It is not likely that he will make much of a fight, but he scared the boys and made them work. The opposition has made no application to the supervisors for a challenger, and the judges refused to recognize Lumsden, who started to act in that capacity. A war of words ensued between Lumsden and Buchheimer on the subject, and finally Lumsden went to the supervisors to try to arrange the matter.

THIRD WARD.

The Third ward elects only a candidate for State senator. John B. Wentz has no opposition. The Rasin men claim him straight, but the Slater men say he was elected as a compromise between Rasin and Slater.

FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth ward the candidates are Grason Bramble (Rasin) and Patrick F. Bradley (Slater). It is thought that Rasin will carry the ward, although Bradley is showing him pretty close, so far, and is making a strong, courageous fight.

FIFTH WARD.

Another bitter fight is going on in the Fifth ward between Peter J. Campbell (Rasin) and Theo. B. Fox (Slater). Campbell was elected in 1885. The ward has heretofore gone for the Rasin nominees, and the probability is that the result will be the same to-day.

SIXTH WARD.

In the Sixth ward John Hannibal, the Rasin candidate, had no opposition. This ward is known as Police Commissioner Robson's ward, and Hannibal is said to be a compromise Slater-Robson and Rasin candidate.

SEVENTH WARD.

In the Seventh ward John B. Keplinger has no opposition. The Rasin men claim him as their straight candidate, but the Slater men say they own half of him, and that he is a compromise Slater and Rasin man.

EIGHTH WARD.

The contest in this ward continued exciting all the afternoon. At 2 o'clock it was estimated that 600 votes had been cast. The Rasin men insisted that the voting was very close between the two candidates, while their opponents claimed that Robertson was polling at least two to Taylor's one. There had been no disorder.

NINTH WARD.

The polls of the Ninth ward are at Barnum's Hotel, on the Fayette street side, near St. Paul street. When the window of the polling place was opened, at 10 o'clock, there were fully 150 persons in line. The voting progressed quietly at the rate of about 100 per hour. The utmost care was taken to guard against all attempts at fraud, and those persons who were not well known had to submit to delay. Where, however, the voter was known to one or more of the judges, his vote was deposited as soon as his name could be properly recorded. At 12 o'clock it was estimated that 190 votes had been cast. The indications are that Tieck, the independent, will be snowed under. Reilly's friends say that Tieck will not get over 100 votes in the ward.

TENTH WARD.

The polling place of the Tenth ward is at 316 Pearl street. The Fledderman-McAleese party had a genuine surprise for the Morrison managers, which they precipitated upon them this morning. When the polls were opened at 10 o'clock, they found over 200 men, most of whom were ready to do or die for Rasin, already in line. The consequence was that there were many voters for Barger before the friends of his opponent, Goodman, had an opportunity to cast a single ballot. At noon Barger was far in the lead.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The excitement in the vicinity of the Eleventh ward polling place, at Schmidt's Park Stables, was intense. Three hundred of the friends of Goodwin and Gaither marched in a body to the polling place, soon after 9 o'clock, and formed in line, ready to vote as soon as the opportunity presented itself. This had a very demoralizing effect on the Thom managers, and by 12 o'clock they expressed fears that their favorite would be defeated. The voting is progressing as rapidly as possible, and at noon it was estimated that 225 votes had been cast, all of them for Goodwin and Gaither. The voting is progressing as fast as fairness to all parties will allow.

Shortly after noon the tide changed, and the friends of Thom rallied in force. At 2.30 there had been about 500 votes cast, and it was claimed that Thom was pushing Goodwin hard.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The contest in the Thirteenth ward between the friends of George Colton, the Morrison candidate, and Jos. Hogan, the Rasin candidate, is very exciting. Many of the friends of both parties, it is said, were up all night engaged in canvassing, and were so anxious for success that they could not go to sleep. When the polls opened at 10 o'clock there were two lines of men, one extending west of the window and the other going east. The line on the east was composed of the members of the Hickory Club, about 150 in number, with Hogan tickets in their hands. The other line was made up of about 80 members of the Crescent Club. They voted alternately. Capt. Cadwallader, who had charge of the police arrangements at the polls, thought this plan of operations might lead to trouble, and so, instead of letting it go on, ordered all new-comers to the end of the Hogan line, so as to make but one line.

How the ward is going it is difficult to say; the ward has long been true to Morrison, but even the Morrison men concede that they have a tough fight on hand. The Hogan men have made such an active fight that the Morrison people will be satisfied if they get in by the skin of their teeth. Jim Flannery, James L. McKewen, and G. Spicer are engineering the fight for Colton, while Pat Flannery, Daniel Murphy, and Joseph Toner are managing for Hogan.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The plump and portly figure of A. J. Fairbank, general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was inside the window at the polls of the Fourteenth ward, on West Fayette street. Mr. Fairbank handled the tickets in a good-natured style that was catching and extended along the line to the friends of all parties. There are three candidates, but only two sets of delegates. John McKnight, the Rasin candidate, had his own set, while Chas. E. Selden and A. Buchman had the same set. When the ticket-holders of Messrs. Selden and Buchman were asked to explain it was said that whichever of the two candidates polled the largest vote was to receive in convention the vote of the delegation. On the other hand it was reported quite extensively that Selden had withdrawn, but this was denied by W. Benton Crisp and others of his friends. Both sides contend that the fight is close, and a Morrison man said that he would not be surprised to see McKnight win. "You see," said he, "some of Morrison's old friends have dropped away from him, because he has nothing more to give out."

FIFTEENTH WARD.

In the Fifteenth ward the Rasin faction have John B. Nichols up as their candidate for the house of delegates. The Morrison candidate is Frederick Schoenwolf. At 11 o'clock this morning 105 votes had been polled in the ward. In spite of the fact that the ward is a Morrison ward, the regulars claim that Rasin will carry it by 150 majority, and profess to be quite jubilant over their prospects. The Morrison people, on the other hand, are quite cheerful and say that Rasin people are claiming everything, but for all that have no chance of winning. Morrison's friends say that the ward will give him a majority of about 50.

One enthusiastic Morrison man who was in the line said Schoenwolf would carry the ward by several hundred majority. "Look at this line; nearly all are Morrison men, and towards evening his greatest strength will come out." From the general talk of both factions it seems likely that the fight will be a close one.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Both factions claim the Sixteenth ward. The candidates are E. Finley Cromwell, Rasin, for house of delegates, and Martin R. Joyce, Morrison. Up to 11.20 o'clock this morning 141 votes had been polled. The Rasin element claim that the fight will be a close one, but that they will win by a small but safe majority. On the other hand, the Morrison men are certain of carrying the ward by a large majority. Personally Mr. Joyce, the Morrison candidate, is very popular, and his friends say he will poll an enormous vote. They claim the ward for him by 150 to 200 majority.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Rasin people claim the Seventeenth Ward by a large majority for their candidate. The Rasin candidate is Jno. A. McGarry for the house of delegates. The Morrison ticket is headed by Wm. A. Allers. The vote polled in the first half hour this morning was very light, only 37 being cast. Towards noon, however, large crowds have gathered, and at the voting place, 1307 Light street, there was a

long line of men waiting their turn to vote. Although the Rasinites claim the ward for McGarry, the indications are that a large vote will be polled for Mr. Allers, the Morrison candidate. He is said to be very popular in South Baltimore, and his friends claim he will make a close fight. On the other hand, the Rasinites say that McGarry will carry the ward by from 360 to 400 majority. They say that Allers's vote was polled early and charge that a number of Republicans voted for him, while the Rasin voters are all holding back and later in the day will come in overwhelming numbers and carry the ward by a large majority.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

In the Eighteenth ward at 11.35 o'clock this morning 135 votes had been polled. The regular candidate is Abraham R. Redsecker for house of delegates, and the Morrison man is John H. Schaefer, jr. There is not much doubt but that the ward will give a safe majority for Schaefer. The Rasin element look rather blue, and although they claim they will win, they do not look very cheerful over the prospect. On the other hand, the Morrison men are jolly and are confident of winning. They claim the ward by 200 majority, and say that Rasin has not the ghost of a chance.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The scene around the polling place of the Nineteenth ward on Edmondson avenue, near Carey street, was very lively all day. The ward is quite richly endowed with resident politicians, and they were out in full force. Street Cleaning Commissioner Bart. E. Smith was the leader of the Rasin force, and Joe Vandaniker was on hand for Morrison. The candidates were Dr. Charles S. Adams (Rasin) and Francis E. Yewell (Morrison). The members of the Concord Club were working for Dr. Adams and the Franklin Club men were doing their level best for Yewell. There was considerable jarring, and threats were made by the Morrison men that if they didn't get fair play some one would get hurt. Joe Vandaniker told Bart. Smith he ought to be down in the city hall attending to his business, and Bart. Smith retorted that Vandaniker was talking too much. Vandaniker then made threats of more vigorous remonstrance, but Mr. Smith informed him that he entertained no fear of any such performance. The Morrison men seemed to be in a bad humor, and the Rasin men said it was because they saw the tide running against them. City Councilman John Dowell was very active for Yewell, and the prominent Rasin men on the ground were James Claypoole, John Waters, John Kerns, Sam Hart, John Lee, and George Brown.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The fight in the Twentieth ward is between John M. Dulany for the State senate and W. Sanders Carr, jr., for the house of delegates. Squire Rhodes, a well-known Morrison man, leads the Dulany forces, and Carr, the Rasin candidate, had James Tully, William Laughlin, Louis Kuhl, and others fighting his battle. The voting was conducted very amicably, although there was an occasional spat between the members of the rival factions. The friends of Dulany claim that they will win, and the Carr people say they are making a good fight.

It will be seen from the foregoing that in every ward of the city there was a ticket known as the "Rasin" ticket, and generally reputed to have the support of Mr. I. Freeman Rasin, the naval officer of the port.* The same facts were stated substantially by every newspaper published in the city, both before and after the election. As examples only, we may quote the Baltimore Herald of the next day, which thus described the result of the primaries:

Rasin carries sixteen wards, Morrison three, and Slater one—"Uncle" George Colton carries the Thirteenth by a good majority—Robertson captures the Eighth—A detailed account of the voting—Scenes at the polls.

The Democratic primary election to choose delegates to the three legislative district conventions that meet to-day at noon to nominate each six candidates for the

* The relations of Mr. Rasin to the local politics of Baltimore previously to his appointment were thus described by Mr. Bernard Carter, president of the late Democratic State convention, in a speech delivered on October 27, 1882, and published in the Sun of the next day: "I tell you, your political liberties are in danger. There is a clique who have seized the Democratic organization, and who hold it for personal aggrandizement. They have said to you (I am talking to Democrats), 'We have determined who shall be the judges.' Frank Morrison, Robert J. Slater, and Rasin say to any young man who aspires to office: 'You shan't be nominated unless we say so, and we won't say so unless you pay for it.'"

delegates and one candidate for the State senate came off yesterday, according to the program mapped out by the State central committee.

As will be seen below, the contests in the several wards where there was opposition between the Rasin or "regular" ticket were very spirited, and a large vote was polled, showing the great interest manifested in the election by party men. Upwards of 100,000 ballots were cast, about one-half the vote cast for Mayor Hodges.

Eleven wards are claimed by the Rasin element, who concede three to Morrison—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth—and one ward to Slater, his old stronghold, the Eighth.

The board of supervisors of the primary elections visited every polling place in the city yesterday. Secretary James A. L. McLure said last night that they found the election was being done fairly and squarely, and that it was not presumed any compromise could be made. At 9 o'clock the board met at the mayor's office and received reports direct from the various wards. The delegations which were elected were furnished by the board with credentials for their admission into the legislative non-partisan convention to-day.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The summary of the result of the election is as follows:

First ward: Peter Moran, William O'Neil, Charles F. Michelman, Martin Connor, John Kegan, Joseph Hergesheimer, Americus Heim, William Gorman, Philip T. ...

Second ward: Ed. D. Fitzgerald, the Rasin candidate, elected his ticket over the anti-Slater ticket by a vote of 902 to 145; majority for Fitzgerald, 757.

Third ward: No opposition to John B. Wentz, the Rasin-Slater candidate for the State senate.

Fourth ward: Grasin Bramble, the Rasin candidate, received 686 votes, and Patrick Kelly, the Slater man, 415; majority for Bramble, 271.

Fifth ward: Peter J. Campbell, Rasin, 641 votes; Theodore B. Fox, Slater, 488; majority for Campbell, 153.

Sixth ward: John Hannibal, Rasin, 596 votes; P. F. Jingling's unpledged ticket, 148; majority for Hannibal, 548.

Seventh ward: John B. Keplinger, Rasin, 267 votes; no opposition.

Eighth ward: Alexander H. Robertson, candidate of the reform and Slater element, 695 votes, and Millard F. Taylor, the Rasin man, 670; majority for Robertson, 25.

Ninth ward: Patrick Reilly, Rasin, 591 votes; Henry C. Tieck, Independent, 130; majority for Reilly, 461.

Tenth ward: Henry Bargar, Rasin, 803 votes; Edgar Goodman, Morrison, 287; majority for Bargar, 516.

Eleventh ward: C. Ridgely Goodwin, for State senate, and Charles D. Gaither, for State delegates, both Rasin men, won their ticket, which received 575 votes to 425 for the ticket in favor of Pembroke Lea Thom, the Independent candidate for State senate.

Twelfth ward: James W. Denny, Rasin, claimed by Morrison, received 243 votes; no opposition.

Thirteenth ward: George Colton, Morrison, 596 votes; Joseph Hogan, Rasin, 407; majority for Colton, 189.

Fourteenth ward: John McKnight, Rasin, received 399 votes, against 348 cast for William Mann and Charles Selden, the Morrison men; majority for McKnight, 51.

Fifteenth ward: John B. Nichols, Rasin, 514; Fred Schoenwolf, Morrison, 417; majority for Nichols, 97.

Sixteenth ward: Martin R. Joyce, Morrison, 587; E. Findley Cromwell, 319; majority for Joyce, 268.

Seventeenth ward: John A. McGarry, Rasin, 918; W. A. Allers, Morrison, 479; majority for McGarry, 439.

Eighteenth ward: John H. Schaffer, jr., Morrison, 573; A. H. Redsecker, Rasin, 173; majority for Schaffer, 400.

Nineteenth ward: Dr. Charles S. Adams, Rasin candidate for the State senate, 483 votes; Francis E. Yewell, Morrison candidate for the house of delegates, 390; majority for Adams, 93.

Twentieth ward: James E. Tully, Wm. J. Laughlin, J. Frank Hamilton, John P. T. F. Robinson, S. R. Billups, Louis C. McCusker, Louis Kuhl, B. W. Klei-

The total vote cast for the Rasin candidates was 10,266 and for the anti-Rasin candidates, 5,684. "This shows," said a Morrison man, "what a following we have, even if we have no patronage to give out."

And the Baltimore American of the Sunday previous, which thus headed a long review of the political situation :

How Rasin's men expect to win : what anti-ring men claim : a force of repeaters expected ; a corporation in politics ; the governorship.

Among the more prominent of Mr. Rasin's political friends and supporters during the primaries are Mr. Eugene Higgins, appointment clerk of the Treasury Department ; Mr. Morris A. Thomas,* inspector of Indian agencies ; Mr. John Mahon,† Mr. James Mahon,‡ janitor at custom-house, and Mr. John Quinn,§ clerk to the inspectors of steam-boat boilers.

All of these officials took an active and effective part in support of Mr. Rasin's candidates for the legislature. Mr. Morris A. Thomas arrived in the city about a week before the day of the primaries. His arrival was promptly announced in all the papers, and the fact that he had come home to work for the Rasin ticket was just as universally

* The general reputation of Mr. Morris A. Thomas at the time of his appointment is sufficiently shown by Appendix II ; how he was regarded by local politicians appears from the following extracts from a card published by Hon. Isidor Raynor, the present (Democratic) Representative from the Fourth district, in the Sun, of October 5, 1882 :

The practices of Morris A. Thomas, chairman of the Democratic executive committee.

"Some weeks ago I received a note from Morris Thomas, asking me to call at the headquarters of the Democratic committee. I called. * * * A few days ago, knowing how unsafe it was to rely upon the word of Morris Thomas, * * * I called upon Governor Whyte, and told him that * * * knowing the tricks and practices of Morris Thomas, * * * I wanted to know whether in this case his word could be relied upon. * * * This is the man who has charge of the Democratic party in Baltimore. As well known as his political career is in the community, this fact has had no weight with the leaders who have placed him in this important position * * * and * * * disgusted every respectable man. * * * If in the councils of my party I am to be placed under the domination of a ward rounder, * * * then I respectfully sever my allegiance.

"ISIDOR RAYNER."

[The italics are ours.]

† Mr. John J. Mahon, special Treasury agent, usually known as "Sonny" Mahon, formerly kept a saloon on Marsh Market Space, which was a notorious resort for crooks. Mahon at this time was believed to be a "fence." He was several times before the criminal court for assaults and such like offenses. He had charge of the rowdies who roughed the city at the State election of 1875. He for a number of years had a sinecure place in the office of Mr. Rasin, then clerk of the court of common pleas, and during the greater part of this period was a member of the city council.

‡ James M. Mahon is a younger brother of John J. Mahon. He is Mr. John Quinn's lieutenant in the Fourth ward. His public career began with the usual complement of indictments for assaults, assaults with intent to kill, etc. In 1865 he was register of voters for the Fourth ward. The opposing candidates for mayor were Judge George Wm. Brown, independent, and James Hodges, regular. James or "Jimmy" Mahon fraudulently struck from the registration list of this ward in a single day the names of 223 colored voters, or about one-third of all the colored voters of the ward. For this offense he was indicted and tried. The case against him was proven to demonstration ; but the jury failed to agree. One of the jurors was almost immediately appointed a deputy sheriff. It was shortly after this trial, and while the indictment was still hanging over him, that he was appointed to the place he now holds, viz., janitor at the custom-house. He is very illiterate.

§ John Quinn, or "Hack" Quinn, as he is more commonly styled, is the Rasin boss of the Fourth ward. He is a man now well on in years ; is totally illiterate. He can scarcely write his name, and, of course, is utterly incompetent to perform the duties of his office of clerk to the local inspectors of steam boilers. In truth, he makes no attempt to do so, his son, it is understood, discharging them for him. He was formerly a saloon-keeper, and in that pursuit, in politics, and in real-estate speculations has accumulated a good deal of money. He formerly held a sinecure office in the clerk's office of one of the courts, vacating it only when the office was abolished, immediately after the present independent judges were elected in 1882.

recognized. He established himself at Barnum's Hotel, where, as the American informed its readers, he would not have far to go to "consult his sin." From Barnum's, Thomas, Higgins, and Mahon, it was generally believed at the time, directed the entire Rasin canvass. The Herald July 28 said that Higgins had stated that "he had a furlough of two weeks to enable him to sport in politics." On the night before the primaries Thomas was present at a meeting of Rasin workers of the Twentieth ward, held doubtless for reason of being in the adjoining Twelfth ward, in which Thomas resides. At this meeting the final directions for the morrow's battle were given. This meeting was held over Shipley's feed store, on Pennsylvania avenue. The meeting was unadvertised, and no notice of it appeared in the papers. It was apparently intended to be and was a secret meeting. On election day, July 25, Higgins, Thomas, both the Mahones, and Quinn were busily engaged. At the polling place of the Fourth ward Quinn and James M. Mahon were present most of the day, and were in charge of the Rasin canvass. The affidavit of Mr. John Pentland Brown, a member of the bar and of its association, hereunto appended and forming Appendix IV, is sufficient evidence of the fact that Quinn and Mahon were in charge, and of the further fact that Higgins, Thomas, and "Sonny" Mahon visited the polling place. It seems well-nigh certain that after consulting with Quinn and James M. Mahon they went to the saloon, which during the day was the headquarters of the Rasin men in the Fourth ward. The same three officials visited the polling place of the Eighth ward, and afterwards went, it is understood, to the rooms of the Hendricks Club, the headquarters of the Rasin men.

The affidavit of Samuel B. Warren, hereunto appended and forming Appendix V, shows that Rasin, Higgins, and "Sonny" Mahon spent some time in sight of the Ninth ward polls, and seemed to be receiving reports from adherents coming from different parts, and to be giving orders to them. Mr. Heinrich C. Tieck, the anti-Rasin candidate, says, "I decline to give a voluntary affidavit, that he saw Morris Thomas standing opposite the polling place for a considerable time."

Morris A. Thomas, late in the afternoon, visited the polling place of the Twentieth ward, and remained there for somewhere between a half an hour and an hour and a half. During this time he was in conversation with the leading Rasin workers of the ward, and apparently was ordering and directing them.

Not only did these Federal office-holders take the active part in the primary contest already stated, but there is strong evidence to show that at least two of them, viz., Thomas and "Sonny" Mahon, were actively engaged in controlling and directing repeating and false persons. Thus the affidavit of Mr. William Allers, annexed to this report and forming Appendix VI hereto, shows that in Morris Thomas's private room at Barnum's Hotel, while he was present, a number of men were engaged with him in getting up lists of names of dead and absent men to be voted on by repeaters at the coming elections. The Mr. Anders Carr mentioned in the affidavit was the Rasin candidate for the legislature in the Twentieth ward, and the Frank King who was acting as door-keeper or usher was one Francis M. King, who, when a clerk in the tax-office in 1885, was indicted, together with Charles Lawthrop, then a clerk or messenger in Thomas's employ, David Cushing, one of Thomas's lieutenants, and John M. Mincher, by Thomas's influence register of voters of the Twelfth ward, for a fraudulent conspiracy to strike from the registration book of the Twelfth ward the names of 227 colored voters. It was during the time in which this con-

spiracy was in process of execution that the registrar was in the habit of leaving the registration books overnight at the house of Mr. Thomas.

The statement of Mr. John Gill, President of the Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and one of the leading citizens of Baltimore, and a life long Democrat (Appendix VII), shows that John J. Mahon was engineering another fraud. The Ames who brought up the repeaters to the Eleventh ward polls, and told Mr. Gill, mistaking him for another gentleman of the same name, who has recently, by the Rasin and Gorman influences, been elected a police commissioner, that "Sonny" Mahon had sent him up with thirteen men to do whatever was needful, is a well-known lieutenant of "Sonny" Mahon. He has for years boarded with Mrs. Monaghan, "Sonny" Mahon's mother. He was judge of election in the first or Marsh Market precinct of the Ninth ward at the elections of 1885 and 1886, at each of which elections gross frauds were perpetrated at the precinct. He had on this very day at an earlier hour voted in the Ninth ward, in which he is registered.

In most of the wards one or more minor Federal officials, employees of custom-house, post-office, or internal revenue department, were active and conspicuous workers. As a result of these practices, the Rasin wing of the party carried sixteen out of the twenty wards, and in the legislative district conventions nominated the three candidates for senators and fourteen out of the eighteen candidates for the house of delegates. They also named seventeen out of the twenty-one delegates to the state convention.

In several of the counties, especially in Baltimore County, Federal officials took a prominent part in the canvass preceding the primary. Thus, for example, Mr. George G. Hooper, a member of the bar of Baltimore City and County and a resident of the latter, states that he saw John C. Le Grand Cole, a Deputy United States marshal, among the crowd, who tried, by blowing tin horns, shooting fire-crackers, and other demonstrations of the sort, to break up an anti-Talbot meeting held at Homestead, in Baltimore County, two or three days before the primary election. The mob was led by a George McDougall, whose son is an employé in the custom-house.

William H. Gill, deputy collector of internal revenue, was chairman of the Talbott club, and took an active part, both before and at the primaries.

The Baltimore Herald of July 24 said, in speaking of the Baltimore County primaries:

County Treasurer H. J. Hebb, who is a straightout, all-around Talbott man, assisted by clerk to the United States marshal, William M. Isaacs, carried the second district by 138 majority against Frank Parlett, an anti-Talbott candidate for county commissioner.

One of the candidates before the convention for the house of delegates was a Joshua H. Cockey, who was at the time a night inspector in the custom house.

William M. Isaac, clerk to United States Marshal Cairnes, was, according to the Baltimore Sun, a delegate to the judicial convention at Belair, to nominate a candidate for judge.

The primary elections being over, the State convention became the central point of interest. At least two Federal officials were candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. Second Assistant Postmaster-General Knott's friends opened headquarters in a parlor at Barnum's. Mr. Charles C. Lancaster, president of the Maryland Democratic Club of Washington, and Mr. Daniel Hagerty, a postal agent, with others, were, according to the papers, in charge.

Frank Brown, postmaster of Baltimore, had been for a number of months a recognized aspirant for the nomination. In several counties the delegates elected were chosen, or said to be chosen, in his interest. On the day and evening before the meeting of the convention, he opened headquarters in rooms Nos. 193 and 194, Barnum's Hotel. The postmaster was present at times himself, and the rooms were in charge of J. Harry Medley, private secretary to the postmaster, and J. J. Fenton, assistant postmaster. Liquid refreshments were free to all, and the rooms were at all times filled with a noisy and demonstrative crowd, among whom there were usually to be found a number of letter-carriers,

The Rasin delegates from Baltimore City were all nominally in favor of Mayor Hodges for governor. According to the Herald, Higgins and Thomas received all callers at the Hodges headquarters, among whom were Mahon and Rasin. The papers announced that Mr. Rasin called at the hotel and had a long conference with Gorman. According to the American, there was a constant stream of callers on Rasin at the naval office on the day before the convention.

At the convention the presence of Frank Brown, Rasin, Thomas, Higgins, Mahon, and Quinn was noted by all the papers. Thus the Herald said :

The interior of Ford's opera house presented a martial appearance. The balconies were lined with flags of every possible combination of red, white, and blue.

Hon. Thomas M. Lanahan and City Solicitor Bernard Carter came in arm in arm, while John Gill, jr., appeared a few minutes later. Professor Fisher's baton again fell, and while the band was playing "Hail Columbia" and "Star Spangled Banner," Indian Agent Morris A. Thomas, Fetter S. Hoblitzell, and Commander of the Oyster Navy Jacob Plowman took possession of the center box upon the right, from which they observed the progress of affairs upon the floor.

Happy Fred. Talbott, Naval Officer I. Freeman Rasin, and John J. Mahon, the genial "Sonny," occupied the box beneath the one in which the Thomas party sat.

Behind the scenes, at this juncture, all was activity. The big plug hat and clerical necktie of Comptroller Turner moved restlessly among a knot of politicians, each of whom he successfully buttonholed.

The once mysterious Eugene Higgins hovered around the flies, while State Insurance Commissioner Jesse K. Hines sauntered up and down the back of the stage, now chatting with John B. Brown, the Queen Anne's County anti-ring candidate for State senator, then with Internal Revenue Collector Roberts, and again with Governor Lloyd, Paul Winchester, or Frank Brown, who strolled to and fro with high white hat and patent leather pumps, smoking a Reina Victoria and looking unusually meditative. Congressman Barnes Compton was there, too, jolly as ever, and so were Pembroke Lea Thom, Charles Poe, and the inimitable political humorist, Charley Key, not to speak of the host of others still less conspicuous in county, city, and municipal politics. Congressman Harry Wells Rusk, James Bond, and Ex-Marshal Gray viewed the proceedings from the lower left-hand box, and that veteran of the fourth ward, John Quinn, occasionally dropped in to exchange notes.

The galleries were filled with perspiring Democrats, who wielded large palm-leaf fans incessantly and cheered their favorites as their names were mentioned.

Eugene Higgins says he has a furlough for two weeks, to enable him to sport in politics.

And the American :

The hand of the manager was first shown between the third and fourth ballots, when a motion was made to take a recess. At that time Rasin, Lanahan, and John Q. A. Robson held a hurried consultation near the back door, and sent out word to vote down all motions to take a recess until after the fifth ballot. This was to keep the seventeen city ring men solid for two more ballots. They saw that Jackson had lost one to Brown on the second ballot, and the four of Queen Anne's had gone to the same candidate from Archer, and Baltimore County had moved one peg nearer to Jackson. On the third ballot they saw that another vote went to Jackson from Baltimore County, and Talbott might get there with his whole delegation first. On the fourth ballot they could see that one vote had gone to Brown from Jackson, and it would not do to risk any more losses in the same direction ; and while they sat back and did nothing for Hodges, it would not do to let Jackson lose the game after Cecil, in spite of what John S. Wirt said, gave four votes to Baughman and helped to build

up his side. The managers also saw that in the fifth ballot the four of Cecil were again cast for Baughman; St. Mary's was made solid for Jackson. McElroy called Bernard Carter back to where Gorman and the crowd of managers were, and he put Gen. F. A. Bond, of Anne Arundel, in the chair. Michael Bannon was sent for, and told to lead off the next ballot by leaving Hodges and going to Jackson as soon as the roll was called through, and before the vote was announced. Upsbur, of Worcester, was told of what was going to be done. Talbott was given the tip to wheel Baltimore County into line for Jackson. Lanahan, who had left the caucus, went down to the Second district men and told Lou. Duvall to keep for Hodges, and he announced the vote of Baltimore City's First district seven as "for Hodges, first, last, and all the time." Of course, that was all Duvall was allowed to know, and even if he knew better he had to do what Lanahan told him.

Michael Bannon led the bolt from Hodges so that the seventeen of the city could not be blamed, and Rasin, Quinn, and Gorman could say to the mayor, "Thou canst not say I did it;" but they did, just the same, with the help of Fred Talbott, and when the time came to change, John Doyle, of the Eighth ward, and one of the Big Sixteen, caught on and gave his vote for Jackson, changing from Brown. Jackson was nominated before the Eastern Shoremen knew it. Toadvine waved his fan to the fellows from Wicomico, and called them up as soon as Bannon's men and Fred Talbott's delegates jumped; but he has a small voice and could not be heard. At last they got up and began to cheer for Jackson, and the other Eastern county men got up while the seven of the First district, who were going to vote "first, last, and all the time for Hodges," were taking orders from the bosses to desert him, and, very cautiously, Mr. Duvall announced the change.

When the convention was called to order at night, the galleries were crowded with old time friends of Whyte, who heard he was coming on top again. Gorman, Rasin, and Compton were in the lower left-hand box. Gorman looked serene, but Rasin appeared to be wearied, while the cavalier-looking Compton was quite at ease and self-satisfied. Most of their work was over, but Rasin put up a hand and scooped it the whole nine members of the State central committee from Baltimore. Gorman named Stevenson Archer and Col. J. Thomas Scharf as chairman and secretary.

The News:

The doors of Ford's Opera House opened at 11.30 o'clock, and in a few minutes Morris A. Thomas was also on hand and kept moving about with the air of a man who had a good deal to do. The tall figure of Bernard Carter was conspicuous on the stage.

And the American:

The stage, of course, was the scene, and appropriately so, of the whole play. It was set as a wood. The auditors sat in front, but all the players, except Morrison. Slater, Baughman, Turner and Whyte, were behind the scenes. With a show of modesty upon his adamant cheek, Gorman took a seat for awhile with his Howard auditors until it was time to ring up the curtain. In the depths of the wood, on the "prompt" side, was I. Freeman Rasin, the naval officer of the port of Baltimore. With him were Indian Inspector Morris A. Thomas, Steamboat Inspector's Clerk John Quinn, Appointment Clerk Eugene Higgins, Eugene Mercer, of Howard County (a clerk in the internal-revenue office of Joseph K. Roberts), Police Commissioner John Q. A. Robson, ex-Congressman J. F. C. Talbott. Not far off was Postmaster Frank Brown, and, ominously, on the "o. p." side—too deep to get out of it—was Comptroller J. Frank Turner. Gorman, after he introduced Bernard Carter as temporary president, retired to the rear of the stage, near the back door, and had the company of James W. McElroy. Congressman Compton sat awhile with the Prince George's countymen, and then went behind the stage. After the first ballot Rasin unconcernedly took a seat in the lower left-hand private box, with ex-Congressman Hoblitzell, Commander Plowman, and Marshal Frey, but so far back he could hardly be seen. Governor Lloyd moved about among the county newspaper men, among whom Charles E. Key took up a place.

Two Federal officials were elected members of the new State central committee, viz: John J. Mahon and Wallace Owings, of each of whom a description has already been given.

In conclusion, we may thus summarize the foregoing facts:

Some fourteen Federal officials, or persons receiving compensation from the United States Treasury, are known to have been engaged in active partisan work at these primaries. Two or more of them are strongly suspected to have devised or executed schemes by which the result of these primaries were or may have been unfairly influenced. All of

in to us to have violated the spirit, several to have violated
; of the President's circular of July 14, 1886; and certainly
ion was inconsistent with the general understanding of his
in the letter of December 25, 1884, addressed to the president
vil-Service Reform League and others, in which he said:

* * * should be taught that * * * the quiet and unobtrusive ex-
dividual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

at least one case (that of the postmaster) there is good reason to
that his official position was used by a prominent candidate to
his nomination by the convention, and certainly this candidacy
at least two others were notorious and avowed.

, although the facts herein enumerated have attracted no small
of public attention, no inquiry has been ordered into them;
of the officials implicated, except one, so far as is known, have
be employed by the Government. The exception is Mr. Eu-
gins, in accepting whose proffered resignation on December
secretary Fairchild wrote:

performed your duties well and faithfully since you have been connected
department.

and therefore seem that the administration does not claim to have
t or expressed any dissatisfaction with Mr. Higgins's conduct.
ting the long delay which occurred in carrying out the wishes
gue, the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland renews
sion of readiness to assist the league in any action it may
isable in the premises.

J. HALL PLEASANTS,

President.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Chairman Executive Committee.

APPENDIX I.

by the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland,
election of Mr. Eugene Higgins for the responsible position of appointment
of Treasury Department has been a painful surprise to this association and
of honest government in the State of Maryland, and is explicable only on
ition that the Secretary of the Treasury was ignorant of the character and
s of the person chosen; that it is the evident duty of all good citizens to
ic officers by a fearless, though charitable, criticism of any errors or short-
their official action attributable to the possession of imperfect or mislead-
ation; that in the discharge of this duty the Civil Service Reform Associa-
yland respectfully protests against the continuance of the said Mr. Hig-
above-mentioned office, and earnestly suggests his immediate removal
showing as cause for such action that his reputation in this community is
a man of integrity and honor, and that, therefore, his continuance in the
only be regarded by the best friends of the administration as an act irrec-
with the principles of civil-service reform, which it is pledged to observe,
at fidelity to them which it has given no other reason for doubting.

president and secretary of the association and the chairman of the execu-
tee be, and they hereby are, appointed a committee to prepare and trans-
Secretary of the Treasury, together with a copy of these resolutions, a let-
lf of the association, setting forth fully and specifically the reasons which
retention in office of Mr. Higgins inconsistent with the best interests of the
ice, with power to the said committee to take any further or other action,
e of the association, which they may deem expedient in the premises; that
ition solicits the aid of other kindred associations throughout the country,
ional Civil Service Reform League, and of thoughtful and patriotic citizens

of all parties, in its attempt to preserve the new administration from an error which is calculated, unless corrected, to bring discredit upon it, and to lessen that liberal measure of confidence and support which the people have shown themselves ready to accord it, and which, it is believed, they are more than ever willing and anxious to continue giving it.

Resolved, That the secretary be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit copies of the resolutions to the secretaries of the several associations above mentioned and of the league, and to have them published in the daily papers.

MARCH 23, 1885.

SIR: We inclose herewith a copy of resolutions adopted on the 17th instant by the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, and, as directed by them, lay before you the reasons which, in the opinion of the association, expressed by its governing body, "render the retention in office of Mr. Higgins inconsistent with the best interests of the public service."

Mr. Eugene Higgins has been accused with the utmost publicity, and particularly by well-known and responsible citizens of Howard County, of complicity in criminal frauds at the election held in that county in the autumn of 1879. It is alleged that he sought to promote the election of the present senior senator from this State, then a candidate for the State senate, by forgery of names on the poll-books, fraudulent personation by hired repeaters of absent voters, and ruffianly intimidation of decent and orderly citizens at the polls. These outrages are said to have been perpetrated at the village of Clarksville, in that county, and several reputable residents of the vicinity claim to have personal knowledge of the facts.

Mr. Higgins was accused of them by Mr. John R. Clarke, a very well known gentleman, at one time chairman of the Democratic central committee for Howard County, in a letter published in the Ellicott City Times, on June 11, 1881, containing the following language:

"Eugene Higgins * * * was the champion bulldozer of Clarksville district at the last election, who, under a rowdy alias, and with pistol and whisky bottle in hand, terrorized the quiet citizens, and illegally voted hundreds of negroes and others brought from outside, by the assistance of the district register and other conspirators."

Mr. Clarke's statement was republished with his sanction in the Morning Herald of this city on the 19th instant; the proprietors of the Herald, Messrs. Wm. J. Hooper & Son, being thoroughly responsible business men. Substantially the same charge, but in a form rendering it, if false, still more clearly actionable, was made by Mr. Henry E. Wooten, one of the vice-presidents of this association, formerly State's attorney, and now leader of the bar in Howard County, in a speech during the canvass of 1881, which was printed in several newspapers at the time. In this speech Mr. Wooten pointedly challenged either Mr. Higgins or his alleged patrons to submit the facts to judicial scrutiny if they dared. In view of the premises and of the entire failure of Mr. Higgins to take any steps whatsoever to vindicate his character, we feel fully justified in asserting, on behalf of our association, that he has thus been convicted in public opinion of seeking to falsify the people's judgment as lawfully expressed by their votes. Besides this offense, direct and explicit charges of having violated the ballot-boxes after the State election in 1875, and having reversed the verdict of the people at the polls by subsequently gaining possession of the boxes, and fraudulently destroying ballots of one party and substituting tickets of the other party, were freely brought against Mr. Higgins by S. Teackle Wallis, esq., on the stump during the campaign of 1883 in this city. We inclose for your fuller information on this point a letter from Mr. Wallis himself, and one from Mr. Richard M. Venable on the same subject. Mr. Higgins is likewise generally believed to be a professional lobbyist. Well-authenticated instances are given of his approaching persons interested in legislation, both in Annapolis and in Washington, vaunting his influence and suggesting more or less openly the expediency of securing his services. Although holding no official position, and not known to have any legitimate business at Annapolis, he is said to have been there during nearly the entire session of the last legislature as one of a lobby whose unscrupulous activity was the subject of indignant comment by members of both houses.

He is also reputed to be a gambler, and to have been interested in the profits of a gambling house. This association has neither the duty nor the inclination to investigate the merits of such a charge, but that he has been sued in a court of law as a proprietor of such a resort, to recover money lost in it, and that the suit was not permitted to come to trial, is matter of public record in this city.

Many other allegations and reports injuriously affecting the private life and character of Mr. Higgins, which are matters of general currency and belief, establish for him a reputation incompatible with any sound and honest principles which should

govern the selection of men for public office, and especially with that cardinal rule enunciated by the President and indorsed by the people, that "public office is a public trust."

But with matters of this kind it is neither the province nor the purpose of this association to deal. Being moved neither by private hostility nor party zeal to oppose the appointment of Mr. Higgins, it purposely abstains from investigating or rehearsing the definite charges of that nature, or any of their details.

The Civil Service Reform Association is formed exclusively for the work which its name signifies. It is composed of members of both political parties, who, though doubtless possessed, as all intelligent citizens should be, of decided political opinions, are yet pledged not to use it for the advancement of party ends.

So far, therefore, as the selection of Mr. Higgins may affect parties or factions, irrespective of its relation to the cause of civil-service reform, which is looked to to purify both parties, this association does not concern itself about it.

It is actuated solely by the desire to subserve the interests of honest government, and rescue the political control of the State from the machinations of a class who have for a long time imposed upon it an odious and galling tyranny, which is possible only under the spoils system that rewards services like Mr. Higgins's with public office.

Opposition to that system being the leading object of this and kindred associations, they have derived the highest encouragement from the repeated pledges of the action and influence of the administration against it. And it is largely in consequence of these pledges of sympathy with the objects of this association that it has felt called upon to address you this communication, showing how much at variance with them the appointment of Mr. Higgins practically is.

The President of the United States says in his letter of December 28 last past, addressed to the Civil-Service Reform League, of which this association forms part:

" * * * Selections or office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty. * * * "

Forbidden to doubt that some inquiry preceded the selection of Mr. Higgins for his present position, we can explain his choice only by assuming that the Department was induced to place too much confidence in erroneous and misleading information, for it is impossible to believe that the mention of Mr. Higgins's name in Baltimore to almost any citizen could fail to suggest the thought and recollection of corrupt practices at elections.

We are, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

J. HALL PLEASANTS,

President.

THOS. B. MACKALL,

Secretary pro tempore.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,

Chairman Executive Committee.

To Hon. DANIEL MANNING,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter requesting me to state what I know in regard to the connection of Mr. Eugene Higgins with election frauds in this city. For personal reasons, of which you are aware, but which are altogether aside from any consideration of Mr. Higgins, I have refrained, thus far, from taking any public part in the expression of surprise and mortification with which his appointment at Washington has been generally received in Baltimore. I do not feel, however, that, as a member of your association, or, indeed, as a citizen, I can properly allow these reasons to prevent me from answering your inquiries.

Of Mr. Higgins's general relation to the election frauds which have frequently disgraced our city for some years past, I can only speak from his well-known reputation. I think that there is scarcely any man in the Democratic party here whose name is or has been more notoriously and constantly associated than his with "irregularities" of all sorts in the primaries and at elections. I can not realize that any one at all familiar with our politics can be ignorant of this, or will dispute it. Indeed his boldness and cleverness in such matters are generally reputed to constitute his merit with the class of politicians whom he serves, and with whom he is associated.

Your inquiries, however, are principally directed to Mr. Higgins's alleged participation in the election frauds of 1875. In regard to this also my knowledge is derived from others, but the evidence which I have is very authoritative and specific, and I place it at your disposal.

After the State election in the fall of 1875, when the ballot-boxes in the custody of

the clerk of the superior court were opened and the ballots examined, with a view to the contest in the house of delegates, it was found that the ballots had been extensively and very foully tampered with. Large numbers of the Reform ballots had been removed from the boxes and quantities of the regular Democratic tickets had been substituted for them. This had been done so audaciously that the substituted tickets had not even been folded so as to present the appearance of having passed into the boxes in the regular and lawful way. They were in large layers, flattened out precisely as they had come from the printer's hands, and in many cases adhering to each other to the number of ten, twenty, thirty, and even more in each layer. That they could have got into the boxes except by lifting the top and inserting them in bulk was impossible. The fraud was too conspicuous for dispute, and its perpetration must necessarily have required so much time that it obviously could not have been committed without the connivance of the clerk of the court. By whom, however, it was actually committed was not generally known for some years after. Meanwhile Mr. Prevost, then a deputy clerk, who succeeded Robinson in the office, had informed me, in a general way, that he had been aware of its perpetration at the time, but had been afraid to mention it lest it should cost him his place. During the judicial campaign of 1882 the details were first brought to light, through a voluntary statement made by a man named Keys, himself one of the acting participants in the transaction, to Judge William A. Stewart, now of the supreme bench of this city.

In the campaign of 1883 it became my duty, as chairman of the Citizens' Reform Committee, to investigate the matter, the parties under whose auspices it was committed being, at the time, the chief sponsors of the regular Democratic nominee for the mayoralty (Mr. Latrobe), and of the candidates for local and municipal offices, to which only the Citizens' movement extended. I verified the confession of Keys by an interview with Judge Stewart, and was furnished by Maj. Richard T. Allison, then clerk of the court, with the names of several of his deputy clerks who had confessed their personal participation in the fraud and had given him the details and the name of the parties who had committed it, including the name of Eugene Higgins. All of the parties agreed in the statement that they had been permitted by Robinson, the then clerk, to enter the basement of the record office, at night, for the purpose of "fixing" the ballots, and had taken out the Reform ballots and burned them in the stove, substituting the regular tickets for them. The process was, necessarily, a tedious one, so as, if possible, not to interfere with the tallies, and had occupied them Saturday night, all day Sunday, and I think Sunday night. As to this last, however, my recollection is not precise.

Prevost and Robinson being dead, I was anxious to put the facts beyond peradventure, if possible, before giving them to the public, and having heard from several sources that Mr. Robert T. Baldwin, of this city, the president of the National Mechanics' Bank, and now one of the commissioners of finance, had received a statement from Eugene Higgins himself as to his participation in the affair, I called specially on Mr. Baldwin to ascertain whether such was the fact. Mr. Baldwin very frankly told me that it was, and that Eugene Higgins had communicated to him all the details, which he (Mr. Baldwin) repeated precisely as they had come to me from the other parties, and as stated above.

He said that Higgins had confessed having assisted, with his own hands, in destroying the one set of ballots and substituting the others. My recollection further is that Mr. Baldwin said that he had asked Higgins how he could possibly be guilty of such an act, and the latter had replied, that "of course it was all wrong, but he thought it was for the good of the Democratic party," or words of that import.

Upon the faith of all the evidence thus obtained I charged publicly upon the hustings, over and over during the campaign, that the fraud in question had been perpetrated in the manner and at the time which I have described. I challenged contradiction, and tendered myself ready to prove the charge if denied, and to name the parties who committed the offense and were privy to it. There was no attempt at denial, and the charge passed into the conceded facts of the canvass.

I ought to add that Mr. Baldwin, for reasons which he stated, and the force of which I recognized, expressed a desire that his name should not be introduced into the canvass if it could be avoided. I cheerfully promised to respect his wishes, and did so. I told him, however, explicitly, that I had taken leave to visit him, not only for the purpose of satisfying my own mind as to the truth of the charge before I undertook to make it, but in order to know precisely upon what evidence I could rely in case my statement should be challenged. Mr. Baldwin replied that he would always be ready, when called on, to testify to what he had told me.

As you have to some extent relied in your official action upon my published declarations in the matter, I have felt bound to give you in detail the grounds on which I made them.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. T. WALLIS.

J. HALL PLEASANTS, Esq.

President of the Civil Service Reform Association.

BALTIMORE, *March 23, 1885.*

DEAR SIR: Some two years since Mr. Robert T. Baldwin, president of the National Mechanics' Bank, in his room at the bank, informed me that Charles Keys, a politician of the Eighteenth ward, had made a confession, to him of the facts connected with the election frauds of 1875 in this city.

Keys said that he and others, amongst whom was Eugene Higgins, went to the Record office and remained over a Sunday. They took out from the ballots a large number in favor of the Reform candidates and burned them, and substituted Democratic tickets in place of those burned.

Very respectfully

RICHARD M. VENABLE.

Mr. J. HALL PLEASANTS,

President Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland.

APPENDIX II.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 24, 1885.*

SIR: We respectfully present for your consideration the reasons which, in our judgment, render Mr. Morris A. Thomas unfit to hold the responsible position to which he has been appointed, or any other office under the Government.

We shall restate, with more minuteness of specification, several of the charges already somewhat informally preferred against Mr. Thomas, without, however, altering them in substance, and shall submit others equally discreditable to him, accompanied by evidence which we think is entitled to be regarded as conclusive of his guilt.

We shall refer particularly to the communication addressed to you by Mr. Thomas in his own defense under date of September 14, and we are greatly mistaken if you do not find in that communication ample cause to withdraw any confidence you may have been led to repose in the truthfulness or integrity of its author.

We need not say that we shall disregard the assaults made by Mr. Thomas on his accusers, with a view to divert attention from himself.

We do not consider it necessary to enlarge upon the charge of criminal conduct on the part of Mr. Thomas while acting as one of the judges of election at the fourth precinct of the Twelfth ward of this city, at the two elections held in October and November, 1875.

We deem it proper, however, to state that Mr. Thomas was presented by the grand jury of Baltimore City for receiving illegal votes at the municipal election of October, 1875, and an indictment for this offense, setting forth the particulars of it, was submitted to the grand jury by Mr. A. Leo Knott, then State's attorney for Baltimore City, now Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

For convenience of reference we file herewith duly certified copies of the presentment and indictment, marked, respectively, Documents No. 1 and No. 2.

It is true that the indictment was ignored by the grand jury, but it is equally true that this miscarriage of justice was one among the many cases of the kind that led to a radical change in the mode of selecting grand juries in this city. The evidence to sustain the charge of receiving false votes at the State election in November, 1875, rests upon the affidavits of Mr. Wallace King, a gentleman of the highest standing in this community, who served as clerk, and of Mr. William H. Pierce, who was one of the judges at the same precinct, copies of which, marked Documents Nos. 3 and 4, are herewith filed.

Mr. Thomas in his defense avers that the fairness of these elections has been judicially established by our courts, and also by the legislature in controversies that arose over some of the offices which the elections were held to fill.

If this statement were true it would be immaterial to the charge, which is that Mr. Thomas was guilty of knowingly receiving illegal votes at the fourth precinct of the Twelfth ward.

But it is not true. No court in this State ever passed upon the question of the fairness of either election of 1875. Governor (afterwards Senator) James B. Groome refused to issue a commission to Mr. Gwinn, who was returned elected to the office of attorney-general. Mr. Gwinn applied for a mandamus to compel the governor to issue the commission, and the court of appeals awarded the writ, but only on the ground that the governor could not go behind the returns, because no provision had

been made by law to enable him to try the allegations of fraud. This is the case referred to by Mr. Thomas, and a reference to it as reported in Maryland Reports, 43d volume, page 572, under the title of *Groome vs. Gwin*, will show how far it is from sustaining Mr. Thomas.

In the suit brought by Mr. Warfield to test the legality of the title of Mr. Latrobe to the office of mayor, by reason of the frauds practiced at the election of October, 1875, there was also no investigation of the truth of the charge, and no decision as to the fairness of the election.

The contest before the legislature referred to by Mr. Thomas, like most similar controversies, only decided which party had the majority in that body.

But your attention is particularly called to the fact that Mr. Thomas in his reply nowhere ventures to deny that he was in fact guilty of the fraud with which he is charged. He plants himself upon the failure of the grand jury to indict him, and upon an untruthful statement as to the decision of the courts of this State.

The charge above referred to is one necessarily difficult of proof, except such as we have offered, but we come now to others as to which the evidence is of a wholly different sort.

In dealing with the charges affecting the private character of Mr. Thomas we shall pass by the conceded fact that he was refused admission to the Baltimore Stock Board in 1874. He alleges his case is not different from that of a number of young men of high standing. To explain the real cause of his rejection would require us to go into the circumstances attending the failure of the firm of Thomas, Evans & Co., of which he was a member; but as these circumstances would not make the true character of Mr. Thomas more apparent than the facts attending the subsequent failure of the firm of James P. Thomas & Son, we shall proceed to consider the latter, and we think they will afford a more satisfactory explanation of the refusal of honorable men to receive Mr. Thomas into their association than he would have you believe controlled the stock board.

Of course you will not understand us as saying that the board refused him admission because of anything connected with the failure of James P. Thomas & Son, as that failure occurred after his rejection, but we do aver that his conduct on that occasion shows what manner of man he is.

The firm of Thomas, Evans & Co. had failed disastrously about the year 1869, under circumstances quite as discreditable as any of those which we shall presently describe.

The firm of James P. Thomas & Son, of which Mr. Morris A. Thomas was an active member, applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law of the United States on the 11th March, 1876. The general character of this bankruptcy will, we think, be apparent from the following facts:

The bankrupts returned, as they were required to do, a list of their creditors showing the amount of their indebtedness.

We file a copy of schedule A3, marked Document No. 5, which shows that the aggregate *unsecured* indebtedness of all kinds was \$68,716.53. Among these debts are three to which your attention is particularly directed, viz, the debt of George W. Miltenberger, \$18,525; that of the German Fire Insurance Company, \$5,187.50, and that of A. B. Almony, \$643.99.

There was also presented a statement of the property of the bankrupts, to which it is not necessary to refer further than to lay before you a copy of a letter of the Hon. David Fowler, now one of the associate judges of the circuit court of Baltimore County circuit, who was then a member of the bar, and who was elected and qualified as assignee of the bankrupts. We file herewith a copy of that letter, marked Document No. 6, from which you will perceive that no assets of the bankrupts were ever realized by the assignee except the sum of about \$47.

An indebtedness of \$68,716.53 against assets of \$47 is not of itself a very creditable showing for a man who asks your confidence.

Before passing to the examination of some of the particulars of this extraordinary bankruptcy, we beg to call your attention to the remarkable statement that Mr. Thomas has been bold enough to make to you with reference to it.

He says: "None of our creditors made any charge of irregularity against our firm, or any member of it, as will appear by the certificate of the clerk of the court, which I now append."

That Mr. Thomas should venture upon so bold an attempt to deceive the person before whom he is endeavoring to vindicate his character is something that can not be explained, except upon the hypothesis that he relies upon some means to secure his retention in office to which the truth is wholly immaterial.

He does not give the clerk's certificate to which he refers, and we consequently applied to that office to ascertain what it was. We file his letter, dated September 17th, 1875, marked Document No. 7, by which you will see that the only certificate he furnished Mr. Thomas was a certified copy of the docket entries in the bankruptcy case.

Of course this copy of docket entries could afford no evidence to sustain the aver-

ment of Mr. Thomas that no creditor of his firm made any charge of irregularity against his firm or any member of it, but the papers in the case do, in fact, show that charges of fraud were made.

We file herewith, marked Document No. 8, a certified copy of the affidavit of Dr. George W. Miltenberger, made in the bankruptcy proceeding, in which he distinctly avers under oath that the amount of his claim is \$18,525, and that it is "for money due on sale of bonds of the Orange and Alexandria Railway on commission, the proceeds whereof, amounting to the said sum, the bankrupts appropriated to their own use."

We also file a certified copy of the affidavit of Charles Weber, president of the German Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, marked Document No. 9, made by him in the bankrupt proceedings, in which he swears that the bankrupts owe his company \$5,187.50 "for money due on the sale by the said bankrupts of bonds of the city of Baltimore, commonly called water stock of 1875, to the amount of \$5,000, which bonds were sold at \$104 cash, and the proceeds thereof on the same day fraudulently converted to their own use by said bankrupts, who gave therefor the check hereto appended, which was dishonored on presentation."

A copy of the check is annexed to the affidavit, and you will observe that it is for the sum of \$5,187.50, and bears date December 31, 1875.

Your attention is particularly invited to this fact, which will be again referred to when we come to speak of the remarkable account Mr. Thomas has not scrupled to give of this same transaction.

Those two affidavits are enough to demonstrate the falsehood of the statement of Mr. Thomas that no creditor made any charge of irregularity or misconduct against his firm or any member of it, and also of his explanation of his transaction with Dr. Miltenberger.

But there is further proof on this subject, which fully explains the absence of more formal charges of fraud.

The docket entries in the bankruptcy case conclude with this entry:

"March 8, 1877, petition for discharge and order of publication and notice therein filed."

Now, you are aware that the bankrupt law required that when a debtor made application for his discharge the court should order him to give notice of such application to such creditors, who were then required to make their objections to the discharge, if any they had, by the day limited in the order. Without such notice to creditors the bankrupt could not get his discharge, and until such notice was given the creditor was not required, nor in fact had he an opportunity to make objection.

We file a letter from the clerk of the court in bankruptcy, marked Document No. 10, showing that Mr. Thomas, after filing the petition for discharge mentioned in the docket entry, never gave the notice to creditors required by the law and the order of the court, but suffered the matter to drop, remaining to this day undischarged.

You will thus see how false is the impression sought to be conveyed to your mind by Mr. Thomas that his bankruptcy was unattended by any charge of irregularity on the part of his creditors. Had he not known that his bankruptcy was a fraudulent bankruptcy it is incredible that he would have abandoned his application for discharge.

We must ask your attention to a more minute statement of the facts connected with the charge of defrauding the German Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore City than has yet been submitted, in order not only to establish the truth of that charge; as originally made, but to expose the gross deception with reference to it that Mr. Thomas has been guilty of attempting to put upon you in his account of that transaction.

We submit that if you shall be satisfied that Mr. Thomas has endeavored to deceive you while in the act of trying to establish his title to your confidence, you can not require further evidence of his own unworthiness.

Mr. Thomas denies the charge originally preferred by us on the authority of Mr. Charles Weber, jr., that on or about December 30, 1875, the German Fire Insurance Company employed his firm to sell \$5,000 of Baltimore City bonds, and the bonds were sold on that day and a check for the proceeds, amounting to \$5,187.50, delivered to the company, which was not paid. His account of the transaction is substantially that on the 13th December, 1875, his firm sold \$10,000 of city stock or bonds, standing in the name of the German Savings Bank of Baltimore; that the sale was made on the order of Charles Weber, sr., now deceased, who was president of the insurance company, and also of the bank. We now quote Mr. Thomas's words: "Immediately after the sale President Weber came to the office of James P. Thomas & Son and asked for a check for the proceeds of one-half, \$5,000, of the bonds sold. He said this was all they needed at that time. The check asked for was promptly given and paid in due course. The proceeds of the remaining \$5,000 of bonds were left with our firm until such time as President Weber might see proper to demand it. He did not demand it

until December 31, 1875. On the day the last check was given it was discovered that our firm was in failing circumstances, and on Sunday, January 2, 1876, President Weber was notified of the fact. It must be apparent, therefore, to any impartial, fair-minded man that the statement of Charles Weber, jr., son of the president, by whom the transactions were all made, was untrue in every particular. The sum placed in the hands of James P. Thomas & Son was not \$5,000, but \$10,000, which appears by the certificate of the register of Baltimore, accompanying this paper, and it was reduced to \$5,000, and that sum (the proceeds) was left in the hands of James P. Thomas & Son for more than two weeks after the sale of the bonds, at the request and by the voluntary act of his father."

He then proceeds to intimate, rather than aver, that the sum so left in the hands of his firm was lost by one of the ordinary contingencies of business. He files the certificate of the city register, above mentioned, in corroboration of his statement, from which it appears, among other things, that a certificate of \$10,000 of city stock, known as the water loan of 1875, standing in the name of the German Savings Bank, was in fact transferred on the books of the register on the 13th December, 1875, to different persons on the written order of James P. Thomas & Son, which orders are now on file in the department.

This statement, so gravely and confidently made, and apparently substantiated by the certificate of the register, we are in condition to prove, by contemporary evidence furnished by Mr. Thomas himself, to be absolutely false.

The German Fire Insurance Company kept no bank account with James P. Thomas & Son, nor did the German Savings Bank. Both these companies employed the firm to sell securities for them as brokers, and each kept a pass-book, in which were entered by some member or a clerk of the firm the securities received by it for sale, the sales made, the dates, amount of proceeds less broker's commission, and the day of payment of proceeds to the company or bank, as the case might be.

The original pass-book of the German Fire Insurance Company is now before us, and the following is a copy of the entries it contains, with reference to the \$10,000 worth of stock in question:

Dec. 13.	\$700	1875	105	l. c.	..	\$733.25	Dec. 13.	By cash...	\$733.25
Do. 20.	1,300	1875	104½	do.	..	1,355.25	do. 20.	do.	...1,300.00
Do. 23.	2,000	1875	104½	do.	..	2,080.00	do. 23.	do.	...1,935.25
Do. 28.	1,000	1875	104½	do.	..	1,040.00	do. 28.	do.	...1,040.00
Do. 31.	5,000	1875	104	do.	..	5,187.50	do. 31.	do.	...5,187.50

From these entries it will be seen that James P. Thomas & Son reported the sale of \$10,000 of city stock as having been made in five different parcels, on different days, from December 13 to December 31, inclusive, on which last day the firm reported sale of \$5,000, producing (less commissions) \$5,187.50, for which, on the same day, they gave their check, a copy of which is annexed to the affidavit of Chas. Weber, sr. (Document No. 9). It will also be seen that the sales were reported as made at different and constantly declining prices.

The falsehood of Mr. Thomas's statement to you that the whole \$10,000 was sold on or about the 13th of December, and the proceeds of \$5,000 drawn by Mr. Weber, leaving the proceeds of the other \$5,000 in the hands of the firm, is thus fully established. Mr. Weber received the reports of the several successive sales, and on the day each was reported his company received a check for the proceeds as reported. The check for proceeds of the last \$5,000 was given on the 31st of December, the day on which the sale was reported to the company. That check was given the day before New Year's Day, which fell on Saturday and is a holiday. The check would not, therefore, go into bank for payment until the following Monday, and on that day there were no funds to meet it. The truth of the statement of Mr. Charles Weber, jr., and of the affidavit made by the senior Weber is therefore fully established, while the falsehood of Mr. Thomas's account of this affair is demonstrated. It is shown that no money "was left with his firm for more than two weeks at the request and by the voluntary act of the father" (Mr. Weber, sr.). It is proved that the latter took a check for the proceeds of each lot of the stock on the day it was reported to be sold.

The original pass-book will be submitted to you if you so desire. But the attempt of Mr. Thomas to deceive you in this matter has led to the discovery of another fraud heretofore unknown to the victims of it.

It has always been believed, until the present time, that the sales of this stock reported on the pass-book had been actually made as there appearing, but Mr. Thomas has furnished unintentionally the means of demonstrating that the transaction was worse even than it was supposed to be.

The certificate of the register produced by Mr. Thomas shows that the order of his firm on which the transfer of the stock was made was in the register's depart-

ment, and the copy of the orders for the transfer of this particular stock has been obtained, and is as follows :

City 6s., 1875.

BALTIMORE, December 13, 1875.

To be received from—

Certificate No. 10537..... \$10,000

To be delivered to—

T. Scott & Son.....	\$3,600
J. P. Thomas & Son	3,000
M. A. Thomas.....	2,000
S. K. Thomas.....	700
Jno. S. Gittings & Son	500
T. W. Payne	200

10,000

JAS. P. THOMAS & SON.
S.

You will perceive, upon comparing the sales of this stock, as shown by the extract from the pass-book, with the actual transfers of it shown by the orders and register's certificate, that the following differences appear :

I. While the pass-book shows five sales on different days, at different prices, the actual transfers are all made on the 13th December, on which day the stock sold, according to the pass-book, at 105.

II. While the pass-book shows that the stock was sold in lots of 700, 1,300, 2,000, 1,000 and 5,000, the actual transfers of it by order of Mr. Thomas's firm were made in lots of 3,600, 3,000, 2,000, 700, 500, and 200, so that the sales reported in the pass-book were not the sales actually made of the stock.

III. While the pass-book shows that on the 31st of December, 1875, Mr. Thomas's firm reported a sale of \$5,000 of this stock at 104, for the proceeds of which they gave their check of that date, in point of fact, \$3,000 of that stock had been transferred to the firm itself and \$2,000 more of it to Mr. Morris A. Thomas on the 13th of December, when the price was 105, according to the pass-book, and \$700 more of it had been transferred to Mr. S. K. Thomas.

You will thus see that while the German Fire Insurance Company on the 31st of December received a worthless check for the proceeds of \$5,000 of its stock, reported as sold on that day, the firm of James P. Thomas & Son and Mr. Morris A. Thomas, the agents employed to sell this stock, had transferred \$5,000 of it to themselves on the 13th of December.

And you will also see that while the agents professed to account for all the \$10,000 of stock, except \$700, at prices ranging from 104½ down to 104, they had in fact transferred the whole of it on the 13th of December, when the price was 105.

Disgraceful as is this whole affair, there remains yet a lower depth. Among the persons returned as a creditor in the schedules of these bankrupts, your attention has been called to the name of Mr. A. B. Almony. This gentleman is now a resident of Washington County, in this State, and his character is such that we can assure you that he is entitled to your entire confidence. We file his affidavit, showing his transaction with Mr. Thomas, marked Document No. 11. We have just shown that Mr. Thomas and his firm gave a check to the German Fire Insurance Company for the proceeds of \$5,000 of its stock, which they suffered to be dishonored while they had themselves shortly before appropriated \$5,000 of that very stock. Mr. Almony tells us that they attempted a little trick upon him, but with a different result. He had deposited two bonds with the firm for safe-keeping a short time before their failure, and after that event he demanded his securities. Mr. Morris A. Thomas replied that the bonds had been lost in the wreck of the firm (in the same way, we presume, that the money of the insurance company had been lost). Mr. Almony, however, was acquainted with the law applicable to wrecks of that kind, and informed Mr. Thomas that unless his bonds were restored to him he would prosecute him. "After much demur," in the language of Mr. Almony, Mr. Thomas found the bonds in the Safe Deposit Company, and restored them to their owner, notwithstanding the wreck.

We deem it unnecessary, Mr. Secretary, to go further. You have been assured that Mr. Thomas is a bad and disreputable person, and that he is so regarded in this State. The facts we have stated, and we think proved, show that he deserved his reputation, that he is wholly unworthy of trust, and unfit to be associated with honorable men.

There can be no need to appeal to the principles of civil-service reform to exclude such a person from a position of confidence and trust. There can be no good reason why the people of the State of Maryland should be forced to accept the appointment of such a man to office as one of the fruits of the election of a President pledged to the purification of the public service.

We feel assured that you will not suffer our people to be subjected to this humiliation, and that you will not suffer yourself to be made the instrument of conferring a public trust upon a man whose escape from the just punishment of his crimes you can but regard as a misfortune to society.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. HALL PLEASANTS.
J. V. L. FINDLAY.
WM. KEYSER.
RICHARD M. VENABLE.
WM. WINCHESTER.

To the Honorable L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX III.

To the Executive Committee of the Baltimore Reform League :

The committee on public officials respectfully report that their attention has been called to several appointments lately made in the office of the collector of internal revenue in this district; and that, after such inquiry as time has permitted them to make, they find that at least three are of a character to require, in their judgment, action on the part of the league, namely, those of Solomon A. Bacharach, Wallace Owings, and George Trust. Of these persons, Solomon Bacharach was indicted on August 12, 1882, for a violation of the laws against gambling, committed at 312 N. Gay street, pleaded guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and was imprisoned for two months in default of payment. Wallace Owings was indicted on August 27, 1886, for assault with intent to kill Jerome Kuhn, committed on June 24, 1886; *non prosequi* was afterwards entered on payment of cost. According to uncontradicted statements published in all the various newspapers of the city, the assault was committed under the following circumstances: Owings became involved in an altercation with Kuhn on June 23, 1886, in a saloon where the latter was employed as bar-keeper. This led to a scuffle, in which Kuhn inflicted injuries on Owings by cutting him. For this Kuhn was arrested. The next day, at the central police station, Owings, while present to testify at Kuhn's examination, suddenly drew a pistol and shot the prisoner, wounding him severely. Kuhn was in due time indicted for his assault on Owings, but neither was tried. Owings has been appointed a ganger.

George Trust was dismissed from the police force in August, 1873, for drunkenness while on duty. Soon afterwards he was appointed baker at the jail. On November 17, 1879, while so employed, he met a young colored man named William Robinson, a non-resident of the city and a total stranger to Trust, in the street, asked him "whether he was a Republican or a Democrat," and before he could reply, shot him through the head with a pistol belonging to the jail, killing him on the spot. He was indicted for murder, defended by ex-Governor Whyte on the ground of insanity, produced by his intemperate habits, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years seven months and fifteen days, and was pardoned shortly before the expiration of his sentence. He has been appointed a stamp clerk.

The committee consider that these appointments merit and demand an earnest protest from all good citizens, and are wholly inconsistent with Mr. Cleveland's language in his letter dated December 25, 1884: "Selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules shall be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty," and that the league may and should take steps to inform the administration as to the antecedents of these officers. Several other recent appointments in the same department have been brought to the committee's attention with charges more or less serious against the character and fitness of the appointees, but inasmuch as they have not yet been able to satisfy themselves regarding the truth of these charges, they deem it proper to abstain from any reference to them until after further inquiry.

The committee therefore respectfully recommend:

1. That a letter be addressed by the executive committee of the league to the Secretary of the Treasury, calling his attention to the foregoing facts.
2. That the suggested letter be sent by special messenger, and not by mail, to its destination.
3. That such publicity be given to the league's action as will fix beyond all doubt in the public mind responsibility for the continuance of the scandals referred to, if they are not remedied.

Committee venture further to advise prompt action in the premises, and tender
ready to discharge any duties assigned to them by the executive commit-
tee therewith. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
W. CABELL BRUCE,
T. WALLIS BLACKSTONE,
E. SHRIVER REESE,
JOHN PENTLAND BROWN,

Committee on Public Officials, Baltimore Reform League.

"BALTIMORE, June 6, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I have noticed the various attacks that have been made upon
newspapers of late on account of my appointment by you as a clerk in your
office. To relieve you of any entanglement in this matter, I most respectfully
tender you my resignation. Since the unfortunate occurrence that has been so se-
riously commented on by the press, with the sole purpose, as I have reason to believe,
if possible, the Democratic party of Baltimore City, I have endeavored to
live my life, and have devoted my entire time and labor to the support of my
family who are dependent on me solely for support. To that end I applied more than
a year for a position under the Government, and passed a satisfactory examination
before the 'civil-service board of the custom-house examiners,' a result, it would
be hard for any fair-minded man, enough to satisfy the most extreme civil-service
reformers even of the Bonaparte school.

In tendering my resignation I desire to state that I was first encouraged in my
application for a Federal appointment by gentlemen now connected with the Reform
League in full sympathy with them. In fact, these gentlemen, including the
Honorable General Bradley T. Johnson and J. Frank Morrison, indorsed the only formal
statement in writing made by me for office, while the Hon. William Pinkney Whyte
and other reputable citizens, with full knowledge of my past life, freely and strongly
approved. Upon the indorsement of these gentlemen and other friends, and know-
ing the civil-service rule proscribing me—and I am satisfied that no such rule or
law exists—I submitted my claim to you and asked for a position under
your conclusion, allow me to add that during the short period I have been con-
nected with your department I have met with nothing but kindness at the hands of
the employees of the office, to all of whom I tender my sincere thanks.
I remain, yours, most truly,

"GEORGE TRUST.

J. K. ROBERTS,
Collector Internal Revenue."

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
District of Maryland.

SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th instant tendering your resigna-
tion of position of clerk, now held by you in this office. I accept your resigna-
tion to take effect when your successor to the position now filled by you so well is
appointed. Believe you.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. K. ROBERTS,
Collector.

GEORGE TRUST, Esq.

APPENDIX IV.

BALTIMORE, August 31, 1887.

Executive Committee of the Maryland Civil-Service Reform Association:

MEN: In compliance with a request that I should make a statement as to
the Federal officials took in the Democratic primary held July 20, 1887, in the
City of Baltimore, I would state that I was present at the polling place
about 9.30 o'clock, a. m., before the polls opened, and found two large
crowds congregated on each side of the polling window—one crowd being composed of
supporters of Mr. Grason Bramble, who was known as the Legislative candidate

of Mr. John Quinn, clerk to the United States local inspectors of steam-boats, and of Mr. I. Freeman Rasin, naval officer, and the other crowd being composed of the supporters of Mr. Patrick H. Bradley, the anti-Rasin candidate. At this poll I noticed Mr. Quinn, and also Mr. James M. Mahon, a janitor at the custom-house, moving about among Mr. Bramble's adherents. Though it was the general belief that Mr. Quinn was soliciting votes for Mr. Bramble, and that he was personally managing Mr. Bramble's forces, I can not state from personal knowledge that he was so engaged; but I do know that Mr. James M. Mahon solicited one vote for Mr. Bramble, and that was my own.

I am also informed by gentlemen who were at the polls during most of the day, and whose statement I believe to be correct, that Mr. Eugene Higgins, appointment clerk in the Treasury Department, Mr. Morris A. Thomas, Indian agent, and Mr. John J. Mahon, special agent of the United States Treasury, came to the Fourth ward polls in a hack, and that they were evidently engaged in some work in connection with said primary.

As I was only at said polls in the morning about 9.30 o'clock, when going to my office, again between 12.30 and 1.30 o'clock to cast my vote, and at night after the polls closed to hear the result, I had no opportunity to observe any other actions on the part of Federal officials than those above mentioned.

Respectfully,

JOHN PENTLAND BROWN.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *Baltimore City, to wit:*

I hereby certify that on this 1st day of September, in the year 1887, before the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for said Baltimore City, personally appeared John Pentland Brown and made oath in due form of law on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that the matters and things alleged in the foregoing letter are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

STEPHEN S. CLARK,
Justice of the Peace.

APPENDIX V.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *Baltimore City, sct.*

On this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, before the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Samuel B. Warren, 343 North Calvert street, who, being by me duly sworn, made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that on the day of the Democratic primaries in the city of Baltimore for the nomination of legislative candidates he was at the polls of the Ninth ward, which were held under Barnum's Hotel, on the south side of Fayette street, between Calvert and St. Paul streets. He was at said polls on said day, which was the twentieth of July, 1887, acting as challenger for Henry C. Tieck, who was a candidate before the said primaries for the house of delegates. During the course of said election, shortly after the polls were open, at ten in the morning, he saw I. Freeman Rasin, naval officer of the port of Baltimore, Eugene Higgins, appointment clerk of the Treasury Department of the United States, and John J. (Sonny) Mahon standing in front of Jesse K. Hines' office, insurance commissioner for the State of Maryland. The place at which they were standing was on the north side of Fayette street, which is here very narrow, and a little way east of the polling place. He saw them there for some time. The precise length of time they there remained he does not remember, but believes that, as near as he can fix it, it was about one hour. When John Mahon, another person from the special Treasury agent, and himself a custom-house employé, came to vote, he made objections to the deponent acting as challenger, alleging, which was untrue, that the deponent was a Republican. No notice was taken of this objection. Mahon, after he voted, remained at the polls for a short while in conversation with the workers for the Rasin candidate, and then left.

G. BEATTY GRAFF.

APPENDIX VI.

I was a candidate for the nomination by the Democratic party for the house of delegates at the primary which was held on July 20 in the Seventeenth ward. I had been canvassing the ward very thoroughly, and my friends had been active in my behalf.

On the day before the election I went to Barnum's Hotel with my two challengers—Mr. Thomas F. Curran and Mr. Frederick Wolfe. We went to Barnum's Hotel

looking for the supervisors' room. These supervisors had been appointed by the Democratic State central committee with authority to appoint judges and clerks in each ward, and also challengers. What we desired from them was to have the appointment of two challengers—one who should be on the outside, and the other who should be in the room. When we inquired of the clerk at the office of the hotel for directions to the room occupied by the supervisors, by mistake, I suppose, he directed us to room No. 214, which was not the room occupied by the supervisors, as at that time they were not in session.

When we went to this room, No. 214, we knocked at the door, and Frank King, who was formerly a bailiff in the tax department in Baltimore, opened the door. He spoke to us, as he knew us all, and Mr. Curran asked him about the supervisors, and he said, "Come in and set down." We entered and took seats and waited nearly half an hour. There were a number of persons in the room sitting at a table examining a book. We were sitting in the room to which we had been admitted. This room adjoined another; there was a door between. In the room where we sat, which appeared to be an ante-room to the other, there was a table, and on that a book with a list of names in it. There were three or four persons looking over this book. One person had possession of the book, and he would read over the names, and some of the others were putting them down. While there I heard them referring to the Twentieth ward, and also to some person who lived on Fremont street. I heard these remarks:

"So and so has gone away, and we will have him voted."

Going further down the list, the person having charge of the book would say: "Here is so and so, a man who has gone away; we will have him voted."

This continued while we were in the room for at least half an hour. Mr. Curran, who was with me, and who was going to act as challenger inside the polling place, said to King: "I want to see the supervisors and be sworn in; I can not wait any longer."

Mr. King then said to Mr. Curran: "This is Morris Thomas's private room."

Mr. Curran then said: "Why didn't you tell me that before, and not keep me waiting here so long."

Mr. King said to Mr. Curran: "I thought you wanted to see Morris."

Morris Thomas was in the room adjoining the one in which we were. He came to the door while we were there, and talked to King and some of the other persons in the room, and received Mr. Sanders Carr, and we walked out.

WILLIAM A. ALLERS.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

City of Baltimore, to wit:

I hereby certify that on this 5th day of September, 1887, before the subscriber, a notary public of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William A. Allers, who subscribed the foregoing affidavit in my presence, who made oath in due form of law that the matters and things therein stated are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Witness my hand and official seal on the date above written.

WM. H. JONES,
Notary Public.

I was present with William Allers and Frederick Wolfe at Barnum's Hotel on the day mentioned by him in the above statement. I have read the same over, and he has stated correctly what took place.

THOMAS F. CURRAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of September, 1887.

WM. H. JONES,
Notary Public.

APPENDIX VII.

Mr. William Winchester, secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, called on Mr. John Gill, president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, and asked him to state the particulars of conversation he had at the Eleventh ward polls on the day of the Democratic primaries for the nomination of candidates for the legislature, with a man who had been sent to the polling place by John J. Mahon, or "Sonny" Mahon, a special Treasury agent.

In response to this request, Mr. Gill stated that he was standing near the polling place of the Eleventh ward, which was located on Howard street, nearly opposite Centre street, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a man came up to him and said: "Are you Mr. Gill?" I replied that I was. He then asked if I was Mr. John

Gill. I said "yes." He then said: "Here are thirteen men from the Ninth ward that Sonny Mahon has sent up here, and he says that they are ready to do anything that may be necessary." I then said, "I am not the Mr. John Gill you want; there he is over there." Mr. Gill then called the other Mr. John Gill, who was that day in charge of the interests of Mr. Ridgely Goodwin, who was understood to be the Radn candidate for the State senate. When the Mr. John Gill who was acting for Mr. Goodwin came up, the Mr. Gill first approached told the other Mr. Gill what had occurred, and turned the man over to him. Before doing so, however, he asked the fellow what his name was, and he replied "Ames." He then said, "What business have you in the Eleventh ward?" The man said he was registered in the Eleventh ward from Coffey's stable. Mr. Gill said, "From Tom Coffey's stable?" The man said "yes." Then Mr. Gill said, "You do nothing of the sort; for I know every man at Coffey's stable, and you do not live or work there."

An examination of the registration books of the Eleventh ward shows that no man by the name of Ames is registered from the ward at all. There is registered in the first precinct of the Ninth ward (Mahon's ward), at 69 Market Space, one Michael L. Ames, a well-known follower of "Sonny" Mahon's, with whose mother, Mrs. Monaghan, he boards. This man is a rounder and ward worker, and has been a number of times judge of election when the grossest sort of frauds have been committed.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you endeavor to get a copy of the other reports which you have referred to, to present to the committee for them to pass upon?

The WITNESS. I think I can get a copy, without difficulty, of the report of the committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, of which I was a member; and I probably can get a copy of the report which was made in the matter of William F. Harig.

The CHAIRMAN. I was about to ask you to do so. I would like to see the full report that you refer to, of the National Civil Service Reform League. I do not know that the committee would receive that, but I would be glad to get it, and especially the Harig report.

The WITNESS. Of the Harig report I could obtain, certainly, at least a newspaper copy, because it was printed at the time in the newspapers of the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it printed simultaneously with the making of the report?

The WITNESS. Yes; with its presentation. As I have already stated, my own report to the national committee, of which I was a member, was in the nature of a confidential report, and I presume it was destroyed, though I do not know that.

Senator BLACKBURN. Is that the same one which was printed in the newspapers?

The WITNESS. No, sir; that was an entirely different one; it was not printed at all. It related to the special subject of the Federal civil service in Maryland, and was intended to form the basis of the report of the national committee on the general subject, so far as it related to this State.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state to the committee, from recollection, the facts that were brought out by you in that investigation.

The WITNESS. I think I could state from memory nearly everything that was contained in any of those various reports, so far as they referred to matters of fact. I could not, of course, pretend to give from memory all that was said in those different reports, but I think I could testify now as to any matter of fact contained in any of those reports which I have mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please state, then, the general features that came to your knowledge as covered by that report. I refer to the general report, leaving the Harig report until afterwards.

The WITNESS. The report which I made to the committee of the league gave a brief history of the political situation in Maryland at

about the time when the present administration came into power. It pointed out the characters of the various persons appointed to office, either in Maryland or from Maryland, by the administration up to the time when that report was prepared, which was in the summer of 1886. It gave what I supposed to be the political significance of each appointment, the effect it would have on the local political situation, and the purpose which, as a matter of inference, I believed it had been made to advance. It gave, as fully as I deemed necessary, the antecedents, personal and political, of the different appointees. Of course it did not pretend to deal with the appointments to minor offices, but was confined to appointments to positions where the incumbents themselves had the power of patronage, or else where the appointments were of a peculiarly significant character. In that report I reviewed these appointments of Messrs. Higgins and Thomas and the appointments made to the local offices here—the collector of the port, the naval officer, and the post-master—and gave what I believed to be the meaning of those appointments, their causes and their merits. If the committee desire I will again go over that.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you to take some of those strong cases, and state your objections to such appointments, and, briefly, in your own way, the grounds for them.

The WITNESS. The first appointment which I found occasion to censure was the appointment of Mr. Eugene Higgins. The objections to that appointment were the very bad personal character of the appointee; his connection with alleged election offenses, and the fact, especially, that his appointment, made at the time it was, and under the circumstances which it was, was calculated to throw the control of the dominant party in this State into the hands of the faction of that party which I believed to be (for reasons which I explained in my report to the committee) thoroughly inimical to civil-service reform principles, and, in fact, to the principles of good government in any form.

The second appointment which I found reason to criticise was, as I now recollect, the appointment of Mr. John J. Mahon, generally known as "Sonny" Mahon. He is the brother of the James Mahon to whom I have referred. He is also a person whose character I thought would have debarred him from receiving the appointment which he did receive, that of special agent of the Treasury Department, and whose connection with local politics and with alleged election offenses was such as to make his appointment extremely distasteful both to the better element of his own party (what I considered the better element) and to citizens generally, not particularly interested in partisan politics, but interested in good government.

The next appointment which I thought I had reason to make adverse comment upon was that of Mr. I. Freeman Rasin, the naval officer of the port, who was and still is (as a matter of public notoriety) a leader of one of the factions of the dominant party in this State; and his general reputation was such as to make his appointment still more distasteful, perhaps, than that of Mr. Mahon to the friends of good government throughout the State.

I can not state from memory whether in that report I said anything about the appointment of James Mahon to the position he held, and I believe still holds, in the custom-house. But in a foot-note to the report which I have filed those facts are stated. My objections to that nomination are these: That in the first place he was a man of very bad character—I am speaking now of James Mahon, the brother of John J. Mahon.

Senator CHACE. What is his office ?

The WITNESS. He holds a subordinate office at the custom-house. I think in the report it is mentioned what particular place it is, but it now escapes me.

The CHAIRMAN. He is janitor, I believe.

The WITNESS. Yes, I think it is the position of janitor. It is an unimportant office. The circumstances which rendered his appointment very significant, and in my opinion very unfortunate, were that he was register of voters in 1885 and as such register of voters he struck from the lists more than two hundred names of colored citizens without any notice to them, in the great majority of the cases without any justification, and in all cases, I think, without observing the formalities required by the registration laws.

In a number of the petitions which were filed by these voters to obtain re-instatement he admitted, in his testimony (of which I had in my possession a stenographic copy at one time) that he had failed to comply with the law and had done so intentionally; and under a provision of the statute which provided that in such case, if the court believed that the register had acted in good faith in erroneously striking these names off, the costs of the proceedings should be paid by the mayor and city council, and if the court believed that the register had acted in bad faith the costs should be paid by the register himself, the court in which those petitions for re-instatement were filed found as a fact, upon the register's own statement, that he had acted in bad faith, and directed the costs to be taxed against him. For this offense he was indicted by the grand jury and tried, and my particular knowledge of the facts arose from my having been requested to assist in the prosecution, although it was afterwards decided not to have private counsel in the cases, so that I did not actually take any part in the trial. At the trial of Mahon for this offense the jury disagreed, although the accused had himself, in his testimony in a civil proceeding, admitted that he had committed the offense, and although that testimony was read at the trial, the jury disagreed and were discharged. One of the jurors was almost immediately appointed to a position under the municipal government, or rather, I think, was appointed a deputy sheriff.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. Do you remember that juror's name ?—A. I am not sure I can recall it. I think it was Joseph Heine. Mahon, with this indictment still hanging over him, was appointed to the position of janitor in the custom-house, and unless the case has been disposed of since I last investigated it, the indictment is hanging over him still.

Those, I think, were all of the appointments which had occurred in time for me to comment on them adversely in my report to the committee of the national league. In dealing with the subject I endeavored, of course, to deal with it fairly, and I also mentioned a large number—well, several, I may say, not a large number—of appointments which I considered the appointments of suitable persons for the positions they held. The other reports to which I have alluded as having been made embodying the results of different investigations in which I was engaged, also contained references to other appointments which I considered in some respects even worse or even more indefensible than those appointments which I mention in my report to the Civil Service Reform League, which report, as I have already said, was prepared in the summer or early autumn of 1886.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Those appointments were made in the cases of removals, I suppose, were they not?—A. Yes, sir; in every case.

Q. Will you please state the circumstances relating to the Harig case?—A. William F. Harig is a very well-known Democratic rowdy of this city (I know of no other name to give him), and in 1883 had a shooting affray with another well known, or still better known, person of the same character, by the name of James Busey, who occupies a local position. In the affray Harig shot Busey, very dangerously wounding him. This took place in front of the City Hall just as Busey was leaving his office. I think he is superintendent of streets or something of that kind, or one of the superintendents of streets. Several shots were fired by both parties on that occasion. I was consulted professionally by a friend of Harig's, who was present with him at the time and who as himself wounded in the affray, he said, by Busey. Harig accompanied this friend to my office at the time that I was so consulted. I consequently may say that I had positive information as to the nature of this affair.

Subsequently, Harig committed an assault on another very-well-known Democratic official, whom he beat very severely indeed. For the first assault, I believe, he was acquitted, on the ground of self-defense; for the second he was convicted, and, if I recollect right, served term of imprisonment. He received some minor position—I do not recollect what—in the custom-house; and I was furnished, as chairman of the committee on public officials of the Baltimore Reform League, with affidavits stating that Harig, just prior to the last campaign, had taken a very active part in attending the registration of voters immediately preceding the election, and had publicly avowed his intention and that of the other persons with whom he was politically affiliated, to carry that election (according to the statements given me, which were in the form of two affidavits of persons present), as he said, positively, they had carried previous elections, namely, by fraud or violence. This fact—this conduct on the part of an office-holder—I thought was the duty of this committee of the reform league to call to the attention of the governing body of the league for such action on its part as might be deemed advisable, and I did so.

Q. Were the results of those investigations and those protests against these men generally published?—A. In every case, I think, they were.

Q. Were they in any way also brought to the attention either of the superior officer of these men here in Baltimore, or to the attention of the secretary in charge of the department, or the President?—A. The protest against Mr. Higgins was laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and also before the President, by members of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association deputed for that purpose. The protest against Morris A. Thomas, who was appointed an Indian inspector, was laid before the Secretary of the Interior, not by myself, but by one or more of the gentlemen whose names are signed to the letter relating to Mr. Thomas, which is embodied in that report. At the time when I was personally connected with that matter the nomination was before the Senate for confirmation, and such communications as I had on the subject were with Senator Dawes, who was the chairman of the committee which had the matter under consideration. The report in regard to the appointments in the internal-revenue department were sent to Secretary Fairchild, but no answer was ever re-

ceived to the communication. I am unable to say from personal knowledge whether anything was done in the Harig matter or not.

Q. Is Harig still in office?—A. He was the last time I heard of him, but I am unable to speak positively at the present time.

Q. Is James Mahon still in office?—A. I believe so.

Q. And John Mahon?—A. Yes, John certainly is, and James is unless he has been removed lately.

Q. Is Morris A. Thomas in office now?—A. Yes, he is in office.

Q. Eugene Higgins is not in office?—A. No, sir; Higgins resigned.

Q. Is he holding any office at present?—A. Not that I know of. He was a candidate for public office under the State government, but did not obtain it, if I recollect right about it.

Q. Was he defeated at the polls?—A. It was the position of secretary to the State senate, or to one branch of the State legislature, but he did not obtain it. I ought perhaps to say in this connection that of the three gentlemen mentioned in the latter report as having been appointed in the internal-revenue office, one, Mr. George Trust, resigned his position in consequence of that report. The other two, Messrs. Wallace Owings and Solomon A. Bacharach, retained their positions there, and, I think, retain them still.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Who was the one that resigned in consequence of your report?—A. George Trust. His letter of resignation was printed in that report.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. What office did he hold?—A. He was appointed to a clerkship, I think, in the internal revenue here in Baltimore.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Under the collector of internal revenue for the district of Maryland?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. In the course of your testimony you used the word in regard to these men who were appointed to office that the appointments were "distasteful;" what do you mean by that term?—A. That they were very strongly disapproved of. The persons were considered unsuitable for employment in any position, and they were also regarded as having a tendency, a very strong tendency, to maintain the control of the Democratic party in the hands of one of the factions of that party, and the faction which the persons who found them distasteful regarded with less approval.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the character of the Federal service here in Baltimore as compared with its character before these removals and changes were made?

Senator BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, will you please fix the dates there if you can?

The CHAIRMAN. My question draws the line between the officials now in the service and those who have been removed within the last three years.

The WITNESS. To answer that question generally, I, of course, must give merely my own opinion, founded on such observations as I have been able to make of the operations of the different departments of the Government.

Q. Have you given the operations of the different departments and

the *personnel* of the different departments considerable study and attention?—A. I have given the subject a certain amount of study, but my attention has been rather directed to individual cases than to the service as a whole. My opinion is that the service, as a whole, has deteriorated, and I think I could say that, possibly, as to the internal-revenue department, from the information furnished to me.

Q. What are some of the offensive matters and scandals connected with the internal-revenue department here?—A. The internal-revenue department, as I was informed on what seemed to me to be good authority, was in a very efficient condition under the administration of Mr. Robert M. Proud, when he was the collector of internal revenue for this district. He was not the immediate predecessor of the internal-revenue collector appointed under the present administration. But from the best information I could get the efficiency of the service continued substantially unabated under Mr. Proud's successor. At the time when these changes were made by Mr. Joseph K. Roberts, by which these three persons among a number of others were appointed —

Q. By Mr. Roberts, the new collector?—A. I think there was another collector, who died, who held the office only a short time. Mr. Joseph K. Roberts was the collector who made the removals and subsequently the appointments which are mentioned in this letter.

Q. Is he the present collector of internal revenue?—A. Yes, sir; he is. When these changes were made a number of appointments were made which were of an extremely improper character. The three mentioned in this report were selected by myself and the other members of the committee on public officials, as those which were so obviously improper and in regard to the facts of which there could be so little dispute, that it would be advisable to call them immediately to the attention of the superior authority. The action of the superior authority in those cases we thought would determine whether it was worth while to call other appointments which had been made about the same time to his attention. And I feel justified in saying that while these very improper appointments were made, some of the persons removed were in every way fitted to retain their positions. My reason for saying that is that I was shown a letter to that effect from the collector of internal revenue, Mr. Roberts himself.

Q. In which he admitted that the parties who had been removed were competent men?—A. As to one of them. It was addressed to the person removed, himself, and spoke in very complimentary terms of his service and expressed great regret at the necessity of removing him.

Q. What reason did he give for removing him?—A. I do not think the letter gave any reason at all. It, however, negatived in the strongest terms possible that his removal was caused by anything connected with a neglect of his official duties.

Q. What is the fact with reference to the participation of Federal office-holders in Baltimore in the politics of Baltimore and of the State?—A. Their participation has been a matter of public notoriety from the time that the present administration came into power up to the present time. It is true that there had been previously a participation in local politics by office-holders of the opposite political party under previous administrations. I am able to speak of that because, as a member of the Civil Service Reform Association and a member of the executive committee, I called the fact to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury during the last Presidential campaign, and I believe that it was to some extent corrected in consequence.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. What campaign do you mean?—A. The Presidential campaign of 1884.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Has it been to any degree corrected by this administration in Baltimore?—A. Not at all, so far as I am aware.

Q. Has that participation been general and open, and practically not denied by anybody?—A. Entirely so. I do not think there would be an attempt made to deny it on the part of any of the persons who are supposed to participate.

Q. Has that participation by officials been a participation in the elections and primaries?—A. Yes, sir; in both.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. For my personal information I wish you would detail, as far as you can, what the character of that participation is, and who the parties are, giving us some of the points involved.—A. The result of our investigations into this matter is substantially stated on pages 20 and 21 of the printed report which I have filed. There were two Federal officials elected members of the Democratic State central committee at the last time that committee was elected.

Q. Who are those men?—A. Mr. John J. Mahon and Mr. Wallace Owings.

Q. Did they act as members of that committee, do you know?—A. They did, according to the reports in the newspapers. I could not speak otherwise.

Q. That is common report, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir; it is common report. The action of quite a number of Federal officials is detailed in this report, and while of course I had no personal knowledge on the subject (that is, I did not see the interference in the primaries) I felt no hesitation in taking the responsibility of signing this report, being perfectly confident that I could prove its statements if it were necessary.

Q. You have a Civil Service Reform Association in Baltimore, have you not, which is a part of the National Civil Service Reform Association?—A. Yes, sir; we have.

Q. What have been the political antecedents of the members of that association, speaking generally; I do not expect you to detail the individuals?—A. I think the membership of the Civil Service Reform Association here is divided politically in about the same proportion as is the vote of the State; that is to say, there is a decided Democratic majority among its members, though there is a considerable Republican minority. Of the Republicans, however, who are members of that association, I have reason to believe that a considerable proportion voted for Mr. Cleveland at the last election.

Q. They would be classed, then, as what are sometimes called "Independents" or "Mugwumps"?—A. Yes, sir; a certain proportion.

Q. This association has made it their business to a certain extent to supervise the proceedings of the local and Federal officials both in regard to appointments to office?—A. So far as it related to matters connected with civil-service reform. I have here a copy of the constitution of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, with amendments proposed by the executive committee for ratification May 23, 1888, which is accurate except in regard to one or two misprints. If it is desired I will furnish it to you; it is very brief.

The CHAIRMAN. You can put that into the record if there is no objection.

The WITNESS. There are one or two misprints in it, and in one place some words are omitted.

Senator BLACKBURN. I shall object to its going into the record simply because I do not want to lumber up the record with all the local by-laws and regulations that these gentlemen may see fit to enact in every section or municipality of the country.

(The subcommittee decided not to admit the paper referred to as a part of the record.)

Senator CHACE. Do I understand you correctly to say that this association, through committees appointed for the purpose, made representations to the President, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Secretary of the Interior, in the nature of protests, against these appointments to which you have alluded, but that the appointments were afterwards made?

The WITNESS. I can say that positively in the case of Eugene Higgins and in the case of Morris A. Thomas.

Q. How in regard to the other cases?—**A.** In the other cases the action was taken (at least in the case of the officials in the internal-revenue department) by another organization called the Baltimore Reform League, which contains, however, to a considerable extent, the same membership as the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland.

Q. That is an organization having the same purpose and object in view as the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland?—**A.** The object of the Baltimore Reform League is substantially stated in the first article of its constitution, which declares that its purpose shall be "to secure fair elections, promote honest government, and expose and bring to punishment official misconduct in the State of Maryland and especially in the city of Baltimore." It is an organization which was formed for the purpose of acting, if necessary, as a political party, although the contingency has not yet arisen. The Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, by its constitution, is very strictly prohibited from so acting.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What is your profession?—**A.** I am a lawyer.

Q. You are practicing law in Baltimore at present?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. What are your politics?—**A.** I suppose they would be most accurately described by saying that I was a "Mugwump."

Q. What were your political antecedents before you drifted into that happy state of political existence?—**A.** A very independent and discontented member of the Republican party.

Q. You never have been a Democrat, have you?—**A.** Never.

Q. I want to find out from you, as you seem to be so thoroughly conversant with this civil-service organization in all its varied phases, from whence it derives its authority under which it has conferred all these responsible duties and trusts upon you which you have told us about; is it a chartered institution or corporation?—**A.** None of the associations to which I have referred are chartered; they are purely voluntary associations.

Q. What is the purpose and scope of the authority that the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland or the National Civil Service Reform Association claims, as you understand it?—**A.** The purpose is given in the second article of the constitution of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, in which it says:

The association will have for its object to secure the establishment of a system of appointment, promotion, and removal in the civil service—municipal, State, and

national—founded upon the principle that public office is a public trust, admission to which should depend upon proved fitness. It will demand that appointments to subordinate executive offices shall be made from persons whose fitness has been ascertained by competitive examinations open to all applicants properly qualified, and that removals shall be made for legitimate cause only, such as dishonesty, negligence, or inefficiency, but not for political opinion or refusal to render party service; and the association will advocate all other appropriate measures for securing integrity, intelligence, efficiency, good order, and due discipline in the civil service.

I do not know that it has any other authority, except the right of citizens generally to associate themselves for the purpose of inquiring into and, if necessary, criticising the action of all public officers.

Q. Do you confine your reformatory efforts to the Federal service, or do you, in the scope of your patriotic endeavors, take in States, counties, cities, and towns?—A. The object of the Civil Service Reform Association extends to all branches.

Q. You claim the right to criticise every appointment made, whether in the Federal service, or under State, city, county, and town administration?—A. We do.

Q. You have complained of a man named Heine, who you say was an unfit official, and who took an active part in politics here, I think. You say he was on a jury which did not convict some fellow who had had some shooting scrape on the street, and that shortly afterwards he was appointed to a deputy sheriff's place here; was that the fact?—A. You are a little inaccurate as to the facts.

Q. Please state that as you did before.—A. Heine (if that was his name) was a member of the jury which failed to convict James Mahon, at present a janitor in the custom-house, of an offense against the registration laws, and Heine was soon after appointed a deputy sheriff.

Q. Then, what relation has that with any inquiry that may be made into the conduct of Federal officials; a deputy sheriff has nothing to do with the Federal Government, has he?—A. It has no other relation than as suggesting a possible explanation of the fact that one official is in Federal employ instead of being in the penitentiary.

Q. Please repeat that; let us get that.—A. I say it has no other relation than as suggesting an explanation of the fact that one employe of the Federal Government, James Mahon, is at present in the custom-house instead of being in some place of imprisonment for committing a crime.

Q. What connection has that with the appointment of a deputy sheriff here in Baltimore County?—A. This juror was, immediately after the jury had failed to agree in this case, appointed a deputy sheriff. The fact that he was so appointed would, of course, have nothing to do in itself with the Federal service here. But the man who was on trial and whom the jury failed to convict was appointed, with the indictment still hanging over him, to a position in the Federal service.

Q. Very well.—A. Those were the facts.

Q. Very well, my question recurs. What has the one to do with the other? If the Federal Government has appointed this man who was not convicted (as it did do), and then the Federal Government had appointed the other man, who was a juror and a member of the jury who did not convict, I might see some inference in that. But what connection possibly, even by inference, is there between the appointment of one man to a Federal office by a Federal authority, and the appointment of another man to a local county office by a local authority?—A. The connection, as I understand it, is simply this: The sheriff of the city at that time was a very well known and active politician of the same party, and I believe of the same faction of the same party that had con-

troi of the Federal patronage, and a juror of the jury that failed to agree in this case obtained a position under him.

Q. Why didn't he get it under the Federal Government if he was saving a Federal official for him?—**A.** That I am unable to answer.

Senator BLACKBURN. I wanted to see how finely you could spin out your suspicions.

By the **CHAIRMAN**:

Q. The same political party had control of both the city and Federal patronage?—**A.** Yes, sir.

By **Senator BLACKBURN**:

Q. You have said a good deal about factions. You have said that one of the dominant factions was inimical to good government. Let us call things by their proper names. Are you talking about the Gorman faction or about the Pinkney Whyte faction?—**A.** If you mean to ask me my opinion of the comparative relative merits of the two factions—

Q. No; I do not know that the opinion of a Republican would be of much value on the merits of a Democratic factional fight. I mean to ask you the question (which I did ask you in as plain English language as I could put it), what faction do you refer to when you said one of them, the dominant faction, in its tendencies was inimical to good government in this country?—**A.** I said, if I recollect right, that certain Federal appointments, in addition to other objections—

Q. Pardon me; you are a lawyer and know your rights, and I do not mean to abridge them. I shall insist, though, that you answer my question first, and then, exercising your right, you may make any further explanation you please. What faction did you allude to?—**A.** I desire to explain to you what I said in the first instance, for I think you misunderstood me.

Senator BLACKBURN. I will ask the stenographer to read the witness's answer to the question in which he spoke of the dominant faction of the Democratic party, and that it was thoroughly inimical to good government in any form.

The stenographer read as follows:

The first appointment which I found occasion to censure was the appointment of Mr. Eugene Higgins. The objections to that appointment were the very bad personal character of the appointee, his connection with alleged election offenses, and the fact, especially, that his appointment, made at the time it was and under the circumstances which it was, was calculated to throw the control of the dominant party in this State into the hands of the faction of that party which I believed to be, for reasons which I explained in my report to the committee, thoroughly inimical to civil-service reform principles, and in fact to the principles of good government in any form.

Senator BLACKBURN. What faction is it that you refer to there.

The WITNESS. The faction I referred to in that part of my statement was the faction of which Senator Gorman and Mr. I. Freeman Rasin were the most prominent principals and leaders.

Senator BLACKBURN. I thought so. You have stated to the chairman in answer to some of his questions that all these appointments that you have gone over were made upon removals from these offices; was that true? Was there anybody removed to make place for Mr. Rasin; if so, who was he?

The WITNESS. Mr. Rasin, according to my recollection, was appointed at the expiration of the term of his predecessor. If I was understood as referring to him in that connection I did not intend to be so understood.

Q. Which of the numerous factions of the Democratic party in the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland do you think is the most objec-

tionable or offensive ?—A. I think the faction which is generally known as the Rasin faction is the most objectionable, because the most powerful. Whether the other factions, or some of them at least, would not be equally objectionable if they had equal opportunities I would not like, on oath, to say.

Q. Is the Rasin faction worse than the Gorman faction ?—A. Of late years they have been pretty nearly the same thing.

Q. Why, then, do you denominate it the Rasin instead of the Gorman faction ; is Mr. Rasin a more prominent, powerful, and better known man than Mr. Gorman ?—A. That would require a moment's explanation. The Democratic party in Baltimore City is generally known (or was generally known prior, at all events, to the last primaries) as being divided into three factions, which are designated, respectively, as the Rasin, the Morrison, and the Slater factions. Senator Gorman has been, or has been supposed to be, acting in sympathy and in co-operation with the Rasin faction since the present administration came into power. It is, however, proper for me to say that there are a great many persons who are members of the Democratic party who are not connected with any of these factions, and who think of them quite as badly as I do.

Q. What are your relations with Senator Gorman ?—A. I have no personal acquaintance with him at all.

Q. Is it or not a fact that the reason you do not like that faction quite as well as you do any of the other factions is because it is in power ?—

A. As I have already said, I think it the most objectionable because it has the most opportunities to do harm. But I have criticised with the greatest severity, and am prepared to do so now, the men who have been prominent in the control of the other two factions of the party also.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. I suppose it is really "six of one and half a dozen of the other," is it not ?—A. Pretty nearly ; yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. Don't you think that you and the rest of the purifiers of the civil service of the country would be just about as severe in your criticism of either or any element of the Democratic party that might happen to be in possession of the Federal patronage in this place ?—A. No ; I am satisfied that all the Federal offices in this State, attached to which there is any power or patronage, could be filled by persons who have never voted any but a Democratic ticket, who are in the most thorough sympathy with the Democratic party, and yet who I would be as glad to see there and think as fully fitted for their offices as any Republican that I can think of.

Q. You think you could, if permitted to dispense all the Federal patronage in Baltimore or Maryland, do it to your own satisfaction ?—A. I can not speak from experience, but on general principles I think I could.

Q. It seems that it is not your fault that you are not doing it now. You have spoken of Mr. "Sonny" Mahon, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Rasin as men of notoriously bad character, whose lack of character should have prevented their selection for the offices that they hold ?—A. I think I have.

Q. Was either one of these men ever convicted of any crime ?

The WITNESS. Who are the four persons you mentioned ?

Senator BLACKBURN. I asked you as to Thomas, Higgins, Rasin, and "Sonny" Mahon; was either one of those men ever convicted, indicted, or ever charged with a crime?

A. "Sonny" Mahon has certainly been indicted; I can not say positively whether he has been convicted or not.

Q. Let us take the other three, Thomas, Higgins, and Rasin.—A. I do not think any of those three (that I have any recollection of) have ever been convicted of or indicted for a crime. Yes; Mr. Thomas was indicted for a crime; that is to say, he was presented for a crime and an indictment prepared, but not found.

Q. So that he never was indicted?—A. No, sir; he was not indicted. I do not think that either Rasin or Higgins have ever been prosecuted criminally. In regard to their being charged with crimes, all three have been charged in the most public and notorious manner.

Q. By whom and of what?—A. Thomas has been charged with stuffing a ballot-box.

Q. They were all political offenses, were they not?—A. If stuffing a ballot-box is considered a political offense.

Q. What sort of an offense would you call it if it is not a political offense?—A. It is not a method of political action according to my idea.

Q. It is not an offense connected with politics, do you mean?—A. It is an offense connected with politics; yes.

Q. But is not that what constitutes a political offense?—A. If you so denominate it.

Q. I do not propose to denominate it at all. I ask you to tell me what is a political offense, if that is not one?—A. If you mean by a political offense, an offense against the suffrage, Thomas was accused of that crime.

Q. Is there a man in Baltimore who has not been, if he is a Democrat?—A. Oh, yes; a great many.

Q. Is there a man in Baltimore who has not been accused as guilty, that you know of, if he is not a Republican?—A. Yes, sir; a great many men in Baltimore.

Q. You said these were men of notoriously bad character. I have named the three most important ones, in the matter of the offices they hold, and now I ask you to support your assertion by naming a single instance in which either of these men was proven guilty, convicted of, and indicted for the perpetration of any offense or crime?—A. I was beginning the statement. That is one of the offenses of which Thomas was accused—

Q. I am not asking you of what he was accused, but I am asking about any indictment or conviction.—A. As I have already stated, none of the three have ever been either indicted or convicted of a criminal offense.

Q. You have told us about a Mr. Harig, and said that he was a Democratic rowdy?—A. I did.

Q. And you went on with your testimony to show that he had one shooting scrape on the streets, that he had one fist fight, and that he had been very actively engaged in the matter of the registration of voters here. Do you predicate your description of him as a Democratic rowdy on those three facts, or have you anything else with which to support your statement?—A. The two criminal offenses to which I referred were only two instances in a long career of which I can not give the details.

Q. You only give us those three facts on which you describe him as a rowdy. Now, I want to know if you regard every man as a rowdy

who has a personal altercation?—A. No, sir, I do not think so; but I think if a person has a great many of them——

Q. Is two a great many?—A. I am not prepared to say how many Harig has had, but I am quite prepared to say that he has had more than two.

Q. You only told us of two. Did you denominate him as you did only because of the three instances you have named here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Tell us what else convinced you that he was not a gentleman, but was of such a character as you have described?—A. Well, his general reputation as being a person frequently engaged in violations of the law and his general disorderly conduct.

Q. That is a very general description which you give, with no particularity in it. You also say that a man by the name of George Trust was another bad appointee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe you stated to the committee that you did some good with your voluminous report on these matters, and that he resigned on account of it?—A. He did resign in consequence of the report; at least so I infer from his letter.

Q. I have read every word of his letter and he does not say so here; he does not mention your report at all. He says here twice that he resigned on account of the newspapers?—A. The report was published in the newspapers, and I presume that is what he alluded to.

Q. I can not find a sentence which warrants that conclusion of yours. He says "I have noticed the various attacks that have been made"—you did not make but one report, did you?—A. That was all.

Q. He says the attacks were "various," and had been made upon Collector Roberts of late on account of his appointment, and for that reason he resigns. I just want to have it understood whether it was the newspapers of the city of Baltimore or your Civil-Service Reform Association that accomplished all these good results?—A. I do not know that I could speak of it as a good result accomplished by the Civil-Service Reform Association at all; as a matter of fact, it was through a report of a committee of the reform league.

Q. I thought they were all the same thing. Who told you that Harig avowed that he had aided in carrying elections by fraud? Did Harig tell you so?—A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. Who did?—A. I am trying to think. There were two persons whose affidavits were brought to me as chairman of that committee; one of them was that of a man named Mulligan, and the name of the other man I do not remember.

Q. What is Mulligan's full name?—A. I do not know.

Q. Where is he?—A. That I do not know either.

Q. You can not identify him?—A. I could identify him if I saw him. I do not know of my own personal knowledge the first names of these parties, and I am reminded by a remark made by Mr. Rose that the name of the other man was Shayne, or something like that.

Q. But you can not identify either of them so that a subpoena would reach them?—A. I can not myself, but I have no doubt that their names could be procured and furnished without any difficulty.

Q. I wish you would do it. You say that the reports of your association in regard to these custom-house officials were sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and that no reply was ever returned. Who sent them?—A. Not the custom-house report, but the report as to this internal-revenue bureau.

Q. How do you know that?—A. They were sent by the president and secretary of the Baltimore Reform League, Messrs. S. Teakle Wallis

and Thomas S. Baer. I know that no reply was received simply from the fact that those gentlemen both told me so.

Q. What was the nature of those reports and what did they charge?—

A. The letter which was sent by Messrs. Wallis and Baer simply, I believe, inclosed this report which is printed here, with a letter calling it to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsing the statement of facts.

Q. Then there was nothing in the reports that you have stated were sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, except to call his attention to a printed pamphlet a copy of which you have here?—A. It was not at that time printed, I think.

Q. Was it sent to him in manuscript?—A. I think the report was sent to him in type-writing.

Q. Then there was nothing sent to the Secretary of the Treasury in the shape of reports about revenue matters here except that report which now lies before me in print?—A. With a letter calling his attention to it and indorsing its statements. I speak from memory as to the contents of that letter. That may possibly have somewhat amplified the statements contained in those reports.

Q. You have been asked as to the comparative merits of the Federal service here now and anteriorly. You say the service is not so good in your opinion now as it was before?—A. I gave that as my opinion so far as I have been able to judge, but I think I qualified it by explaining that my opportunities (outside of the internal revenue office) were not such as to enable me to form a very positive opinion.

Q. Now fix the dates there, please. What date did you have in your mind when you stated that the efficiency of the service was formerly better than it is now?—A. I think as regards the internal-revenue office that the date I had in mind was prior to the removals and subsequent appointments which led to this letter being written, which was in June of last year. In regard to the post-office the date that I had in mind was, I think, about a year previously. In regard to the post-office I will say that there was a time when I heard casually a great many complaints about the deficiency of the service, about mistakes in the delivery and forwarding of letters, etc., and that was simultaneous with a large number of changes in the office. I can not, however, positively fix that date. I did not myself particularly suffer from any inconvenience.*

Q. Was that about the time that this administration came into power?—A. No; it was considerably later.

Q. When did you first have the civil-service law put into operation or applied here?—A. In 1881 or 1882, I think.

Q. The law was not passed until June, 1883.—A. Well, it was not until subsequent to that.

Q. You surely can tell us all about the operations of the civil-service law. Now, I want you to tell me when it was first applied in any manner in the public offices in the city of Baltimore.—A. I am unable to give you the date.

Q. Was it ever applied here prior to March 4, 1885?—A. Certainly.

Q. Was it applied here prior to the first Tuesday of November, 1884?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell me, please, in what office.—A. I know it was applied in both the custom-house and post-office before those dates, prior to November, 1884, but I could not say how long prior, from the fact that I know that competitive examinations were held.

Q. I am trying to get exactly the extent of your information as to the operations and application of the civil-service law. Please name a single

public office in the city of Baltimore in which there had ever been any classification of service prior to the first Tuesday of November, 1884.—

A. I am not quite sure that I understand the question.

Q. Tell me, if you can, of a single public office, whether it be the custom-house, post-office, or what, in the city of Baltimore, in which there had ever been any application of the civil-service law or any classification of service prior to the first Tuesday of November, 1884.—A. Both in the custom-house and in the post-office competitive examinations were held for appointment, and appointments were made from the certified lists.

Q. You are sure of that?—A. I am sure of it in the sense of having seen printed reports on the subject, and also from having seen statements in the newspapers.

Q. When was Robert M. Proud collector of internal revenue for this district?—A. It was perhaps three or four years before this administration came in; I could not be positive about it.

Q. As far back as 1880 or 1881?—A. I think so. I think I stated that he was not the collector holding office immediately preceding the incoming of this administration. There was certainly one and I think two collectors between him and the present one.

Q. You have told the chairman that under the last Republican Federal administration complaints had been made of some abuses in the Federal offices here and that they had been partially corrected.—A. I think I stated that as a matter of belief merely, the last part of it.

Q. You did not know it?—A. No, sir; I do not know the fact.

Q. I was going to ask you to tell me if you know of a single removal that was made under that last Republican administration here because of any protests or complaints made by your people.—A. I am not aware of any; I am not aware that any removal was asked for.

Q. Then what was the partial remedy that you got?—A. I was about to mention it. Under the last Republican administration, and through the presidential campaign, it was reported, apparently on good authority, that certain Republican officers were engaged in collecting political assessments; that is to say, were engaged in receiving from other office-holders contributions for political purposes. As one of the committee of the Civil Service Reform Association I had some correspondence with certain officials on that subject, and in the case of some of them called the matter to the attention of the then Secretary of the Treasury, and a letter was received from him stating that the attention of the implicated officials had been called to the fact.

Q. Who was then Secretary of the Treasury?—A. My recollection is it was Judge Gresham.

Q. At any rate it was prior to March, 1885, and to the induction of this administration?—A. Yes, sir; it was prior to the present administration.

Q. The reply stated that the attention of the officers complained of had been called to the matter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was anything more ever done?—A. I have no knowledge of anything more being done—yes, one at least, and perhaps more, of the officials—but certainly one—resigned from the committee. I think they called it the finance committee.

Q. They were the men who were engaged in gathering up assessments?—A. Yes, sir; they were engaged in collecting assessments. One of them I know certainly resigned from that committee, and I am not sure whether more did or not.

Q. Do you know of an instance under that administration of any man

having been removed from office because of his having taken an active part in local politics?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Nor in this administration either?—A. No, sir.

Q. Does your order or organization object to a Federal official being a member of an executive committee—of a State or county executive committee?

The WITNESS. Do you mean of a political character?

Senator BLACKBURN. Certainly. For instance, would it object to an official—a Federal office-holder—whether Republican or Democrat, being a member of a Republican or Democratic executive State committee or executive county committee?

The WITNESS. I myself individually would think that was objectionable. I can not say that the association has ever expressed any opinion on the subject.

Q. That would be regarded as obnoxious and as taking an offensively active part in politics?—A. It would be regarded by me as taking a part in politics which it was better that an office-holder should not take.

Q. You do not object to a man's voting, do you, because he is an office-holder?—A. Not at all.

Q. Is there anything else he can do except to deposit his ballot that is not objectionable; how much further can he go, if any, than to vote?

The WITNESS. You understand me as giving my individual opinion?

Senator BLACKBURN. That is what I am asking for.

The WITNESS. My opinion is that a civil servant of the Government can do with propriety just as much and just as little political work as a military or naval officer of the Government or a judicial officer of the Government can. It is perhaps rather hard to say just what he shall do and what he shall not do, but I think that furnishes a tolerably accurate indication of what my opinion on the subject is.

Q. Can you call to mind now any solitary thing connected with party politics that you think he ought to be allowed to do except to vote?—

A. Just at this moment I do not think of anything. There would be no objection of course to his attending public meetings if he saw fit to do so, but I think his participation in party politics should be limited strictly to the exercise of those of his rights which it is his positive duty to exercise.

Q. That is what I am trying to find out—if he has any rights left after taking office, unless it is the right to vote. Would you object to his taking part in a political meeting?—A. I think it would be objectionable.

Q. You would allow him to go and look on?—A. It would be drawing the line pretty closely not to allow him to go and look on.

Q. But you would not let him say anything?—A. I think if he spoke at public meetings he would be obliged to either criticise his superiors in office, if he took part in a meeting which was held by the opposite party, or else to apologize for them if he took part in a meeting of that party to which he belonged.

Q. Do you know of any act or acts performed by any man now holding, or who within the last three years has held, any civil office under this Government which were acts of offensive partisanship in politics in his city?

The WITNESS. Do you mean to ask whether I know it of my own personal knowledge from having been present and seen it?

Senator BLACKBURN. You are a lawyer and I have no doubt are a good one; you know the purport of my question. I mean to ask if you know, so that you can testify to it as a competent witness, of any man

who is, or for three years has been, a civil officer of this Government, having in the city of Baltimore or State of Maryland, while holding such an office, been guilty of any acts of offensive partisanship by participation in party politics ; if so, I want you to give us the name of the man and state what the acts were.—A. I certainly know of a number of persons who have participated in party politics to an extent which I deem improper and which other persons deem improper. If it be meant, however, to ask whether I know that from having actually witnessed the acts of participation, I say that I have not witnessed them, but I do know it so far as to be fully able to assert it with positiveness.

Q. You may determine for yourself your sources of information. You know the scope of the question. Do you know of any Federal official, an official within the last two years, in the city of Baltimore or the State of Maryland, who has been guilty of such participation in politics as to violate the civil-service law ? If so, please tell us the names of the parties and describe the acts of which they were guilty.—A. A violation of the civil-service law by participation in politics would be, I suppose, possible only by violating the provisions regarding assessments on Federal office-holders. I am not prepared at this moment to give the name, speaking with the accuracy which the question requires, of any person who has done that. I could give you a good many rumors and statements, but they are not from my own personal knowledge. If, however, by the term "offensive partisanship" you mean those who have violated the spirit or letter of the President's circular to office-holders on the subject of partisan politics (which I suppose would be a reasonable test), the report which I have submitted to the committee contains the statement that some fourteen Federal officials, or persons receiving compensation from the United States Treasury, are known to have been engaged in active partisan work at the Democratic primaries of last year.

Q. Are you testifying to this, or telling us that somebody else said so ?—A. As I have already stated, I was not present at those primaries.

Q. Then you are not testifying to it ?—A. I am merely testifying to the fact that in this report which I signed and published I made that statement.

Q. I have no doubt that report is valuable, but not to me ; I do not care about it ; I want to get your recollection now. I will just put the question once more to you and ask you if you can answer it, yes or no, and then add any explanation you please. Can you name a man who is now holding office under the Government, a Federal office, or who has held any office since March, 1885, under this administration, either in the city of Baltimore or in the State of Maryland, who has by his participation in politics violated the civil-service law ?—A. I can not, if your meaning is that I shall speak from having personally witnessed such participation in politics.

Senator BLACKBURN. That is all I want.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Have you any doubt about the truth of the statements you have referred to as to the participation of these office-holders ?—A. Not the slightest.

Q. Have you any doubt that it is only a small proportion of the real participation that has been going on ?—A. I have no doubt on that subject whatever. The report states that this number of officials are known to have taken part in the primaries. I have no doubt at all of the fact that a very much larger number took part.

Q. But you did not see it yourself?—**A.** No, sir; I was not in the city at the time of the holding of the primaries, and if I had been here it would be very unlikely that I should have seen anything in regard to it.

Q. As you have been asked about the opinion of your organization and of yourself as to Federal office-holders becoming members of political committees, let me read to you the declaration and warning of the President of the United States, dated at the Executive Mansion, July 14, 1886, and ask you your opinion as to whether under that letter a Federal office-holder should become a member of an active political committee :

To the heads of the Departments in the service of the General Government :

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several Departments and all office-holders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Office-holders are the agents of the people—not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action, as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as office-holders to dictate the political action of their party associates or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization.

The influence of Federal office-holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns.

I ask you first, for yourself, whether under that language used by President Cleveland you believe a Federal office-holder ought to become a member of any political committee?—**A.** I certainly think it would be a violation of the spirit of that letter, and, according to my construction, of its language also.

Q. Have you any doubt (following the line of Senator Blackburn's questions) that that is the sentiment generally of the members of your organization?—**A.** None.

Q. Now as to the man whom you called a Democratic rowdy, William F. Harig. There are some things that may be a matter of common reputation, recognized by everybody, and I will ask you as a lawyer whether that man had a notorious reputation?—**A.** Yes, sir; he had.

Q. What was that notorious reputation?—**A.** It was substantially what I have stated, that of being a rowdy, a man frequently engaged in breaches of the law.

Q. Was that reputation well established at the time of his appointment to office?—**A.** Certainly. I do not know when his appointment took place but I am perfectly certain that his reputation was established prior to that time.

Q. It was not a question of doubt, but was well known by everybody?—**A.** I am satisfied there was no doubt about it.

Q. In regard to the letter which was sent to Washington signed by Messrs. S. Teakle Wallis and Mr. Baer vouching for that report, I will ask you what is the character of those two gentlemen?—**A.** Both of them stand very high in the community.

Q. Are they not distinguished citizens of Maryland?—**A.** Mr. Wallis certainly is entitled to be called a distinguished citizen of Maryland, if

any one is, and Mr. Baer is a gentleman of high character, very well known, whose reputation in the community is excellent.

Q. Have you any doubt that the reputation of those gentlemen, as persons whose statements should be received with confidence (and especially Mr. Wallis), was at that time known to the Secretary to whom they addressed their communications?—A. I hardly know whether he knew it or not, but I am satisfied that he could have ascertained it on the slightest inquiry.

Q. Was not that reputation and position of Mr. S. Teakle Wallis so well known that it would be almost impossible that the Secretary of the Department in Washington should not know of it?—A. I think it improbable that he should not have known Mr. Wallis's position.

Q. Mr. Wallis is a gentleman who has been well known to the public for years?—A. He has been, in Maryland; certainly.

Q. Both of those gentlemen are Democrats, are they not?—A. Yes, sir; they are both Democrats. They have both taken part in certain independent movements in politics of late years, but I am quite sure that both of them have always voted the Democratic ticket in national affairs.

Q. You were asked if you believed that from the Democratic party you could fill the Federal offices in Baltimore with honorable and upright men, and you stated you thought it could be done?—A. I am satisfied it could be done.

Q. What is your observation and belief as to whether or not in the appointments made to those places the candidates have been taken from that class of Democrats?—A. They have not been taken from that class; they have been taken from an entirely different class of persons.

Q. From the class you described whose appointment was inimical to the good of the service?—A. Yes, sir; in my judgment. There are one or two matters in this connection that I would like to speak of. In regard to this communication that was sent to Secretary Fairchild, I will say that I took means, personally, to have the facts regarding those appointments of Mr. Roberts called to Secretary Fairchild's attention by a certain personal friend of his. I had a correspondence on that subject with a certain gentleman, who, as a matter of fact, I know did call the matter fully to his attention, and he was informed as to the circumstances connected with those appointments.

Q. Did he do anything upon that to cure the evil?—A. In a letter from Secretary Fairchild, which I saw, he stated that he was about to order an official investigation. I have no information that such an investigation was ever ordered, or if it was ordered I have no information that it resulted in any action.

Q. You never heard of it?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long ago was it that you saw this letter of his?—A. It was immediately after the occurrence of these transactions.

Q. What is the date of them?—A. June, 1887; just a year ago.

Q. And up to this time you know of nothing having been done?—A. No, sir; I know of nothing at all having been done. There is one other matter I should like to state. I said that certain of these appointees were men of bad character, and as to some of them I was asked by Senator Blackburn to name any criminal offense of which they had been either indicted or convicted. In those cases, and in all others in which I have made the same statement, namely, that they were persons of bad character, I wish it to be understood that I am perfectly able and willing to give my reasons for thinking they are persons of bad character. A man, of course, may have a bad character who has no criminal record.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Are you speaking now of Messrs. Higgins, Rasin, and Thomas?—

A. Yes; those three, if those were the three.

Q. You say those three men are men of bad character?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. I am sure I furnished you opportunity to tell the grounds for your opinion an hour ago.—A. Not as I understood it.

Q. I will ask you over again; I certainly meant to ask you upon what you predicated that opinion.—A. I am perfectly willing to answer that question if it is desired that I should do so.

Q. Very well; please answer it.—A. Those three persons are all persons who are generally believed to have been guilty of very unscrupulous and immoral conduct. In the case of Morris A. Thomas, he is believed (and I think on good grounds I share the belief) to have been guilty of fraudulent conduct which prevented him from obtaining his discharge as a bankrupt. He is also believed, and the charge has been made by three responsible gentlemen (two of whom furnished affidavits that were placed before the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other of whom told me personally of it), to have placed votes in a ballot-box which were never cast, when he was one of the judges of election; and his general reputation is given, or at least is indicated, in a foot-note to page 13 of this report in a card which was published at the date mentioned there, some time in 1882, by Mr. Isidor Rayner, the present Representative in Congress from the fourth district. I think the presenting and printing of charges of that character by a member of his own political party would indicate that he is correctly described as a person of bad character, and for any other reasons I think they are sufficiently stated at length in the appendix relating to it.

Senator CHACE. I should like especially to have that card go into the minutes.

Senator BLACKBURN. I insist that the whole card should go in if at all, and not by piecemeal as it is printed here.

Senator CHACE. I want to have it identified in the testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be printed as a part of the report submitted by Mr. Bonaparte, and can be referred to by the number of the page.

(The card of Mr. Rayner to which reference is made is printed on page — of the report submitted by the witness.)

The WITNESS. In regard to Mr. Eugene Higgins my reasons for calling him a man of bad character are stated substantially in the letter which I signed together with Messrs. Pleasants and Mackall, which is also printed in this document. There were certain other reasons for the statement which it is unnecessary for me to give; their character is indicated in the letter itself.

In regard to the third person, Mr. Rasin, I will say that he has the reputation of having been engaged in practices which promoted fraud at elections as long ago as at the time of the "Know-nothing" ascendancy in Baltimore, and that he has also the reputation, well established in this community, of having been what is generally known as a "lobbyist," and I have been told instances which it is said could be established of such action on his part. I make this statement merely because I do not want to be supposed to have alleged the opinion that he was a man of bad character without being able to give the reasons for so saying.

Q. I asked you for your reasons, but I believe you have given me nothing except common rumor that you have heard about them. Now, do

you know anything personally, of your own knowledge, that would support the assertion that either of these men was a man of bad character?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Very well; tell us about that.—A. A man of bad character, as I understand it, is a person of whom people generally speak ill. I am able to say from my personal knowledge that all three of these gentlemen are persons of whom people generally speak ill.

Q. We have had that twice. If I can make myself intelligible I will ask you the third time: Do you know a fact (I am not asking now for a reputation; that which you have heard from other people) that warrants you in the assertion that either of these three men is a man of bad character, or has committed an act that would justify you in saying that he was a dishonest or dishonorable man?—A. I was never present at the time any one of them committed such an act; in fact, I have no acquaintance at all with Mr. Higgins or Mr. Thomas, and only a slight acquaintance with Mr. Rasin.

Q. You have said that Mr. S. Teakle Wallis is a gentleman so well known that everybody in Washington ought to have heard of him?—

A. I said it was probable that the Secretary of the Treasury would have heard of him, and if he had not I am quite sure he could have found out upon sufficient investigation.

Senator BLACKBURN. It may be that the Secretary of the Treasury is necessarily brought into close alliance or association with him, but there are some obscure persons over there in Washington who never have; I never have heard of him. I have no doubt he is a very estimable gentleman.

Senator CHACE. I have heard of him repeatedly.

Q. I would like to know whether the other gentlemen who, with yourself, made the report, and who are Democrats, as you say, belong to the Gorman or the Rasin faction of the party?—A. They belong to none of the recognized factions. They belong to that large class of Democrats of whom I spoke who are outside of all factions and who think of them even worse, if that were possible, than I do.

Q. That, I reckon, could hardly be. They belong to that organization of independent and disaffected Mugwumps, do they?—A. They belong to the Civil Service Reform Association, those two gentlemen do. I do not mean that all Democrats who think ill of the factions belong to that association.

Senator BLACKBURN. No; I hope you would not be as severe as that on them.

The WITNESS. Those two gentlemen belong to both the Civil Service Reform Association and the Baltimore Reform League.

Q. You say that the fourteen men mentioned in that constantly recurring report of yours as having been guilty of some heinous crime or offense were all known or believed to have been guilty of having taken active part in the late primaries. What did those men do in the way of taking part at the primaries?—A. The language is that those persons, that number of persons, are known to have been engaged in active partisan work at those primaries.

Q. Tell me what sort of work that was?—A. The details are given in this report.

Q. I do not want the report; I want you to tell me.—A. That in general they were present at the polls soliciting persons to vote for certain candidates or friends; that they were holding conferences with each other and with other persons, candidates, and people actively connected

~~With~~ the management of affairs, as to the advancement of the candidacy of some persons and opposing the candidacy of others.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. They were helping get out the voters?—A. Yes, sir; and assisting generally in conducting these primary elections.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. That is your understanding of what they did?—A. Yes, sir; as I may the details are given in the pamphlet in full.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. They were guilty of "pernicious activity"?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN QUINN.

JOHN QUINN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. At No. 1228 East Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Q. How long have you been a citizen of Baltimore?—A. Since I was twenty-one years of age.

Q. What is your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. What is your present employment?—A. I have a situation in the Inspector of buildings' office as clerk there.

Q. In what Department of the Government is that?—A. That comes under the Treasury Department; they have the appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Q. And you are under what officer here?—A. There is no particular officer here; the appointment comes directly from Washington. Mr. Saville and Captain Cooper are the gentlemen who conduct the office.

Q. What office did you say you were in?—A. I am clerk in the office of the inspector of steam-boats and hulls.

Q. What is the name of the place you hold, the technical name of the place?—A. It is called a clerkship.

Q. What kind of a clerk?—A. I am clerk of the boiler and steam-boat inspectors.

Q. Is that the name of their office, boiler and steam-boat inspectors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your appointment is as clerk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been there?—A. I have been there since last July, a year ago.

Q. What are your duties as clerk?—A. To make out the permits for steam-boat captains that come there and want renewals (they come there once a year after permits) and for their mates.

Q. Permits to do what?—A. To command their vessels and take charge of them.

Q. [Handing a sheet of paper and a pen to the witness.] Please write out the kind of a permit you give.—A. Let me say a word to you about that part of it. I have a son in that office with me, and he does all that duty in the office. It was rather a position I did not understand much about. I am not very much of a scholar myself; I am a very poor scholar; and while I can read and write and can make out a permit, I have done but little of that work. My son is competent. He is in the office with me, and I go there several times a day to see that the work

is done right, and he gives general satisfaction both to the steam-boiler inspector and the inspector of boilers.

Q. If he is competent to do this work why should he not have the appointment instead of you; why should you have the appointment?

A. They were all satisfied about it there. Mr. Saville is a Republican and Mr. Valentine is a Republican, and they were both satisfied for my son to do the work.

Q. And it was understood when you were appointed that you were not handy in writing?—A. No, sir; I was not much of a scholar.

Q. Will you write off a permit there such as you give to captains?

A. I haven't written any of the permits; this son of mine does all the writing. I could write off one, but of course I never have given it any practice at all. I have to do all my own writing and one thing or another.

Q. What are you doing at the time when this dutiful son is performing the work of the office to which you have been appointed?—A. I come down town several times a day; I have an office on the corner of St. Paul and Lexington streets. I am practicing real estate occasionally.

Q. That is your business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that your son is really the man who performs this duty as clerk?—A. I perform the duty; that is, I go there several times a day to see that he is at work, and to see there is no complaint.

Q. You say that he does this work. Which could do it the best, you or he?—A. He does it himself, but there are men who are over him—the inspector of boilers and inspector of hulls. There are four men in the office, and he has done more work than all of them.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt that he is a good boy.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; he is. He is going on twenty-one years of age.

Q. And you go in there several times a day to see that he does the work well?—A. Yes, sir; to see that there is no complaint from the superior officers.

Q. You do not go over and inspect his work, to see if it is done right?—A. I go there to see if he is attending to his duty, and not running away and out, not attending to it.

Q. You do not mean to say that you inspect his work?—A. No, sir.

Q. He would be more competent to inspect your work, would he not?

A. I don't know; I guess so, about that part.

Q. Was it not the understanding when you were appointed that there should be this comfortable arrangement; that this was a kind of work that you did not do and could not do without great trouble, and that your son should do the work?—A. No, sir; there was no arrangement of that kind. I went there when I was appointed to the place. I said to those gentlemen, "Here, now, I have a son; I don't propose to stay here all the time; I would not stay all the time," for the salary is not so much. I said, "My son will come here, if you gentlemen have no objection to it." One consulted the other, and Mr. Saville and Mr. Valentine, both Republicans, said they had not the slightest objection if he accomplished the work, and they are both satisfied up to the present date.

Q. Did you pass any examination?—A. There was no occasion for the examination of a clerk. It was only to fill a vacancy—promotion to the office that I was appointed.

Q. You passed no examination?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Suppose, now, that you write for the committee there as well as you can a form of permit such as your son gives.—A. Well, as I

on before, I never went into the making of permits at all; I did not do myself. I am one of those kind of persons that want to be in out; I am rather inclined to that part. But, so far as writing is concerned, I would not sit there and write for twice the salary it pays. **CHAIRMAN.** It is a clear case of a man's being appointed to one of these places for political reasons. Had you been a rather active Democrat?

WITNESS. Yes; I am a very active Democrat.

You are a "worker" in the Democratic cause?—A. Yes, sir; so the right is concerned.

You help in elections, in primaries?—A. When I think it is right, not do anything wrong, I think. I try to do everything right in cases.

But whenever there is an election you turn out and do your duty?—do not put myself out of the way for it; I do not rush myself in; I am quiet in it.

But you take an interest in it?—A. I feel like every gentleman in politics. I think it is a duty to do.

Whether you are in office or not?—A. I think office-holders should stand back if there is anything to be done.

If there is anything to be done you do your part for the party?—Yes, sir; but about that part I am very liberal; I don't rush into it, I go very quiet.

When you were appointed to this clerkship, this activity of yours was well known to the leaders of the party in your ward. They knew you as a good Democrat?—A. Oh, yes, sir; I have been a Democrat all my life-time.

They knew you as a good, active Democrat, as a man who took an interest in the organization?—A. Well, I didn't take an interest, particularly.

Not in the organization?—A. I say I didn't take much interest in the organization. I am very quiet on things of that kind; I don't hurt myself running about.

But you take an active interest?—A. Yes, sir; everybody takes an active interest in politics and anything else. If they don't they don't take any interest at all. I am a very active kind of a person.

Did you apply for this place?—A. I don't recollect; I don't think I applied for it; I can't recollect just now. Of course I was an applicant for a place; I said I would take a place, but I didn't make any application for it.

You did not make any application in writing?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Neither for that or any other place?—A. No, sir.

Who notified you that you were appointed to this clerkship?—A. John H. Cooper, who was the supervisor of the steam-boat inspectors.

How long had he known you?—A. For years.

He knew you pretty well?—A. Yes; he knew me well.

He knew what your capacity was?—A. Yes, sir.

And knew your son?—A. No, sir.

He did not know your son until you took him there to do the work?—A. I asked them if they were satisfied about that before I fetched him there at all, and they said they were.

Then it was understood, before you took him there, that you were sending him there, and he was to do the work?—A. I told them that I did not like to confine myself in that office all the time, that I

had a son who could do the work I supposed, and if he did not I would withdraw him.

Q. Have you, in the last three months, or six months, or a year, done a single stroke of the work that that clerk has to do?—A. I have been there——

Q. No. Have you done a single stroke of the clerk's work?—A. I have not done any of the work, but I am on hand at the office all the time; I go there.

Q. But I ask you if you have done in that time a single stroke of the clerk's work that he has to do?—A. No; I have not done any of the clerk's work.

Q. Who has done that?—A. He has done that himself, my son.

Q. Who receives the pay?—A. I receive the pay; I sign the pay-roll.

Q. You do that work then?—A. Yes, sir; I have to do that myself. In regard to that part of it that is what Mr. Saville and the other inspector there of the hulls said would have to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I can leave you now.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. I understood you to say that you were appointed inspector of buildings; am I right about that?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you say about the inspector of buildings?—A. I said I had a clerkship in the office of the inspector of boilers; you misunderstood me.

Q. You are not the inspector of buildings, then?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not have anything to do with buildings?—A. No, sir; nothing at all.

Q. You are simply an inspector of boilers?—A. No, sir; not the inspector, but just a clerk in the inspector's office.

Q. Then you are a clerk simply?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Appointed to do clerical work, writing?—A. Yes, sir; supposed to do it.

Q. I infer from what you say that you are not a ready writer?—A. No, sir; I can write, but I have not done any of that part of the work. I have done my own writing, individually; I have a good deal to do, and I don't get anybody else outside to do it.

Q. How happened you to get this appointment; why were you appointed to this position?—A. I do not know that; I was appointed just merely because—that is to say I had not done anything more than that I should have it than anybody else.

Q. You can not write readily?—A. Yes, sir; I can write too, but unless my son had been there to assist me I did not want to do it.

Q. I want you to answer me candidly now. Do you think you are qualified to go into that office, personally, and perform the duties of that office as a clerk? Answer me that question. I want a candid answer to it.—A. About that part I do not care to say. I do not say that I could not do it, and I do not say that I could do it. If I was to set my mind down to it I might be able to do it.

Q. You do not think you are really competent, do you?—A. As I say, if I was to set my mind down to it I might. But I wouldn't stay in there all day and do the work for double the salary that my son gets. I wouldn't do that part unless I was forced to do it.

Q. Why not; because you have other business?—A. No, sir; I have no business. I don't want any confinement; I want to be in and out all the time.

- Q. You would not do that work anyhow?—A. No, sir; I would not.
- Q. You are in the real-estate business, are you not?—A. Well, I am occasionally in it. I have an office down here, but there has not been much doing; I am just quietly in it.
- Q. But you have an office?—A. Yes, sir; a part of an office; it is a desk room.
- Q. In which you carry on the real-estate business?—A. I don't carry on; I have just desk room in that office. Sometimes I am there for an hour and a half in the day and go away and don't come back any more; I just go there and see about it.
- Q. Is this some new business you have taken up lately?—A. No, sir; I have been in that business generally, off and on, all the time. I was there when the place was given to me; I just had a desk there.
- Q. You were in this business when appointed to this position?—A. Yes; I was in it before I was appointed, some years.
- Q. And you have not made any change in your occupation since that time?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

- Q. What is the salary of that office?—A. Twelve hundred dollars a year.
- Q. How much do you get and how much does your son get?—A. I support and board him, and I think he gets pretty well the best of it.
- Q. How much do you keep yourself, do you think?—A. I could not give you any idea about that part. I guess what he gets out of it would amount to \$12 or \$15 a week; I allow him about that—to take half the salary.
- Q. He takes half and you half?—A. I do not make it in that way. I must provide it for him. He is not quite twenty-one; he will be in November.
- Q. That is what it would amount to. That is a fair "divvy;" he does the work and you hold the appointment?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What ward do you live in?—A. I live in the Fourth ward.
- Q. How did you get along managing the fight in the last primaries in that ward?—A. Well, I didn't put myself out of the way about it. I think they got along very well.
- Q. Did you get beaten or did you carry it?—A. I don't know which you allude to, but both gentlemen who ran in the last primary were friends of mine and I had no feeling in the matter at all. I voted for the one in preference; I went to the polls several times during the day.
- Q. But you did not vote but once, did you?—A. No, sir; I do not think I did.
- Q. Why did you go there several times?—A. It was only a square block from where I lived, and in passing by I wanted to see if it was right.
- Q. Did the gentleman you voted for succeed?—A. Yes, sir; he did succeed.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

- Q. This son of yours is not twenty-one years of age, is he?—A. No, sir; he will be in November.
- Q. I understand you were appointed to a clerkship in this office and you put your son there to do that work?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Does he do it satisfactorily?—A. Yes, sir; I wouldn't have kept him there if he didn't, and I would not have put him in there if they had not assent to it.

Senator BLACKBURN. I have nothing more to ask.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Suppose you try to write out a permit for us.—A. I tell you I never wrote out a permit there at all. What do you want me to write? I never wrote out a permit.

Q. That is a large part of the duty of that office, is it not?—A. I tell you I never did any part of the duty; I just went there and saw that my son did.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY LANG.

HENRY LANG, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. At No. 308 Pearl street, Baltimore.

Q. Have you been employed in the Baltimore post-office; if so, when?—A. I was an employé there for ten years, ten months, and ten days. I was dismissed on the 1st of June, 1887.

Q. Were any charges made against you?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Did you ever hear of any charges?—A. No, sir; I never was reprimanded for anything while I was there.

Q. What was your record while you were there?—A. The postmaster said there was none better in the office; that is what I heard from people on my route.

Q. You never were called to account or reprimanded while you were there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you learn any reason for your dismissal?—A. No, sir; I had only my suspicions.

Q. You were given no reason?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Who is the present postmaster; Mr. Frank Brown?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you removed by him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the date of your removal?—A. The 31st of May, 1887, was the last day I was down there.

Q. When did Mr. Brown go into office as postmaster?—A. About two years ago.

Q. Who was postmaster before him?—A. Mr. I. Parker Veazey.

Q. How long did he serve as postmaster?—A. About a year, I think.

Q. Do you know about the number of removals made by Mr. Veazey when he came into office?—A. I know there were removals made, twenty-five at a time, when he came in at first, in the first part of his administration. I think the first month he was there he dismissed about twenty five.

Q. What kind of men were they who were dismissed?—A. Very good men.

Q. Had many of them been there a long time?—A. Yes, sir; some had been there a long time.

Q. How did they compare in efficiency with the new men who were put in their places?—A. Of course they were more efficient than the new men, because they knew their business and the new men did not.

Q. Were their complaints about the character of the service after the new men came in?—A. Yes, sir; a right smart of complaint.

Q. What was the nature of it—in what way was the deficiency in the service shown?—A. In the misdelivery of letters. For instance, if letters were just directed to No. 308 some street, the old carrier would know

whether it went north or south. The man who carried north would know, and if it did not belong to him he would have it sent south and not try to deliver it, because it did not belong to him. One carrier would hand letters which did not belong to him to another.

Q. Did the public make complaint? Was there trouble about it?—

A. I suppose they did, but I could not tell you that. The general talk around town was that things were not conducted the way they were under the old administration.

Q. Did you ever know of anybody being put on the probationary list?—A. No, sir.

Q. When these new men were appointed, twenty-five at a time, were they put right into the service?—A. Yes, sir; the men who took the places of the old force had been there a month or so; not longer than that, I do not think.

Q. Did you ever know of removals made on charges?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many such cases were there?—A. I could not tell you that.

Q. What kind of charges?—A. Drinking, I suppose.

Q. What was the character of the old force in reference to its habits?—A. Of course, there were some there who did drink, but generally not; they were a good set of men down there.

Q. Has this matter of political assessment of the post-office employes been going on under Postmasters Veazey and Brown?—A. While I was there under Postmaster Brown I saw one assessment levied on the men. I saw the men march up, one after another, and pay their assessments.

Q. When was that?—A. In 1886.

Q. Previous to the election?—A. It was just before the Congressional election in 1886.

Q. That was under the present postmaster?—A. Yes, sir; under Postmaster Brown.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. When did Postmaster Veazey take the office?—A. After Postmaster Adreon's term expired.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Postmaster Veazey was the first appointee under the new administration?—A. Yes, sir; but he did not remain long and Mr. Brown came in.

Q. What was the trouble with Mr. Veazey?—A. I could not tell you that only from newspaper reports.

Q. Tell the committee about these assessments that you saw?—A. There was one of the clerks sitting back of my desk who was called the inquiry clerk; all the inquiries for lost letters would go to him and he would have to find out the cause, so far as he could. My back was towards his desk; it was on pay-day, and I saw a string of men going up and laying down money. I asked him what they were doing, and he said they were paying their \$6—1 per cent. assessment; and I looked at them and saw them paying their \$6, or whatever it was. The man alongside of me told me that, and I watched them going up there one after another and saw the money laid down there. It was one of the employes who was getting the money.

Q. This was in 1886?—A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. What was the name of the clerk who received the money?—A. His name was Evans, I think.

Q. Did any of the employes ever tell you at any time of their paying money?—A. No, sir; by the next time I was out of there.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You say you were removed in May, 1887?—A. Yes, sir; the last day of May. The first of June I did not go there any more. It was one year ago.

Q. How many employes are there in that post-office at the present time?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. How many were there when you were there?

The WITNESS. When I went out?

Senator BLACKBURN. Yes; in round numbers.

The WITNESS. Old men or new ones?

Senator BLACKBURN. Any; altogether.—A. About 200 letter-carriers.

Q. That was the aggregate force?—A. No, sir; I mean just letter-carriers.

Q. I mean all the employes in the post-office?—A. I could not tell you that; I do not know.

Q. Have you no idea?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not know how many of the old force are there now?—A. No, sir; the papers say there are eight.

Q. You do not know personally?—A. No, sir. Of the old letter-carriers?

Q. I mean how many of the hold-over ones, those who were there before President Cleveland came in, were there when you were discharged?—A. It must have left about 12 only, or in that neighborhood.

Q. Out of 200?—A. No, sir; we did not have that many on our force; we had about 130 or 140 altogether.

Q. And you think there were not more than 12 left when you went out?—A. No, sir; not more than that.

Q. Were you among the last?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you held on under a Democratic administration from March, 1885, until the last of May, 1887?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. More than two years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. You always have been?—A. Yes, sir; always.

Q. It took more than two years to find you out?—A. No; they knew my politics.

Q. And they let you stay there for more than two years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you a good letter-carrier?—A. Yes, sir; I always attended to my business; I thought I did, anyhow; there were never any complaints that I heard of.

Q. What business are you in now?—A. I am not doing anything at present.

Q. Who levied this assessment there that you speak of?—A. I do not know; I did not pay any.

Q. Did anybody ever require you to pay an assessment since 1885?—A. No, sir; they did not ask me.

Q. You never were asked to pay anything yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. What time in the year 1886 was it that you saw this?—A. Just before the Congressional election, or whatever election it was.

Q. What time of the year was it?—A. It was a month before the election, I suppose, or in that neighborhood.

Q. It was in the fall of the year, then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear any Federal office-holder in the post-office here ask or request anybody else to subscribe any money to that campaign fund?—A. I did not hear them ask them, but I saw them pay it.

Q. They might have done it without being asked?—A. Certainly; of course I do not know whether they were asked or whether they did it voluntarily.

Q. What I am trying to find out from you is whether you know these people were paying this money voluntarily or were being assessed and required to pay it; that is what I want to know?—A. I did not do the collecting; I do not know anything about that.

Q. Do you know that anybody ever did request anybody else there to subscribe a dollar to the campaign fund?—A. That I could not tell you.

Q. Mr. Evans, you say, is the man who received the money?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. What is his full name?—A. W. Hedges Evans, I think.

Q. Where is he now?—A. I think, in the post-office.

Senator BLACKBURN. I should like a subpoena for him.

Q. And you are still a Republican?—A. Yes, sir; I am.

Q. Do you feel very kindly towards this administration, which has put you out of office?—A. I staid as long as I could stay.

Q. Do you think they treated you badly in putting you out?—A. No, sir; I think they treated me fair enough.

Q. You think it was fair to let you stay in two years?—A. Yes, sir; I thought it was very fair.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. H. SULTZER.

WILLIAM H. H. SULTZER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been employed in the Baltimore post-office?—A. Yes, sir; I have been.

Q. Engaged in what duty?—A. I was a clerk for eight years and superintendent of the city division for eight years and for about eleven months I was generally employed there in various duties.

Q. How many years were you there in all?—A. About seventeen years.

Q. What was the occasion of your leaving?—A. I resigned.

Q. For what reason?—A. It was not pleasant for me to stay any longer.

Q. On what account was it not pleasant?—A. I was not requested to resign, or anything like that; but the way things were working there did not suit me. I was giving my knowledge, I thought, for other people to reap the reward of, and I did not care to do it any longer.

Q. Were you at one time chief of the city division?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After Postmaster Veazey came in were you directed to report to him as to the efficiency of the clerks in your division?—A. I was.

Q. Did you make a report on that subject?—A. I did.

Q. Did that report state the relative competency and efficiency of the different clerks as you knew them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was a correct report, was it?—A. Yes, sir; so far as my knowledge went.

Q. Have all those clerks in that division, or nearly all of them, been changed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have been removed?—A. Yes, sir; I do not think there are hardly any left; there may have been one left.

Q. Was the list that you prepared for the postmaster in the removal in any way followed; were those you mentioned as the least efficient first removed, or the reverse?—A. In one or two instances at first it might have been followed, but after that there was ~~no~~ regard paid to it.

Q. They removed the best men first?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any charges being made against those men?—A. No, sir; I do not think I recollect any.

Q. When they were removed were new men brought into their places?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that an important division of the post-office?—A. Yes, sir; it has charge of the delivering of letters in the city.

Q. What was the effect upon the service of these new men being brought in, untried men?—A. It would be very bad, naturally.

Q. What was the condition of the service by reason of that action when you resigned?—A. In my opinion it was in a very bad condition.

Q. In what respect?—A. There were delays in filling up letters to the carriers, and consequently letters were delayed in delivery. I do not mean in all instances, but in some instances.

Q. It was marked, it was a changed condition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Something that you could not help?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were the politics of the new men that were appointed?—A. So far as I know they were Democrats.

Q. Do you know of any Republican being appointed?—A. I do not.

Q. How was it with reference to the old appointees who were turned out being soldiers?—A. A large proportion of them were soldiers.

Q. Of those who were removed?—A. Yes, sir; in fact, the post-office was considered a kind of soldier's position. The postmasters had always been soldiers from the time of President Grant's first election up to March, 1885. There had been three postmasters and they had all been soldiers.

Q. And the office was full of soldiers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been a pretty clean sweep of those?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now take that division that you knew about where so many soldiers were removed, were there as many soldiers appointed in their stead?—A. I do not know of any.

Q. So that a large number of old soldiers who had been there for years were removed and new men were appointed in their places, and you do not know of one of those new men having been a soldier?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you do not know of any charges made against the old employés. Was it an efficient force that you had there?—A. Yes, sir; very efficient.

Q. After Postmaster Veazey came in, do you know of his appointing inexperienced men and shifting them around when they proved to be incompetent in order to keep them in office?—A. There was considerable of that done; yes, sir.

Q. In what way would that be done?—A. They would find out about him, and if he did not stay in one place they would put him in another; they changed our force around to make room for those people. For instance, if a man was not very proficient, they would change one of our men around to another place and put this man in a place where it did not require quite so much knowledge.

Q. And then if he proved incompetent there they would put him into another place. Was there a good deal of that shifting around done before you left?—A. Yes, sir; there was a right smart of it.

Q. How many changes in the office of superintendent of the city division did Postmaster Veazey have to make during his term of office of

about twelve months?—A. He kept me in the position of superintendent about one month. He came in the 1st of June, and I remained there in that position until the 1st of July. He then put in Mr. Caughey as associate superintendent with me. After awhile he changed Caughey over to the register's division, and brought the superintendent of the register's division over and made him superintendent of the city division in Mr. Caughey's place, and I dropped down to a kind of corresponding clerk, or something like that. I was not officially notified of my being dropped, but they gave me certain work to do, and I attended to the correspondence.

Q. But you ceased to have the superintendency?—A. Yes, sir; I ceased to hold that office, although I was never informed officially about the matter.

Q. Then a second man came in there?—A. Yes, sir; a second man came in, and then the superintendent of the mailing division resigned, and they put this second man in his place, and made the superintendent of letter-carriers superintendent of that division.

Q. What was his name?—A. Mr. Freeburger.

Q. How long did he stay there?—A. I could not state; I went out about that time. Then they brought Mr. Warfield in and made him superintendent. That was never announced officially in the papers. I suppose it was to save the man's feelings; but he was superintendent and has been since.

Q. That makes five superintendents, in that short time, of that important division. What effect upon the service did that have?—A. Any one could readily imagine that a change in the management of a business five times inside of a year would have a very bad effect upon it.

Q. It tended to disarrange the whole service?—A. Yes, sir; they put men in there who had no experience at all. I do not suppose any of them had ever been inside of a post-office before they got those positions.

Q. Do you know of any devices resorted to to get new men in by creating new grades and establishing offices not known before that time?—A. Yes, sir; I know a little something about that.

Q. What do you know about it?—A. There was one office created, that is, superintendent of boxes, and a man appointed to it, and the office of night superintendent was also created.

Q. Neither of those offices had existed before?—A. No, sir.

Q. And there had been no call for them?—A. No, sir.

Q. How much larger is that force now than it formerly was?—A. I could not say positively.

Q. It is considerably larger?—A. Oh, yes, sir. We had about 260 men there then, and I judge there are nearly 400 now; but I can not say positively.

Q. The increase has been within the last three years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that instead of being economical it is more expensive?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. When was it that you resigned?—A. April 7, 1886.

Q. You were there how long?—A. About eleven months under Postmaster Veazy.

Q. You were there until two years ago, then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that so far as you know the politics of those men who have been appointed there since that time were Democratic?—A. So far as I know; yes, sir.

Q. How long had you been in that service before?—A. Seventeen years.

Q. What were the politics of the men who were put out?—A. They were generally Republicans.

Q. What is your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM L. WAIN.

WILLIAM L. WAIN, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been employed in the Baltimore post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you employed there now?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you leave there?—A. On the 15th of December, 1886.

Q. What paper is that you are referring to; is it to refresh your recollection?—A. It is a request for my resignation.

The CHAIRMAN. That may go into the record.

The paper referred to is as follows:

Frank Brown, }
Postmaster. }

BALTIMORE POST-OFFICE,
Baltimore, December 1, 1886.

Mr. W. L. WAIN:

SIR: You are hereby notified that your resignation will be accepted, to take effect on the 10th day of December.

Respectfully,

FRANK BROWN,
Postmaster.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was there any cause for that?—A. Nothing, only Postmaster Brown told me, when I saw him to know the reason for it, that he wanted to put younger men in.

Q. What is your age?—A. I was about forty-seven or forty-eight years old then.

Q. Were you suffering from any physical infirmity?—A. No, sir; I told Mr. Brown that I thought I was protected as an ex-Union soldier under the civil-service law.

Q. How long had you been there?—A. About eight years.

Q. Were you an ex-Union soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Postmaster Brown gave no other reason for wanting you to go out?—A. None at all.

Q. Do you know who was appointed in your place?—A. Yes, sir; a man by the name of Bamberger.

Q. Was he a Union soldier?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was he?—A. All I know of him is that he used to be a merchant on Baltimore street and that he failed in business.

Q. How old a man was he?—A. I suppose he was between fifty and sixty.

Q. Was he younger or older than you?—A. Oh, my; he was old enough to be my father, I expect, or very nearly.

Q. And yet Postmaster Brown told you the reason he wanted you out of the service was that he desired younger men?—A. Yes, sir. He took my position before Postmaster Brown removed me.

Q. This man was a broken-down merchant?—A. Yes, sir; he did not say that, but I say that was what he was.

. What were your politics?—A. Republican.

. And his?—A. I do not know; I think he is a Democrat.

. Did this Mr. Bamberger have to pass a civil-service examination?—A. Not that I know of. He was appointed under Postmaster Veazey at first. It was just about the time I was to go off duty. I was in the morning in Mr. Sultzer's department, and they sent for me to come down to the postmaster's room. I went into his room and he told me that I was to superintend all the box clerks, to superintend the boxes in there. I smiled and told him it was a surprise to me, and after waiting a few minutes he told me he was going to make a change and was going to put Mr. Bamberger in as superintendent of boxes, but it would not affect my salary at all, and he invited Mr. Bamberger in and introduced me to him. I left at 3 o'clock and had to report at 11 o'clock each day to Mr. Bamberger the duties of his office on the boxes, from 11 a.m. until 7 the next morning. Of course I had to do that; I had to be in two days inside of one, and worked with Mr. Bamberger five days showing him, and then they removed one of the other men and put me on for a short time, and then I was removed by Mr. Brown.

. Was there any real need for this office of superintendent of boxes?—A. No, sir; not at all.

. Did this man have anything to do as superintendent of boxes?—A. Not a thing; any of the box clerks could attend to the duties there, as well as the other.

. Had there been any such office there before?—A. None that I have heard of.

. Did this Mr. Bamberger pass any civil-service examination that you know of?—A. No, sir.

. What was the condition of the service there after Postmaster Veazey came in; were there a great many removals?—A. Yes, sir.

. Do you know of any cause for removal in those cases?—A. None at all. All the gentlemen who were with me, associates of mine, the box clerks, were very efficient men, and also those of the city division, giving letters to the carriers, were very efficient, but they were removed.

. Were a good many of those men Union soldiers?—A. A great many of them were; yes, sir.

. Do you know of any Union soldiers who were appointed in their stead?—A. No, sir; none at all, and I think I know the most of them; I do not know of any who were Union soldiers.

. What was the trouble in the service resulting from these changes; say there was trouble in the service, what kind of trouble?—A. Well, the old lock boxes, and these new clerks would get the letters mixed up wrong. Some important letters that men were expecting from the South, or from different places, would go astray, and they would not get them in the morning, and probably not until late in the afternoon, because they had gotten into somebody else's box, and were delayed in that way.

. Under that new force that came in there how many bags of mail matter have you known to accumulate that could not be handled at one time?—A. I do not know exactly how many. I know at one time there was a lot of stuff that came in there, circulars of this Warner's kidney pills, that the carriers had there, and Postmaster Veazey ordered it to be put down into the cellar. Our old force could have gotten rid of it in a short time. But it was put down there, and after a while notice came in the Department that they must get it out, and the men had to work all day getting it out, not only the clerks but the carriers. That was a matter that should have been distributed. There were great many

bags of it, I know. I know on one day I went down there and we handled some twenty-one bags of it. The night crew and the morning crew had been working on it, and there were twenty-one bags left for us to dispose of.

Q. Then there must have been fifty or sixty bags of it altogether?—A. Yes, sir; there was. When Postmaster Brown wanted to remove me I told him that I had been appointed there first as janitor, and had worked my way up to this position on boxes during six months, and there had not been any complaint about me during all the time, and the only excuse he gave was that he wanted younger men.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. You do not pretend to know, of course, how many bags there were of this mail matter that was piled up; that was only an estimate of yours?—A. That is all.

Q. You think there were fifty or sixty of them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long do you think they laid there in the office?—A. They were there from some time in the fall until, I think it was, along about January or February, or until after the Christmas holidays.

Q. You do not pretend to have a distinct recollection about the dates?—A. No, sir.

Q. But you feel sure that they laid there for a long time—for one or two months, perhaps?—A. Yes, sir; for two months at any rate.

Q. What was the character of this mail matter?—A. It was those advertising circulars that Warner sends out; he blocks the office with them.

Q. Did they go through a separate department from the ordinary mail matter, or was that printed matter handled by the regular clerks?—A. It was handled by the clerks in the city division because it had to go to the carriers. It was directed to street and number.

Q. Why was it thrown aside; was it because the clerks could not handle it?—A. I do not know what Postmaster Veazey's idea was in putting it down there.

Q. You say there were a large number of Union soldiers on the force who were removed?—A. Yes, sir; there were.

Q. Do you know whether any Union soldiers were appointed in their place?—A. None that I know of.

Q. What was the character of the men who were appointed, or what had been their character before?—A. I do not know; I was not there long enough to learn. I had three or four of them with me teaching them the business, but I did not think they would ever make post-office clerks; that was my opinion about them.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You say you were there until the 15th of December, 1886?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in the employment, then, of the post-office for nearly two years after this administration came in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were made superintendent of boxes?—A. I was made superintendent of boxes by Postmaster Veazey.

Q. And Postmaster Brown, who succeeded Postmaster Veazey, put you out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say the superintendent of boxes had nothing to do?—A. He had a good deal to do.

Q. I thought you told the chairman there was no necessity for that office?—A. There was no necessity for the office, because there was

never any such thing known before. Mr. Sultzer was the chief superintendent of the city division.

Q. Were there no specific duties that the superintendent of boxes had to discharge?—A. No, sir.

Q. How came it to take you five days to teach this Mr. Bamberger how to do nothing, if that was the case?—A. I had to teach him to put the letters into 675 to 700 boxes.

Q. Would not anybody in the world know how to do that?—A. No, sir; they would not.

Q. It takes drilled, trained men to do that?—A. Yes, it does; they have to learn it.

Q. Not if a man can read?—A. Of course if he can read; but then it will take him some time to learn it properly.

Q. How is the business of this post-office being conducted now?—A. I could not say. I have not been there but three times since I came out of it.

Q. How was it being conducted when you left there in December, 1886, well or badly?—A. There were a great many complaints came there about letters being misfiled in the boxes.

Q. Did you ever know a city of the size of Baltimore where they did not have a great many complaints of that same character?—A. I can not say; there were very seldom any complaints made under the old clerks.

Q. You mean under the Republican administration?—A. Yes, sir; because the men knew their business.

Q. I believe you are a Republican?—A. Yes, sir; I am.

Q. How do you feel about your having been discharged; do you think they treated you right?—A. They kept me there longer than I expected to stay.

Q. Don't you think they ought to have kept you there all the time?—A. If you come to the civil-service rules, as a soldier, I think I ought to have staid there.

Q. Do you feel very kindly to this present administration of the post-office here?—A. Yes, sir; for keeping me there as long as they did.

Q. Don't you believe in the civil service as long as the other side is in power?—A. Well, yes; I guess I do.

Q. Because that would keep you in. But suppose your side was in power and all these Democratic clerks were in there, would you be a civil-service man and keep them all in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would not turn any of them out?—A. No, sir; if they would attend to their duties I do not suppose I would.

Q. You say you do not know how the office is being conducted now?—A. No, sir.

Q. What proportion of the men in service with you in March, 1885, were Democrats; I mean when President Cleveland came into office, or when the first Democratic postmaster was appointed?—A. I think there were two in there.

Q. Out of how many hundred?—A. Out of about 150, I judge.

Q. How did these two fellows manage to slip in?—A. Through the civil-service rules.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. Did you ever know of any Confederate soldier being appointed to a position in this post-office?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M. FORTLING.

JOHN M. FORTLING, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you employed in the Baltimore post-office?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been employed there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know John Clark?

The WITNESS. Which one?

The CHAIRMAN. Any John Clark who is here in Baltimore who was an applicant for place in the post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he obtained a place in the post-office?—A. Yes, sir; he did.

Q. Do you know of Postmaster Veazey's requesting him to get local Democratic influence before he would appoint him, or anything of that kind?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any talk with Clark about that?—A. No, sir.

Q. How well do you know Mr. Clark?—A. I know him this well, that we were working at the same business and I used to meet him in the store.

Q. When was he appointed?—A. It was sometime this spring. I know the suit he told me he would get would be a spring suit, and I told him it would be very cool to wear a spring suit then, so that I think it was in March.

Q. Did he pass a civil-service examination?—A. Yes, sir; he passed very high.

Q. Did he not tell you that he was requested to get local Democratic influence?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did he say to you in reference to that?—A. In conversation he stated to me that he was to get reference only as to character; not from political parties at all, but from merchants; that he was not known here in the city; that was all.

Q. Where did he live?—A. I think at that time he lived at the corner of Lombard and Shroeder streets.

TESTIMONY OF PHILIP SPANGENBERG.

PHILIP SPANGENBERG, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Where do you live?—A. At No. 705 West Pratt street, Baltimore.

Q. Have you been employed at any time in the Baltimore post-office?—A. I have.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. On the 2d of July, 1885.

Q. Did you pass a civil-service examination?—A. I did.

Q. When did you pass that examination?—A. On the 20th of September, 1884.

Q. That was under a Republican administration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You made your application then for appointment and passed a civil-service examination?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you pass a high examination?—A. I passed an average of 87 one-hundreths.

- Q. Which is considered pretty high, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How long did you remain in the post-office?—A. I remained there thirteen months as a substitute.
- Q. What do you mean by that?—A. As a substitute carrier.
- Q. Did that give you constant employment?—A. It did not; no, sir.
- Q. Did you have the same pay as a regular carrier?—A. No, sir.
- Q. You only were paid for the work you performed?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Your appointment was that of a substitute carrier?—A. Yes, sir; and I remained as a substitute until I resigned.
- Q. When did you resign?—A. On the 5th of August, 1886.
- Q. Then your record is that you went into the postal service in July, 1885, under Postmaster Veazey, and served for thirteen months as a substitute carrier?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. As I understand, in such a position you do not perform regular service and receive regular pay, but are only employed at times?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And during the time you are learning the business?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What is your politics?—A. I am a Republican.
- Q. During those thirteen months when you were employed as a substitute carrier, were other men put in as substitutes also, who were promoted to be regular carriers?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were you given a chance to be promoted?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you resign because you were not promoted and made a regular carrier?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. During that time how many men were put in over your head as regular carriers?—A. About one hundred and forty.
- Q. They were Democrats, were they not?—A. I could not tell you what their politics were.
- Q. You have no doubt about it, have you?—A. No, sir; I have not any doubt that they were Democrats.
- Q. Had these one hundred and forty men who were appointed over you as regular carriers the same experience that you had of months work?—A. I do not know; they did not substitute as long as I did.
- Q. They had not the same experience that you had?—A. I do not think so, because they did not substitute so long as I did.
- Q. After you had served thirteen months as a substitute did you see any more prospect of being made a regular carrier than you did at the beginning?—A. No, sir; I did not. I made inquiry about the facts but never received any answer that I would be promoted. The postmaster always told me that he could promote any one that he liked, but he did not take them in rotation.
- Q. And you were seeing men promoted every day who had not been here as long as you had been and you got tired of it?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How much did your pay average a month as a substitute?—A. Some months it was \$25, some months \$15, some months \$10, and some months I did not average anything.
- Q. What is the pay of a regular carrier?—A. A regular carrier gets \$1,000 the first year, \$800 the second year, and \$1,000 the third year.
- Q. Were you a Union soldier?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

- Q. When did you go into that office?—A. I was appointed the 2d of July, 1885.
- Q. You were a Republican then, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Who was postmaster at that time?—A. Mr. Veazey.

Q. He appointed you in July, 1885, and you staid there until August, 1886, thirteen months?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were appointed as a Republican having passed the civil-service examination with a good record?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you resigned?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not discharged or asked to resign, were you?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your admission was under a Republican administration?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You passed that civil service examination in September, 1884?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why were you not appointed between that time and March, 1885?—A. I do not suppose they reached my name until that time.

TESTIMONY OF ADOLPH VON HARTUNG.

ADOLPH VON HARTUNG, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been employed in the Baltimore post-office?—A. Yes, sir; twice.

Q. What was your first service in the office?—A. I was in the money-order department both times.

Q. How long were you there the first time?—A. From January 8, 1873, to May 8, 1883, a little over 10 years.

Q. In what way did you leave the service in 1883?—A. I resigned at that time on account of ill health.

Q. How did you enter the service again?—A. I went to Europe, and as soon as I came back Postmaster Adreon sent for me and requested me to take my place again. In the mean time the civil-service law had gone into operation, and he wrote to Washington stating the case, and requested them to let me take the place without passing an examination; but they said no, I had to pass it.

Q. What year was that?—A. In 1884. On the 3d of July, 1884, a special commission came over and I passed a special examination.

Q. What were the special duties you were examined upon?—A. In regard to the money-order department, paying and attending to different desks as it happened. I issued the foreign money-orders and attended to them.

Q. That required a knowledge of foreign languages?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What knowledge had you of foreign languages?—A. I speak German, and French also to some extent.

Q. You passed that examination?—A. I did.

Q. What was your average?—A. It was never told me; but they said I passed a good examination for a special examination.

Q. And you were appointed and held the place in the money-order office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What happened when Postmaster Veazey came into office?—A. Actually, the day before he was postmaster he turned the whole money-order department out, everybody; we all got notice at once to quit.

Q. The day before he was sworn in you got notice from him?—A. He took the office on the 1st of June, and on the 31st of May, the day be-

fore, we got notice to quit, the whole of us; only two ladies remained.

Q. The whole force was removed?—A. Yes, sir; all at once.

Q. You had been in that office for ten years; what kind of clerks were these men who were turned out?—A. They were all good clerks; really very good clerks. Some of them were young men, who had only been in a few years; I had been the longest there.

Q. Were they efficient, sober, and faithful men?—A. Yes, sir; all of them.

Q. Who supplied their places?—A. They were entirely new men; all green; they did not know anything about the money-order department, and the next morning there was hardly a money-order paid. It took them about two weeks before there was any regularity about paying money-orders; the first two weeks hardly anybody got any money.

Q. Were the men who were turned out mostly Union soldiers?—A. I was the only one. I was a colonel in the Union army, and was wounded, too.

Q. Did they prefer any charges against you?—A. No.

Q. Did you hear of any charges made against any of them?—A. No, sir. I had to pass a special examination to get into the money-order department, but when Postmaster Veazey wanted me to go out he said that in the money-order department there was no examination required at all. To get the position I had to pass an examination, but when they wanted to get me out they had no examination.

Q. Do you know who succeeded you?—A. No, sir; I never cared about that; only I know they were not soldiers.

Q. How badly was the work done there?—A. I understand generally that it was done badly at that time. The people did not make any public complaint; the public are very good-natured and take it.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. I want to understand this. You say that Postmaster Veazey took possession on the 1st of June, and that you all received your notices to leave on the 31st of May?—A. That is correct.

Q. You did not get your notice to leave before he was appointed postmaster?—A. Yes, sir; we did. He signed as postmaster; he had been appointed and had his commission.

Q. It was simply a notice that he would expect you to go?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. How many employes are there in the money-order department?—A. Five.

Q. Including those two ladies?—A. No, sir; without them.

Q. Then there were seven altogether?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he discharged five?—A. Yes, sir; all at once, and the two ladies were put out afterwards, shortly after.

Q. What is your politics?—A. My politics are Republican.

Q. What is your occupation now?—A. I am hardly doing anything. I am crippled and can not do much, but I try to do a little business in fire insurance.

Q. Did you think they were treating you fairly in putting you out of that place?—A. No, sir; I think I have been most shamefully treated.

Q. Does that give any color to your examination here?—A. I don't know. From the fact of passing a special examination I thought they ought to have kept me until they had cause to discharge me.

Q. How is the business of that money-order department being conducted now?—A. I understand at present it is all right.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you say that the two ladies who were left in there were turned out after a little while?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. You are now suffering from wounds received in battle?—A. Yes, sir; I was colonel of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was badly wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh in my legs.

TESTIMONY OF W. HEDGES EVANS.

W. HEDGES EVANS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you employed in the post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your position there?—A. I am chief of the inquiry division.

Q. How long have you been holding that position?—A. Since April 16, 1886.

Q. Were you there during the year 1886?—A. I was there from April, 1886.

Q. What do you know about any of the post-office employes making contributions for political purposes?—A. I know some of them were made.

Q. Did they make them to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who did they make them to?—A. Some of them did come and lay them on my desk until I was told to stop it, and after that I did not receive any more of them.

Q. Then they did come and lay their contributions on your desk?—A. Yes, sir; some of them.

Q. Who told you not to receive them?—A. I have no recollection now.

Q. Do you know who did receive it afterwards?—A. No, sir; I think it was taken up to Barnum's Hotel.

Q. The clerks went there and paid the contributions there?—A. I think so.

Q. That matter of political contributions goes on every year, does it not?—A. I do not know how it went on last year; I did not have anything to do with it; I know some of them were up there.

Q. How many times have they been up to Barnum's Hotel?—A. I do not know.

Q. That is outside of the post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know who received it there?—A. I think the messenger received it last year; I do not know who received it two years ago—I mean the messenger of the State central committee.

Q. He received it last year at Barnum's Hotel?—A. I think so.

Q. But you do not know who received it two years ago?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you pay your contribution there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not remember to whom you paid it two years ago?—A. No, sir; I paid it last year to the messenger of the State central committee.

Q. Did they have their rooms there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What percentage did you pay?—A. I gave \$30 last year.

Q. What is your salary?—A. One thousand dollars.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. That is 3 per cent. ?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What did you pay the year before ?—A. I think it was \$25 last year, and \$25 the year before last; I am almost confident it was \$25.

Q. Did you pay what you were requested to pay ?—A. No, sir; there was no request at all; I paid what I thought I ought to pay.

Q. What other contributions have you made ?—A. None at all besides those.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. You say nobody requested you to pay anything ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you think that other clerks paid contributions ?—A. I think so.

Q. How did you happen to pay it ?—A. I thought it was my duty to pay it.

Q. Why did you think it was your duty ?—A. Well, I was there under the Democratic party and I know it takes money to keep it going, and I thought it was my place to do it.

Q. How about the other parties who paid it; did they think it was their duty to do so ?—A. I think they did.

Q. You think it was the general understanding among the employés of the office that it was their duty to pay it ?—A. I think so. There were some in there who did not pay it.

Q. Have you any idea how much the others paid; what proportion of their salary ?—A. I have not; they gave as they saw fit.

Q. How did you know where to go and pay this at Barnum's Hotel ?—A. I knew that was where the State central committee was and supposed it was the place to pay it.

Q. Did you know it was contrary to law ?—A. No, sir.

Senator BLACKBURN. (To Senator Chace.) Did you? (To the witness.) Who solicited it from you?

The WITNESS. Nobody at all.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Do you know of anybody having solicited anybody else to contribute to campaign funds in that office during the last three and a half years ?—A. No, sir; not since I have been there.

Q. You did not collect this money from the employés, but some of them came and put their money on your desk and you were told to stop it ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the superior officer who told you that in the Post-Office Department ?—A. I do not remember, but I do not think he was. If it was anybody, I think it was Mr. Rusk, the Congressman.

Q. From that district ?—A. No, sir; not from that district, but he is a particular friend of mine and told me not to do it.

Q. Do you know of a single instance in which anybody in that office has been assessed any money for political purposes ?—A. No, sir; there has been no assessment levied there.

Q. Or requested by anybody else to pay any money for such purposes ?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are a Democrat ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And think you have a right to contribute of your means to such purposes as you want to ?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator BLACKBURN. I agree with you.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who did you turn the money over to which was left on your desk?—A. I do not remember now.

Q. You turned it over to somebody; you did not keep it yourself?—A. No, sir; I did not keep it myself.

Q. Was this last year or the year before?—A. It was year before last; last year I did not have anything to do with it at all.

Q. Did you not turn it over to the same committee at Barnum's Hotel?—A. I think so; I am not certain.

Q. But you did not keep it?—A. No, sir.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. You said you did not know what the law was in regard to that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Rusk say anything to you about the law?—A. No, sir; he told me I had better leave it alone. That was all he said to me.

Q. He did not tell you why?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN L. SHIELDS.

JOHN L. SHIELDS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been employed in the Baltimore post-office?—A. I have.

Q. In what duty?—A. As a letter-carrier.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. I was appointed in 1869 by General Dennison, and was there sixteen years. I served in General Dennison's regiment and was wounded in the same fight when he lost his arm, and being personally known to him, I was appointed as soon as he went in as postmaster.

Q. You were appointed as a wounded Union soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During your sixteen years of service were any charges brought against you?—A. Not until President Cleveland was elected.

Q. Then were you dismissed?—A. I was.

Q. Did you have any notice of your dismissal?—A. I did.

Q. Have you that notice with you?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. What was the ground upon which you were dismissed?—A. There were three charges preferred against me. The first charge was that in 1876, nine years previously, I made the remark that if Hayes was not put in as President, I was going to take a musket and go out and help put him in. The second charge was that I had said I would rather suffer the loss of my right arm than to accept a position under the Democratic party. The third charge was that I had called this man a liar. This charge was made by Dennis Madigan, of New York.

Q. What had your calling him a liar to do with the post-office matter?—A. I do not know; that was the charge.

Q. Was that stated in the charges made against you?—A. Yes, sir; the charges were sworn to by Madigan and preferred, and the postmaster dismissed me.

Q. Please repeat that again; what did you say the charge was?—A. The first charge was that I had made the remark that if Hayes was not put in as President, in 1876, that I was going to take a musket and go and fight to help put him in. That was nine years previously.

Q. Were you examined about these prodigious charges?—A. The postmaster called me up to his room and the man made his complaint

there. They had been sworn to before a magistrate and he read them to the postmaster, and he asked me if it was so. I told him I had no recollection of its being so; that things were in a very excited state at that time, and that I might have made the remark in regard to President Hayes.

Q. That was after the electoral commission had decided in favor of President Hayes?—A. Yes, sir.

Senator BLACKBURN. He says it was in 1876; that was not until 1877.

Q. When was it alleged that you had said this?—A. He made the charge that I had made the remark at the time President Hayes was to be inaugurated. He did not specify the time when I made the remarks, as I understood.

Q. You do not know whether it was in 1876 or 1877?—A. No, sir; in fact I do not remember whether I made the remark or not. I might have done it; things were in an excited condition at that time. In regard to suffering the loss of my right arm rather than to accept a position under the Democratic party, I told him that I did not recollect making any such remark; that this man was always bedeviling and carrying on with me, and if I made the remark I did it to tease him.

Q. Did the postmaster seem to think that was a good reason for your removal?—A. He did so, anyhow, whether it was or not. He wrote a letter and had it read before the carriers, stating that I was one of the most efficient carriers on the force and he did not like to discharge me, but under the circumstances he felt that his duty compelled him to do it.

Q. Was any soldier appointed in your place?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have a testimonial from the business men in your district?—A. The business men made a demand; at least Postmaster Veazey himself made the remark that twenty-five of the most prominent firms in Baltimore, on Hanover and Sharp streets and other places, had been down to see him in my case, and that this firm of Amburgh & Co., who had employed this man Madigan, went to him personally, and they all protested against my removal, and not only that, but a petition was gotten up and every merchant in the whole district signed it.

Q. Those were the men who lived on your beat and who knew you in your relation as a carrier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But all this availed nothing?—A. No, sir.

Q. Out you went?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Where were you wounded?—A. Right in through there [indicating his thigh].

Q. At what battle?—A. At the battle of Laurel Hill, one of the fights at Spottsylvania Court House, on the 8th of May, 1864, on Sunday morning, at the time General Denuison lost his arm.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What was the date of your discharge from the post office?—A. The 15th of August, 1885.

Q. What is your occupation now?—A. At present I am employed in the gas business.

Q. What were you paid on the letter-carriers' roll?—A. One thousand dollars.

Q. You were in the second class, then?—A. I was there for sixteen years; I was in the highest grade.

Q. You are a Republican in politics?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You felt that you had a right to stay where you were?—A. In regard to that I did not blame them for putting me out, it was only the manner in which they went about it. If they had told me they had a

Democrat whom they wanted to give my position to I should not have said a word.

Q. You were willing to be put out on political grounds, but not otherwise?—A. It was the underhanded work put up against me. The man who put it up against me had been bedeviling me for years, and made the remark the day before he did it (and I thought it was all in fun) that he was going to have me out this time, sure. He said he had a little Irishman who had just come over and my uniform would just fit him.

Q. Did that little Irishman get your place?—A. That is too hard for me; I could not say.

Q. You were in there altogether sixteen years?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You earned your money while you were there?—A. Yes, sir; I tried to.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Didn't you think it was time to give some other fellow a chance to try and earn something?—A. As I said, I did not blame them. If the Democratic party was in power I did not object to their having the place, but I objected to the manner in which they did it.

Q. You were mistaken if you said that you had rather lose your right arm than to hold a place under a Democratic administration, then?—A. I do not recollect ever making the remark.

Q. If you did use that expression you were mistaken?—A. If I did so. I did not stay there long enough—

Q. You held on patiently under a Democratic administration until you were asked to go out?—A. I was there only fifteen days.

Q. And then you were asked to quit?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. There was not much time, then, for you to show much patience?—A. No, sir; not much time. The first two or three days after Postmaster Veazey got in there he sent me word that he had charges against me.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. If you had not been asked to resign don't you think you would have been there yet?—A. It is impossible to say; I might have staid there or I might not. If I had had something better offered to me I might have resigned.

TESTIMONY OF NATHAN LEWIS.

NATHAN LEWIS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. At No. 1102 East Biddle street, Baltimore.

Q. Were you employed in the Baltimore post-office?—A. I was.

Q. In what position?—A. As a letter-carrier.

Q. How long were you there?—A. A little over nine years.

Q. Did you have any trouble during your service?—A. No, sir; only onee, and that was under Postmaster Veazey. He had issued orders that if a letter-carrier absented himself without permission that he was to report, and the order was given when I was not there. So one morn-

ing I started down to the office and I found I was late and it was impossible for me to go to work, because you could not go to work if you were a minute behind time. So I reported to the old superintendent, Mr. Sharkey, and when I went the next morning to tell him the reason I did not report for duty he failed to report it to Mr. Freberger, the superintendent, and the consequence was I was suspended for two days.

Q. Was that when you were removed?—A. No, sir; that was prior.

Q. That had nothing to do with your removal?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you one of the seventeen who were dismissed in April, 1886?—A. Yes, sir; I went out with fifteen men. I was one of the last victims of Postmaster Veazey's removals.

Q. Was there any charge made against you then?—A. I could not say; here is my dismissal.

Q. Does that state any charge?—A. No, sir; it does not.

The CHAIRMAN. Please read it.

The WITNESS (reading):

DEAR SIR: This is to notify you that upon my recommendation the Postmaster-General has ordered your removal from the position of letter-carrier at the Baltimore post-office, to take effect April 30, 1886.

Very respectfully,

I. PARKER VEAZEY,
Postmaster.

Q. At the same time how many others went out of office?—A. Fifteen, if I remember correctly.

Q. Do you know of any charges against them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear of any?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who was appointed in your place?—A. I could not tell you the man's first name; he was named Warner.

Q. Who and what was he?—A. He was a Democrat, I suppose, and he was a drunkard, secondly.

Q. You know that, do you?—A. I know that to be the fact.

Q. Is he there now?—A. No, sir; the people on my district have raised a great deal of disturbance in reference to removing me and putting a man of that character in my place, and they repeatedly went to the postmaster about it. Mr. Brown took the postmastership the day I went out, and I have a letter here from Mr. Brown which shows just exactly what he thinks of me.

Q. Have you that letter with you?—A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Will you please read it?—A. In order to get at this thing right I want to explain that this man was following me around in my district as though I was a thief and drunkard at the same time.

Q. This man who was appointed in your place?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before you went out?—A. Yes, sir. At the Maryland Jockey Club he made the remark that I was going, and that he was to take my place. It so happened that a friend of mine was standing by and overheard the remark, and hearing the remark he went to Frank Brown's office right across the passage in the building where he was, and told Mr. Brown I was to be removed, and immediately upon hearing that Mr. Brown went down and saw Postmaster Veazey. This young man further went to James L. McLane's office, the brother of Robert M. McLane, the minister, and he also went down in my behalf, without my solicitation, and Postmaster Veazey assured them that he was not going to remove me, that I was a good carrier, and he did not intend to remove me. Two days later I received my dismissal. When I came around on my next trip I went into Mr. Brown's office with a letter, and he told me he had been down there and tried to get me out of the office.

I said I was much obliged for his consideration, and he laughed. He said, "I told you some time ago that you ought to turn and be a Democrat." I said, "That aint my stripe."

Q. That was Mr. Brown, the present postmaster?—A. Yes, sir; the present postmaster, and he is a gentleman at the same time. He said, "Lewis, I went down in your behalf." He said, "Shafer told me you were to be removed." I said, "It is rumored." He said, "I can assure you it is not so, for I have just come from Postmaster Veazey and he told me that he was not going to disturb you." In the meantime Mr. Roberts, a letter-carrier who took a portion of my district (it was cut up), which covered Mr. McLane's office at that time, came and told me that Mr. McLane wanted to see me. I hurried up and went to Mr. McLane's office and asked him what he wanted. He said, "It is rumored that you are to be dismissed, but," he says, "it is not so, because Postmaster Veazey assured me, on the honor of a gentleman, that he was not going to disturb you." I said, "I am very much obliged to you, and Mr. Brown also, for your kind consideration in going down to the office in my behalf without my solicitation. Of course I am a Republican and I expect to go." He said, "You need not worry yourself; it is all right." Now, in order to get down to what Mr. Brown has to say about me. I made application for the position of conductor on a Pullman car—

Q. When did Mr. Brown tell you that you ought to turn Democrat?—

A. That was just after Mr. Cleveland was elected; he did that jokingly.

Q. That was before he was made postmaster?—A. Yes, indeed; I don't suppose he had any idea of being postmaster then.

Q. When was it that he reminded you that he had told you that?—

A. That was the day that he went down in my behalf to have me retained.

Q. It was not after he was appointed postmaster?—A. No, sir; he did it laughingly; he told me that he had gone down in my behalf.

The CHAIRMAN. Read what Mr. Brown says about your efficiency.

The WITNESS. This is addressed to Mr. Merrill, the superintendent of Pullman cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He says: "This will be handed you by Nathan Lewis, who desires to make an application for position as conductor on one of the Baltimore and Ohio sleepers. I have known him for several years as a letter-carrier in the Baltimore City post-office, and he has always borne a good reputation, is prompt, faithful, and energetic in his attention to business, so far as my observation has carried me, and if you can gratify him by affording him any assistance, it will be gratifying to yours, respectfully, Frank Brown."

Q. Mr. Brown has never offered you a position in the office?—A. No, sir. He told me the day that he went into office, the day that he gave me this letter rather, "There is nobody I know I would rather put in the office than you, but," he says, "you know well enough if I do there will be a great harangue among the party men, and you being a Republican I can not re-instate you." I said I was obliged and did not expect him to do it. Here is a letter from my former postmaster to show what he has to say about me.

The CHAIRMAN. I think your character is pretty well established.

Senator BLACKURN. You do not mean Postmaster Veazey?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I mean Postmaster Adreon.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You were in office nine years, and went out in April, 1886?—A. I was there a little over nine years.

Q. You were there about a year after President Cleveland's inaugu-

ration?—A. Yes, sir; about that time. Postmaster Adreon held over for some time after President Cleveland was elected.

Q. He held over until May, 1885, I think.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any charges made against you at the time of your dismissal?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you make inquiries?—A. I asked several parties and I asked Congressman Findley. I carried his mail for upwards of eight years, and I asked him if he would find out if there were any charges against me, but I never could find out any.

Q. Do you think they treated you fairly and kindly in putting you out?—A. No, sir; not according to the civil-service law.

Q. Are you a civil-service man, too?—A. I am, most undoubtedly.

Q. Now that the Democrats are in power?—A. And if they were out of power, too.

Q. Do you want to keep in all these Democrats that were put in?—A. No, sir; not the way they were put in, I do not.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE P. DE HOFF.

GEORGE P. DE HOFF, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you employed in the Baltimore post-office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long a time?—A. I suppose about six years; I went in in the fall of 1882.

Q. What were your duties?—A. I was a letter-carrier.

Q. When were you dismissed?—A. On the 30th of April, 1886.

Q. Were you removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any charges made against you?—A. No, sir.

Q. You had no notice before your removal?—A. Only my dismissal.

Q. Were you one of the batch dismissed at that time?—A. I was one of seventeen who went out at that time, and some of the clerks also.

Q. About that time they were removing them very fast?—A. Yes, sir; on the 15th of April twenty-five went out and I think some seven or eight clerks also.

Q. You have testimonials from business men on your route?—A. I have.

Q. Was any attention paid to those?—A. Not a bit.

Q. Do you know who was put in your place?—A. A man named Smith, I think.

Q. What kind of a man is he?—A. He went in under a civil-service examination.

Q. They seem sometimes to have had civil-service examinations and at other times not; was there any rule about that?—A. He came in after the civil-service law passed. He went in during the last year of Postmaster Adreon's administration; I suppose that was about the latter part of 1883.

Q. And he was put into your place when you went out?—A. Yes, sir; he had been a substitute. He has been removed since that time himself.

Q. Is he a Republican?—A. Yes, sir; I believe he is.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. How long had you been in there?—A. About six years; I went in in the fall of 1881 or 1882.

Q. You are a Republican in politics ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You staid in there, in round numbers, about a year after the Democratic postmaster came in ?—A. Not quite a year.

Q. From one May until the last of the next April ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know why you were put out ?—A. Because I was a Republican ; I suppose that was the only cause.

Q. Why did they let you stay there a year then ?—A. The only reason I know of is, I had been taking part in the politics of the county, and I expect they kept me in there to keep me from taking part in the politics of the county under the civil-service law.

Q. But they kept you ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not take part in the politics of the county ?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you quit ?—A. When the law passed.

Q. When was that ?—A. About 1883.

Q. You have not taken any part since 1883 ?—A. Yes, sir ; I have. I am taking a part now.

Q. But up to April 30, 1886 ?—A. No, sir ; not during the campaigns I did not.

Q. At any time you were a Federal official, prior to April 30, 1886, did you take part in politics ?—A. Not from the time the civil-service law passed.

Q. From 1883, the time the civil-service law passed, you did not take any active part ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then, if that is so, what was the necessity of their keeping you in under a Democratic administration to keep you still ?—A. Well, I was still any way, but I was watching ; that is the reason.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. PRICE.

JAMES H. PRICE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Are you in the Federal service ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what office ?—A. The internal revenue office.

Q. What position do you occupy there ?—A. I have charge of the gaugers.

Q. What is the number of the entire force in the office of the collector of internal revenue in Baltimore, including clerks and deputies ?—

A. I do not know the number since we have consolidated, but I think there are sixty odd.

Q. How does the force compare in number with what it was three years ago ?—A. I do not think they are as efficient as they were, because they are new men ; but numerically there are more, because we have consolidated with Delaware.

Q. How many of the old employés who were in the office when the present collector came in are there now ?—A. I think there are about eight of us now, altogether.

Q. You are a Republican ?—A. Yes, sir ; I am.

Q. And are the others you speak of Republicans ?—A. Yes ; the eight I speak of are Republicans.

Q. And the balance are new men who have come in under the present collector ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is the present collector ?—A. Joseph K. Roberts.

Q. Do you know George Trust ?—A. Yes, sir ; he was in the office for awhile.

Q. What was the cause of his resignation?—A. Newspaper talk.

Q. He was the man who was reported against by the Civil-Service reform Association?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did he stay after his resignation?—A. I think about two months.

Q. What kind of a force was in that office when the new collector came in?—A. We had a first-class force.

Q. Do you know of any instances where the new appointees employed some of the old force, who had been there before and had been removed, to do their work for them?—A. There is a case where one of the old men does the clerical work for some few gaugers; he is one of the old gaugers.

Q. They employ him because of his expertness?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose so.

Q. How many of those are there?—A. I think some five or six.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. How long have you been in the office?—A. Nineteen years.

Q. Is the civil-service law applied to that office?—A. Not at all.

Q. What has it to do with the internal-revenue office?—A. Nothing at all.

Q. The civil-service law is not applied in any way, shape, or form in any of the internal-revenue collector's offices in this country, is it?—A. I do not think so.

Q. And never was?—A. No, sir.

Q. There are eight hold-over Republicans there now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the character of the positions those eight men hold there; above or below the average as to responsibility and pay?—A. It is over.

Q. They are very efficient men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And hold probably eight of the most important places in the office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the character of the service in that office now; is the office fairly and efficiently conducted or not?—A. It is pretty fairly conducted, yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The service is not as good as it used to be?—A. No, sir; it cannot compare with the old force. These men are comparatively new, and they can not compete with the old hands; there is no doubt about that.

Q. I suppose with reference to the eight men who have been left there that it would be almost impossible to get along without them?—A. I could not say that.

Q. Because you are one of them. But a new collector coming into office can not with safety to himself discharge everybody under him, can he?—A. No, sir; not easily.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN S. PRICE.

JOHN S. PRICE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been in the employ of the Federal Government here in Baltimore?—A. Yes, sir; I was formerly deputy collector of internal revenue.

Q. When did you cease to be deputy collector?—A. One year ago; January 15, 1887.

Q. Did you resign?—A. No, sir; I was removed.

Q. Who put you in your place?—A. A gentleman named Berry, from Prince George's County.

Q. Were you in the Army?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Did you know at that time the cashier of the office?—A. I did.

Q. Who was he?—A. A gentleman named Captain Rasin, an officer who was formerly in the Confederate service, in the cavalry.

Q. When was he made cashier?—A. I can not give you the exact date when he came in, but it was under Collector C. Irving Ditty, who was the predecessor of Robert M. Proud.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. About what time did he come in the office?—A. I can not tell you exactly.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Ditty came into office about ten years ago, and you say he was appointed about the same time?—A. Yes, sir; he came in with Mr. Ditty.

Q. As a Republican?—A. I presume so; but Mr. Ditty was in the Southern Army with him.

Q. After President Cleveland's election did he announce himself as a Democrat?—A. I do not know; I presume he is a Democrat now.

Q. What notice was given you by these superior officers, or any of them, about your removal?—A. I will just merely state that Collector Roberts assumed the office December 1, 1886. He made no removals for a whole month. About the 1st of January it was rumored there would be some dismissals, and the only notification I had was in the Sun newspaper. I received no letter from the collector himself, but when I got to the office I was informed by Cashier Rasin that my place would be vacated, and I was given the alternative to show my successor around my division, and on those conditions I could remain fifteen days; if not, I could go at once.

Q. What were you to do in those fifteen days?—A. The chief duty of the first of the year was to take an inventory of cigar manufacturers' stock. I had about one hundred in my district, and I was to take Mr. Berry with me and educate him and show him the streets. He did not know the mode of taking inventories, or the topography of the district. I subsequently saw the collector and told him I had been informed through the cashier that my place was to be vacated and asked him if it was so; he said yes; and I thereupon wrote my resignation. I served for fifteen days, to the 15th of January.

Q. Have you been offered pay by new employes there to do their work for them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In more than one case?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Because they did not know how to do it?—A. I do not know. It is a fact that every one knows in the office that certain deputies employ clerks to get up their annual abstracts of cigar-makers' affairs and to issue annual licenses.

Q. Are you acquainted with Collector Roberts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he a man of good habits?—A. I do not know about that; I left there so early that I did not have much time to make his acquaintance, and I do not care to touch upon that point.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. How long had you been in the internal-revenue service?—A. I was appointed by Collector Proud at the time of the consolidation of the assessor's department and the collector's department.

Q. How long ago was that?—A. I do not recollect the date, but it was some years ago. I was re-appointed by Collector Ditty and also by Collector Sellman.

Q. How long have you been in the civil employment of the Government?—A. I think I was deputy collector some twelve years; I will not be positive.

Q. Is that the first office you held?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you held on there until the middle of January last, a year ago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. What were you discharged for?—A. To make place for Democrats.

Q. They seem to have been pretty patient; they waited from March, 1885, to January, 1887; they gave you a good long probation.—A. Yes, sir; but Collector Roberts did not take his office until December, 1886; Collector Sellman was there before.

Q. Then the Democratic administration left the collector of internal revenue, a Republican, here for nearly two years?—A. Yes, sir; these offices were held in reserve; that was the impression.

Q. How was it before December, 1886; what was the proportion of Democrats and Republicans in office there?—A. Of course, when Collector Sellman came into office I presume they were all Republicans, but he did make Democratic appointments, I was told; not many.

Q. Half a dozen?—A. I think so.

Q. Can you name half a dozen appointments that he made?—A. I could not just now.

Q. Was not that whole force Republican?—A. It was at the time of the accession of President Cleveland, I think.

Q. The civil-service law has never been applied in the internal-revenue department; prior to December, 1886, I mean?—A. It was carried out in principle by Collector Proud, and he received a certificate for his office; it graded A No. 1, and was one of three offices.

Q. Please give the committee the names of any of the men now in the civil service of the Government here who have tried to get you to do their work for them in the office?—A. My successor asked me to do his work; he paid me, of course, for it; Deputy Collector Berry and Deputy Collector Wootten; I do not know of any others.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY E. CHALLIS.

HENRY E. CHALLIS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you formerly employed in the internal-revenue department?—A. I was.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As clerk.

Q. Did you resign your office?—A. I did, under protest.

Q. Were charges made against you?—A. Not at all.

Q. Were you notified that your resignation was required?—A. I was; not, however, by Mr. Roberts himself; Mr. Roberts seemed to delegate his authority to Mr. Rasin, the cashier.

Q. Did you talk to Mr. Rasin to see what the trouble was?—A. Mr. Rasin came to me and said, "Mr. Challis, you understand that our re-

lations have been very pleasant," etc. I said, "There is no necessity for any taffy; you want I should resign." He says "That is about the size of it." I said, "I am not going to resign." He said, "Why not?" I said, "Because, having been a Union soldier, under the Revised Statutes I think I have a right to stay." He said, "Mr. Roberts wants everything pleasant, and I have been authorized to state that if you resign without any trouble you can remain here fifteen days longer," and finally, after consultation with some of the other members of the force, we all resigned.

Q. Did Mr. Rasin tell you the reason why he wanted you to resign?—

A. He gave no reason.

Q. Did you go to the collector?—A. I did; that is, on the 15th of the month I went in and paid my respects to the collector and told him I supposed our official relations would cease at that time. He said, "Yes; that seemed to be the fortune of war;" that so far as he was personally concerned he would be very much pleased to have me and all the rest of the employes remain there; that he had no charges against any of us, but it was merely because the other party were in power and of course they expected the offices. Furthermore, he told me, "Mr. Challis, if you wish it I will give you a letter which you can use at any time when you think it would be of service to you in obtaining employment outside of the Government service." But I did not ask for a letter.

Q. So that he stated the cause of your removal was your politics?—

A. Yes, sir; he said that voluntarily.

Q. Do you know who was appointed in your place?—A. A Mr. Mercer, from Howard County.

Q. Was he a soldier?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Were you a soldier?—A. Yes, sir; in the First Maine Cavalry. I was wounded in my left leg and am now drawing a pension.

Q. At what battle were you wounded?—A. In the first day's fight in front of Petersburg in 1865, and was discharged by reason of my wounds.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. How long had you been in service in this collector's office?—A. Nearly three years. I went there under Collector Sellman; soon after he was appointed I received an appointment under him.

Q. And you went out of the service when?—A. January 15, 1887. Mr. Sellman went out, I think, the 15th of December, and one month after that time I went out.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. Did you accept the compromise of fifteen days' continued service?—A. I did.

Q. As a condition?—A. I said simply, rather than have any trouble or feeling about it, I would resign.

Q. But you took the fifteen days' additional service?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went in there how many Democrats were in that office?—A. I do not know; I can not say.

Q. Were there any?—A. I think there were one or two who claimed to be Democrats.

Q. Can you name one who was?—A. I think a gentleman named Keene claimed to be a Democrat.

Q. Is he there now?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN C. ROSE.

JOHN C. ROSE, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In Baltimore.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am an attorney at law.

Q. Please state to the committee what you have done in relation to this investigation, and what papers and documents you produce in your own way.—A. I would say that during the last three years I have been a member of the executive committee of the Civil-Service Reform Association, and for something over two years counsel for the Baltimore Reform League. In the latter capacity, particularly, I have had occasion to look very frequently into appointments to the Federal service, to make inquiries concerning them, and so on, and I have some knowledge, perhaps, as to the character of the appointments. I will say that I have heard Mr. Bonaparte's testimony about Mr. Higgins. His reputation is as Mr. Bonaparte has stated, and I have the following additional facts as to him. The Baltimore Herald, shortly after his first appointment, published the following copy of a declaration of a suit entered in city court December 29, 1883, which the paper stated would be read with interest. The declaration is still on file in the clerk's office, and can be seen there at any time at the city court—

Senator BLACKBURN. I protest against any newspapers being put in.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Rose). Have you examined this declaration?

The WITNESS. No, sir, I have not; but I can by the time the committee meets to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN. If the witness testifies that he has examined that paper—

Senator BLACKBURN. Am I not entitled to the production of the original document if it can be had right here in the city?

The CHAIRMAN. You are entitled to a certified abstract.

Senator BLACKBURN. I am entitled to the best evidence, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that the same technicality is not required on the part of committees as in the case of legal tribunals; still there should be something in the way of an examination which has brought the witness into a knowledge of the facts. If the witness had seen this record in court and could testify that the newspaper report is a copy of it, I should be inclined to accept it, or if a certified copy is brought from the clerk. I would not be inclined to go to the extremity of compelling the clerk to come here and bring the document.

Senator BLACKBURN. I should not either.

The WITNESS. I was testifying merely as to general reputation, and my general reputation went to show that he had the reputation of being a gambler. His reputation was such that, it being stated in a newspaper at one time that he had been received at one of the clubs in the city, one of the officers of the club, the vice-president, thought it necessary to have it stated in the newspaper that he had been admitted to the club under a misapprehension. I was going on to state all I know about it.

Q. If there is any additional fact as to general reputation which was not given by Mr. Bonaparte, will you please state it?—A. His reputation was such that a newspaper having stated that he had been received at the Maryland Club, Mr. Henry S. Taylor, one of the officers, came out with a statement in the newspapers that it was only under a

misapprehension that he got into the club. I state that to show his general reputation. Then this letter from Mr. Wallis and Mr. Venable bears out the statement made that at the election in the fall of 1875 he burned some 15,000 ballots in the record office which changed the result of that election. As to the post-office I have made some inquiry, although I have not had access to the official records. But I have a list which was copied from the official list made at the time Postmaster Adreon retired, and which has been compared by persons in my presence who are living here, though the full record has not yet been received in response to the resolution of Senator Manderson. I find there were 260 employes in the Baltimore post-office (including the postmaster) on the 31st of May, 1885, at the time when Postmaster Veazey came into office and Postmaster Adreon went out. Of that number 125 were regular carriers, 119 were regular employes other than carriers, and 16 were substitutes, either letter-carriers or clerks. Of the regular carriers in the office there remain now, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, 4. The total number of changes among the regular carriers amounts to 131, or 96.81 per cent. Of the other regular employes there remain in the office, according to my best information, 7. The total number of changes among the regular employes other than carriers is 112, or 94.12 per cent. The total number of changes among the regular employes, carriers, and others is 233 out of 244. There were 13 substitute carriers, of which 3 remain in office, and 3 substitute clerks, of which 1 remains in office; making the total number of employes remaining in the office 16.

These dismissals were made in large batches at the same time, especially towards the close of Postmaster Veazey's administration. During the month of April, 1886, the newspapers published a list of 42 carriers who were dismissed in one month, which would have been one-third of the entire old force of carriers. There were a number of clerks dismissed at the same time. I have not the exact number, but between fifty and sixty employes were dismissed in April, 1886, shortly before Postmaster Veazey retired from the service.

About this time, in April, May, and June, 1886, there was unquestionably a noticeable lack of efficiency in the post-office. I received letters, and postal-cards, that were evidently delayed in the post-office from one day to a week or more. That is pretty nearly, or very near, now corrected. At the time of these dismissals there was unquestionably a great decrease of efficiency, and as Mr. Von Hartung testified all the newspapers in the city spoke, as a matter of news, of "block" in the money order division after Postmaster Veazey's retirement. But it straightened itself out in a few weeks. However, for a week or two it was noticeable and was much commented on.

Mr. Lewis, who has testified here, was for a long while on my board, and I can personally testify that he was a most efficient carrier.

Civil Service Commissioner Lyman made an examination of the post-office towards the close of Postmaster Veazey's term, and I respectfully refer the committee to that report for a full statement of the plan which Postmaster Veazey operated. He admitted there that so far as he could he turned out all the Republicans and appointed none Democrats. He said in a few cases he had been compelled to appoint Republicans, but he regretted having had to do so, and stated that as far as the law would allow him he would appoint all Democrats and would get rid of the Republicans. The method he employed of dismissing by large batches gave him facilities obviously of selecting whom he wished to fill their places. If he removed only one employe at a time

ould call for names from the local commission and they could certainly four names for him to select from. But if he removed twenty-carriers, under the then rule they could certify to him one hundred names, which would cover very nearly the whole list of eligibles, and those hundred names he was able to select nearly whom he pleased, and practically did away with the real purpose of the civil-service examination.

the internal-revenue office I can testify from personal knowledge (an examination of the records of the criminal court) as to those persons about whom Mr. Bonaparte's committee protested to Secretary Fairchild. One of them was Solomon A. Bacharach, who was indicted August 12, 1882, for a violation of the laws against gambling committed at No. 312 North Gay street. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and was imprisoned for two months in default of payment. Wallace Owings was indicted on August 27, 1886, for assault with intent to kill Jerome Kuhn, committed on June 24, 1886, and afterwards the case was nolle-prossed. The circumstances of the assault were, that Owings had become involved in an altercation with Kuhn on June 23, 1886, in a saloon, where the latter was employed as bar-keeper, and Kuhn inflicted very serious injuries on Owings by striking him. Kuhn was arrested, and the next day at the central police station while Owings was being examined he shot Kuhn in the presence of the magistrate, wounding him severely. Kuhn was indicted for his assault on Owings, and both being indicted for assault they asked the State's attorney to nolle prosequi the case, which he did. Owings has been appointed a gauger, and is at the same time a member of the Democratic State central committee.

Another worse case is that of George Trust. The sworn testimony I have obtained in his trial for murder brings out these facts: He had served in the Confederate army, and the testimony shows that while in the service he was greatly addicted to drink. Trust was dismissed from the service in August, 1873, for drunkenness while on duty. Soon afterwards he was appointed baker at the jail. On November 17, 1879, while so employed, he met in the street a young colored man named William Robinson, a non-resident of the city and a total stranger to him. He walked up to him and asked him whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. The testimony at the trial differed as to whether the colored man had time to tell him that he was a Republican, or whether he told him anything, but he instantly shot him through the chest with a pistol, killing him on the spot. Neither of them, so far as the evidence went to prove, had ever seen the other before. But he took him with a pistol belonging to the jail and killed him instantly. Trust was indicted for murder, was defended by able counsel on the ground of insanity produced by drinking, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years, seven months, and fifteen days.

He was pardoned shortly before the expiration of the sentence, and has been appointed a stamp clerk.

Under the newspapers, and this report, and other things had called attention to his case, he tendered his resignation to the collector, which the collector accepted in a letter, a copy of which was published, in which he said, "I accept your resignation, to take effect when your successor to the position now filled by you so well is ready to relieve you." Trust did not actually leave the service at the date of his resignation, but remained in office for some time thereafter, ostensibly awaiting the appointment of his successor. The other two still remain in office.

As to Mr. Raisin, Mr. Bonaparte has already given you his reputa-

tion. As to Mr. Thomas I know as a matter of fact the reputation he has enjoyed. They have not been, to the best of my knowledge, indicted however. Among the subordinates in the custom-house is this man Harig whose case has been alluded to. His reputation as a "rowdy," as Mr. Bonaparte characterizes it, was established long before he committed the offenses alluded to, the shooting in front of the city hall in October, and afterwards an assault on Mr. Wilder, the warden of the penitentiary for which he was sentenced and served six months, but was pardoned out just before the expiration of the term.

Another employé in the custom-house is a man named William Hinton. In 1868 he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stabbing a man with a knife with intent to kill. He was subsequently convicted in the United States court for an election offense and escaped with a light penalty, a fine. He has been indicted for keeping a gambling-house, and in February, 1884, was sentenced to jail for six months for an election-day assault, from which imprisonment he was released by a pardon after having served about a month.

James M. Mahon, who has been spoken of already, is janitor at the custom-house. He has been indicted more than once for assaults with intent to kill.

I was one of the counsel of the Reform League in looking up that election case against Mahon, and did most of the detail work. The law specifically required him to make entry of the cause of striking off a name and the address of the witnesses by whom the truth of such cause was established. The docket did not show that any such entry was made. A number of the colored persons struck off were produced at the trial and were proved to be residents of the very precinct for a number of years, some of them owning houses there. But the whole of them, according to the testimony, were struck off within one or two days, the total number being either 223 or 227, I forget which. There was no white man struck off at the same time. The case seemed to be perfectly clear, and I know was clear in the judgment of the State's officers and the community generally. But the jury failed to agree and a nolle prosequi has been entered within the last two or three months. But while the indictment was still hanging over him he was appointed as janitor at the custom-house, and he is still there. The State's attorney no longer than two months ago showed me the indictment and asked me the question about when it should be tried again.

Charles Carroll, who holds a subordinate place in the custom-house, has a record of this sort: The records of the criminal court show that he has been arrested or indicted for assaults, assaults with intent to kill, for keeping a disorderly house, for a conspiracy to intimidate a witness, for obtaining money under false pretenses, and for rape. He was at one time superintendent of the city almshouse and was removed from the position because his administration was a public scandal. It is notorious that his place was the headquarters for men driving down the shell road; that he kept fighting cocks and everything of the kind. There was no party question involved in the matter, except a ward faction, but the facts were practically conceded.

John McNeil was register of the Ninth ward, and last year he had twenty-five men registered from his own house. My investigation of the matter has led me to think that most of them are not properly registered.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What position does he hold?—A. During the time he was register of voters he was a laborer in the custom-house.

Q. When was that?—A. He was register from 1884 to 1887, and his place in the custom-house was held during the years 1886 and 1887.

Q. Under whom was he appointed?—A. He was a laborer under the present collector.

Q. When was Mr. Groome appointed collector?—A. I think in the early part of 1886. This man was register of voters a long while before he became a laborer in the custom-house.

Q. He was a laborer in the custom-house before Mr. Groome was appointed collector, and at the same time was register of voters in his ward?—A. No, sir; I did not say that. I say he was register of voters during the years 1884 to 1887, certainly during the years from 1885 to 1887, and was a laborer in the custom-house during a part of 1886 and during all or nearly all of 1887.

Q. Is he in office now?—A. He was one of those who went out because of the failure of the appropriation some time this spring.

Q. He is not in the service now?—A. Not at the present moment. During the time he was in the service he acted as register of voters, or if he was not then in the service he must have been dismissed to act as register of voters and re-employed immediately afterwards. The dismissal was not in the papers, or the appointment, and I assume he was in the office. The duties of the office required him to spend fifteen days in September and three days in October, sitting from 9 in the morning until 9 at night as register of voters. After the October sitting closed he would be occupied about ten days in preparing his copies of the poll-books. He was also exposed under the law to liability to fine if he did not come into court in connection with registry petitions. So that I should say, at a minimum estimate, from the 1st of September down until election day in November, two months, he must have been engaged almost all that time as register of voters. Of course, whether he had temporary leave of absence or was temporarily dismissed and re-employed afterwards, I can not say.

Q. Is he in the service now?—A. I think all I have mentioned except Trust and McNeill are now in the service. I have asked the chairman to summon him and he can testify himself whether he got a leave of absence or was temporarily dismissed.

Q. How long has he been out of office?—A. It was about the time that they received a letter from Secretary Fairchild notifying the collector that the deficiency appropriation bill had not passed.

Q. Do you remember when that was?—A. It may have been about February or March of this year. At the same time Mahon's salary was cut down, and subsequent to that all the officers in the custom-house were temporarily rased a certain percentage of their salaries. The partisanship of Mr. Rasin, and his position in reference to the Democratic party here, is just as well defined as was that of the late Mr. Thompson to the County Democracy of New York, Mr. Platt to the Republican organization, or Senator Quay to the Republican organization of Pennsylvania. That is to say, every paper speaks of the Raisin faction; that Rasin's friends are doing so and so; that the Morrison men are mad because the Raisin men get this or that office, and so far as general reputation and repute goes, and the belief of every person who knows anything about it, he is actively the acknowledged leader, the head boss, the chieftain, guide, inspirer, or whatever name you choose to apply to the title, of one and almost the only Democratic faction recognized in the party. Within the last few months it has very nearly obtained complete control of the organization. I think that is about all I wish to testify to.

Q. What positions do you hold now to the civil-service order of the country?—A. I do not know that I hold any position in connection with the civil-service order of the country.

Q. I believe you call your State organization an association, and the national one a league?—A. Yes; I believe so. I am a member of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, and have been ever since I was twenty-one years of age, and I have been a member of its executive committee for three years past. That is the relation I hold to them. I also have been counsel of the Baltimore Reform League.

Q. Is that a city organization?—A. Yes, sir; Its purpose is broader than that of the Civil Service Reform Association. My duties have led me particularly to the investigation of election frauds and matters of that sort, and in connection with that work it has become frequently necessary to inquire into the character of the people who are, or are supposed to be, the inspirers of such offenses.

Q. Is the position you hold a salaried one?—A. I receive fees.

Q. Not an annual salary?—A. It varies. I am paid at times so much per month, but the monthly salaries in the same year vary very much sometimes. It is entirely according to the amount of work to be done.

Q. How long have you held that position?—A. I think I have been retained counsel now for nearly two and a half years.

Q. What does it pay you?—A. During that time I have never received less than \$75 and never more than \$150 a month; it might average between the two taking the whole time together.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. It depends on the amount of investigation you do?—A. Yes, sir; it depends on the amount of work; it varies.

Q. The association has its regular organizations and committees on different subjects, has it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the object of it all is to investigate into this subject of the condition of the civil service of the Government with the view of increasing the efficiency of the present law, or of enacting an improved law?—A. Yes, sir; under the Civil-Service Reform Association I never have had any compensation for any sort of service. The compensation I have received has been from the Baltimore Reform League. To illustrate what work I have to do, the board of supervisors of elections advertised the names of 540 people as registered voters, and the league instructed me to have careful inquiry made into the character and antecedents of those people, entirely irrespective of their political complexion, and to protest in its name against those persons who are unfit or ineligible people. In that capacity I have filed a number of protests with the present board of supervisors of elections, some of which they have acted favorably upon, but in others I have not convinced the board, apparently, of their injustice. My connection with the Civil Service Reform Association has cost me some slight expenditures of money, but never has produced me anything in the way of income.

Q. Then your compensation does not come from the Civil Service Reform Association, but from the other organization?—A. No, sir; I do not think the entire revenues of the Civil Service Reform Association in the last five years, except what they may have spent on their paper, would amount to \$1,000 during that time. They pay for their printing and everything else out of it.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. What resources has this Baltimore Reform League in the way of

money?—A. It has no resources except what its members may contribute. Its annual dues produce \$300 or \$400 a year, perhaps.

Q. Is any process of assessment known among them?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is all by voluntary contribution?—A. Entirely.

Q. You do not object to that, do you?—A. None of the persons contributing to it, so far as I know, are in the service of the State or Federal Government.

Q. Then, if the attorney of that reform association wants to make the business a paying one, he had better select as many victims of inquiry and investigation as possible.—A. You can make your own inferences.

Q. I ask you if that is not the truth; did you not say that your compensation depended on the amount of business you did?—A. I said it depended on the amount of work that my employers directed me to do.

Q. Are you a member of its executive committee?—A. I am not a member of any one of its committees. I should state that I am not appearing in this investigation either as the counsel for the Reform League or as a member of the executive committee of the Civil-Service Reform Association.

Q. What does induce you to appear here?—A. Because I have been for a number of years a believer in the doctrine of civil-service reform; that is to say, that the admission to all subordinate offices should be based upon competitive tests of fitness, irrespective of the political opinions of the persons employed; but I believe that rule has not been applied in the Federal service in the State of Maryland.

Q. That is the explanation of your connection with this investigation?—A. Yes, sir; the entire explanation.

Q. I believe you have had in charge the preparation of this case, the gathering of witnesses, and the collation of notes?—A. Yes; at the request of Senator Hale, the chairman, I have done that.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that work?—A. I suppose I have, off and on, been perhaps a month looking into those things, but I have been very busy at other matters as well.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE L. COPES.

GEORGE L. COPES, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you formerly employed in the post-office here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what position?—A. I occupied three positions during the time I was there.

Q. How long were you employed in that office?—A. For seven years.

Q. What positions did you occupy?—A. First as watchman or dispatcher, then as recording clerk, and then I was put into the paper dock.

Q. Were you removed from your position?—A. I was asked to resign.

Q. When was that?—A. I was told by the superintendent of mails that my resignation would be accepted by the 1st of June of the present year.

Q. Did you resign?—A. Yes, sir; by request.

Q. Were you given any leave of absence?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what length of time?—A. Ten days for this year. When I was notified about it by the superintendent of mails I told him I had two more days coming to me from last year, and then he said he would give me the twelve days' vacation.

Q. Were you given any leave of absence for the purpose of teaching your successor?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you informed by your superior that if you would secure prominent Democratic influence you would be retained?—A. Mr. Carrington, the superintendent of mails, made that remark to me; I was under him.

Q. Did you undertake to get Democratic influence?—A. No, sir; I made the remark to him at the time he told that that I did not think it was altogether consistent, neither could I do it consistently, because I came into the post-office as a Republican and as a soldier, and I thought it was no more than right that I should go out as one.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You say you are a Republican?—A. I am.

Q. How long have you been in the post office?—A. Seven years.

Q. Did you go in there under a competitive examination or under the operations of the civil-service law?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were asked to resign on the 1st of this month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you have been there for more than three years under a Democratic administration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did they put you out for?—A. That is more than I can tell.

Q. What do you think was the cause of it?—A. After I was told by Major Carrington that my resignation would be accepted on the 1st of June, I did not write it until the 30th of May, and then I went up to Postmaster Brown and told him I had done so, and he said to me that I had refused to take the examination on the State of Virginia. I told him I had not; that Major Carrington had relieved me entirely from taking the examination. Then Mr. Brown said that Major Carrington had overstepped his authority in relieving me from the examination. I told him I did not know anything about that, but such was the case. Mr. Brown then told me to go and see Major Carrington. I did so, and told him that Postmaster Brown had said that I had refused to take the examination on Virginia. I said, "You know you told me you would relieve me entirely of that."

The circumstances were that he came and asked me what I was studying. I told him I was trying to study the first fifty counties, by offices in Virginia. There are about 1,992, I believe. I told him I was not ready for the examination, for the time was too short. He asked me why. I told him I had eleven other States to keep the run of in my head, and that I could not drop ten States and pick up one and put my whole time on that; if I did I would run back on the others, and I wanted to make a good record. He said, "Do you think you will pass?" I said, "I am afraid I will not. I am of a nervous temperament, and if I were to go down in your room and there were persons talking in that room, I would make mistakes and might not pass. But," I said, "if it is actually necessary for me to have an examination, give me Maryland and I will pass on that, because I can pass on that in about twenty-four hours." He said, "No; there were too many studying the State of Maryland at that time," and he said, "It will not do to send your name to Washington for that, and I will relieve you altogether. But," he said, "we expect to get more salary, and if you do not get more salary you must not kick."

I said, "I shall not say anything; \$650 is better than nothing until you get ready to tell me to leave." He said, "I will relieve you from the examination;" and I heard nothing more of it until Postmaster Brown spoke to me about it.

Q. Mr. Brown is the present postmaster?—A. Yes, sir; and he has treated me like a gentleman all the way through.

Q. Did he not tell you that he would relieve you because he thought you had failed in the matter of your examination; he told you that you had refused to take the examination?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he not tell you that he was asking your resignation because of that fact?—A. Yes, sir; because he understood so.

Q. Was that the reason he was asking your resignation?—A. Yes, sir; so far as I know; that is the substance of it.

The subcommittee then, at 5.30 p. m., adjourned until Saturday, June 9, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
Saturday, June 9, 1888.

The subcommittee met at 10.15 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Senator Hale (chairman) and Senator Blackburn.

The CHAIRMAN. I will call Mr. W. T. Henderson as a witness.

TESTIMONY OF W. T. HENDERSON.

W. T. HENDERSON, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In Baltimore.

Q. Have you been employed in the Federal service in Baltimore? If so, please state when and where.—A. I was employed by the General Government at Washington as a post-office inspector. My division included Maryland, Delaware, and other States. I was the post-office inspector in charge of the division.

Q. What, generally, were the duties which you perform as post-office inspector?—A. The duties were various. I had to take charge of cases that were referred to me regarding depredations on the mails, or complaints of any kind, matters in regard to the establishment of post-offices, the regulation of mails at any point; and, in fact, any service that should be inquired into by the Post-office Department is referred to a post-office inspector.

Q. It was a sort of supervisory examination which you made of the different offices in this service?—A. Yes, sir; at times the duties were supervisory.

Q. At what time were you in this service?—A. I was in the service until two years ago, when I resigned. I had been in the service fifteen years.

Q. Who was postmaster in Baltimore at the time of your resignation?—A. Postmaster Veazey.

Q. That was before Postmaster Brown came into office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Postmaster Veazey came into office in July, 1885?—A. Yes, sir; I turned the office over to Postmaster Brown, by request of the Department, after I was out of the service, and also at the request of Postmaster Veazey, in connection with the post-office inspectors who had come into the service with me under the new administration.

Q. What duties did you perform here at the Baltimore post-office, if

any, subsequent to March, 1885, that is to say under the new administration?—A. I performed many duties here which I could not now enumerate, but that could be ascertained by referring to my reports on file in the Department.

Q. Did you have any connection in any way with the civil-service board here in the Baltimore post-office?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was your observation as to the condition of the service in Baltimore after the change in the administration of the office in 1885, when Postmaster Veazey came in?—A. When I went out of the service there was no specially marked change of employes excepting in one department, and that was in the money-order department. The day that Postmaster Veazey came into the post-office he removed all the employes in the money-order division. I had a talk with him about his action in that matter and asked him if he had the power to make those removals.

Q. What reason did he give for making them?—A. He asked me if I did not think he had a right to make them. I told him I did not know about that; that I only wanted to know if he had the right under the civil-service law; that I did not object to his doing it, because I thought he had a right to do it if those men were not under the civil-service regulations. He asked me what I knew about their being under the civil-service regulations. I told him I knew it was a fact that no man had gone into that department since the civil-service law went into effect except by passing an examination, and he asked me if I knew any in there who had passed it. I knew one person, especially, and that was Mr. W. D. Strong, and I referred to his case. I knew that he could not get in without an examination, and he went before the board and passed the highest examination. But they were all turned out at one time. I told him I did not object to it at all.

Q. Did the new appointees who came in under Postmaster Veazey, following this swift removal, come in under a civil-service examination?—A. Not one of them came in under the examination.

Q. Do you know why a money-order clerk should not be under the civil-service rules as well as other employes of that department?—A. I know that while Postmaster Adreon was in charge he made application for an appointment of a person, and the Post-Office Department decided that it could not make the appointment unless the person passed a civil-service examination.

Q. But Postmaster Veazey overruled that decision?—A. Postmaster Veazey did not consult the Department at all; he simply made the changes, and was sustained in doing so.

Q. He did not follow the practice which had theretofore prevailed, but took an opposite course?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the performance of your duties did you discover any instances of bad management in that office, such as the accumulation of mail matter? If so please state what it was.—A. I obtained information that a large number of mail sacks or mail matter had been brought to the office and had been there for several days, and that the same was in the cellar, or a part of it was then in the cellar of the post-office. After making an investigation and finding that such was the fact, I went to the postmaster, Mr. Veazey, in regard to the matter. I told him that it was a violation of the law and that the parties who did it were subject to the penalties of the law. That my inquiry showed that there was a large amount of mail matter in the cellar of the post-office, which consisted, for the most part, of circulars relating to a kidney cure (Warner's Safe Kidney Cure, I think it was) in large quantities, and I

called his attention to it. We went over the law in regard to the matter, saw what the penalties were for a violation of it, and the postmaster immediately sent for Mr. Freeberger and questioned him in my presence about it. Mr. Freeberger said that this mail had come in there and had been taken down to the cellar until they could get time to distribute it; that they were working on it occasionally. I told him that that mail must be immediately taken out of the cellar, filed up, gotten out of the office, and sent to the addressees. The next day was a holiday and the force was required to work that night and the next day in order to get that matter out.

Q. How long had that mail matter been there in the office?—A. About two weeks, I think.

Q. Was it all this patent-medicine matter?—A. No, sir; there was some other mail matter; I do not remember what it was now.

Q. It contained different kinds of mail matter?—A. Yes, sir; but it was principally this Warner-cure circulars.

Q. Do you know of letters or other mail matter being sent to the waste-paper room?—A. I knew of a lot of waste paper being sold under Postmaster Veazey's administration. I was investigating complaints of depredations, and my attention was called to the fact that a colored man working at a junk-store on Market Space had offered a ring for sale. He was asked where he had gotten it, and he said out of the waste that he had bought from the post-office. He declined to talk with me to any extent, and I went to the post-office and inquired about their method of disposing of their waste paper; whether when they sold it they knew it was absolutely waste paper or whether there was mail matter with it. They said it had been disposed of in the usual way; that the stuff was piled up down-stairs, and that when it was sold they simply took the bags, weighed it up, and took it out. I did not know, I said, whether that was the usual course or not, but if it was, it would hereafter have to be looked over to see that no mail matter was left in there.

Q. Would it be good management to sell it for waste paper without making such an examination of it?—A. The only inference would be that the matter had been examined before being put in the bags. I had no reason to complain of bad management of the office at that time. I investigated the matter, and found the rule was to take it from the baskets and dump it into the bags and let it lie there.

Q. Without examination?—A. Yes, sir; without examination. But after that I gave orders that all such matter should be thoroughly examined prior to going out of the office.

Q. This occurred under Postmaster Veazey's administration?—A. Yes, sir; it did.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. When did this safe-cure mail matter accumulate in the office; how long after Mr. Veazey took possession as postmaster?—A. I do not remember now whether it occurred under Mr. Veazey's or Mr. Brown's administration. If it occurred under Postmaster Veazey it was during the latter part of my service.

Q. How long did you have anything to do with the post-office in Baltimore after Mr. Brown became postmaster?—A. I have something to do with it even now; the post-office inspectors at the present day consult me as to their work there.

Q. Have you any official connection with that office now?—A. No, sir.

Q. I am not asking about your private affairs.—A. Those are officers who are consulting with me.

Q. I have nothing to do with your private consultations with officials or citizens. I want to know how long after Mr. Brown became postmaster you had any official connection with the Baltimore post-office?—

A. Not any, as I told you at the commencement.

Q. Then how do you undertake to say that this was the method pursued under Postmaster Brown's administration, when you had no official connection with the post office at Baltimore, and had no authority to issue any orders in connection with any mail matters?—A. Because if it occurred after Postmaster Brown's time I was requested by the Department to do it.

Q. I thought you just stated that after Mr. Brown became postmaster you never had any official connection with the office?—A. I did not, except by request of the Department.

Q. Does that request continue to this day?—A. Sometimes it does.

Q. Is the Postoffice Department in Washington in the habit of asking you to take charge of the affairs of the Baltimore post-office at the present time?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did they cease to do that?—A. They never told me to take charge of the Baltimore post-office after I went out of office.

Q. Or to issue any orders or take any sort of control over it?—A. They have sent for me often to come to Washington to consult with the post-office inspectors regarding depredations and other complaints made to the Department.

Q. I have nothing to do with all that. I am trying, as hard as I can, in poor English, to make myself understood.—A. So am I; my English is as poor as yours.

Q. You will probably then be able to answer the question I repeat to you again: Did you ever have authority to give any directions or make any orders in the Baltimore post-office after Mr. Brown became its postmaster?—A. I replied to that by saying that, by request of the Department, I did; as a sworn officer, I did not.

Q. Tell me how and when you received in any case from the Postoffice Department authority to exercise any control over the Baltimore post-office after Mr. Brown became its postmaster?—A. I have received those requests repeatedly from post-office inspectors and oftentimes from the chief post-office inspector in Washington.

Q. In writing or verbally?—A. Verbally.

Q. You resigned your place, did you not, about the time that Mr. Brown became postmaster?—A. I resigned my place two years ago, in May, 1886.

Q. When did Mr. Brown become postmaster?—A. I do not know. I have just heard it said it was February, 1886. I resigned in 1886; my service ceased on the 15th of June.

Q. Then do you believe that this Warner mail matter accumulated and was banked up in that office under Postmaster Veazey or under Postmaster Brown?—A. I could not tell you that unless I had some data with which to refresh my memory; I can not now remember.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican; unqualified.

Q. Did you ever talk to Postmaster Brown about this accumulated mail matter?—A. I do not remember.

Q. Do you remember who you did talk to about it?—A. As I have said, I can not tell. It was either under Mr. Veazey's or Mr. Brown's administration, but I could not now tell you which. I am very desirous of giving you all the information I have in the matter; it is not because I wish to avoid anything.

The CHAIRMAN. I may say here that the time when this occurred was clearly fixed by the witnesses yesterday as several months before Postmaster Brown came into office.

Q. What are your politics?—A. An unqualified Republican, as I stated.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the Post-Office Department?—A. Fifteen years, up to two years ago.

Q. Are you an active political partisan?—A. Yes, sir; I am to the fullest extent of my power.

Q. Are you the gentleman of your name that we heard so much of in connection with the rendering of patriotic services in 1876, in the matter of the Florida contested election?—A. I presume I am the man.

Q. Were you a Government official at the time you did that?—A. I was, and was down there on official business investigating a case of the forgery of a money-order, and I captured the party, too, in Jackson County, Miss.

Q. Did you at the same time, and on the same trip, devote any portion of your time to investigating and arranging the electoral vote of the State of Florida?—A. No, sir; I did not; that was done by the count before the returning board with which I had nothing to do; I was not before the returning board.

Q. You took no hand in aiding to bring about the result that was obtained there?—A. No, sir. I talked politics all over the State and always do wherever I go.

Senator BLACKBURN. That is all right; I do not object to it.

The WITNESS. Now I want to state here, as the Senator has raised the question, that I was charged by the Democratic party—

The CHAIRMAN. That is an old matter; you need not go into that.

Q. What sort of mail matter was this Warner Safe Cure circular; was it first or second class mail matter?—A. It was mailed as third-class matter at that time, I think. I do not think it was even second-class matter; it was not publications.

Q. How are those matters generally managed in post-offices where there is a pressure upon the mails; is preference given to first-class mail matter and so on down the scale?—A. Yes, sir; but they must proceed right along and clear up the matter. Letters always have the precedence, but all matter must be cleaned right up; that is the law of the Department. But this was stowed away.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you ever know of any other case, in any other office, of such quantity, or any considerable quantity of mail matter of any class, being jumped over and left for weeks as it was in this case?—A. No, sir. I will state that it became a serious matter with me, and Postmaster Veazey was ready to sustain me if the law had been violated. It had become a serious matter whether this man had not seriously violated the law, but we found on investigation that he had not; that he had done it through ignorance.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Is there a regulation requiring postal clerks on railway trains to turn in their waste matter of the offices at the terminal points?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it then certain that the ring you have referred to came from the waste matter of the office, or may it not have come in from the waste of postal clerks on trains?—A. I investigated that matter thoroughly. It was in a letter mailed in the Baltimore city post-office. The regula-

tions regarding waste are changed from time to time. At one time the Government would not allow any waste to be sold at any place but New York, but they found it entailed a large expense to the Government and they changed the method back to the former method by which the offices accumulating the waste should sell it.

TESTIMONY OF MILTON W. PEACOCK.

MILTON W. PEACOCK, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you heard the testimony which has been given before the committee with reference to this mass of accumulated mail matter in the Baltimore post-office that was put away and kept for several weeks?—A. I was a carrier there at the time.

Q. State what you know about it.—A. What impressed it upon my memory was that we were compelled to work on the 22d of February. We were given a half-holiday and then that order was revoked, and we were compelled to work in the afternoon, doing extra work to get this Warner mail matter out. It was brought up into the main office and was started to be filed up to the carriers, and then was taken down-stairs again; there were so many new clerks and carriers that they could not do it.

Q. It was first brought up and they undertook to distribute it to the carriers, and because the new carriers could not do it, it was sent down to the cellar?—A. Yes, sir; and then on the 22d of February we were given a half-holiday, but the order was revoked and we had to work all the afternoon, carrying out this Warner Safe Kidney Cure matter; we did nothing else but that during the afternoon.

Q. How long did you work on it?—A. I was working a half a day on it.

Q. How many bags were there?—A. I do not know how many there were in the cellar, but I had as much as I could carry on my route that was sent out at that time.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Are you in the employ of the Post-Office Department now?—A. No, sir; I have been out of the office two years last April.

Q. Did you resign?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were discharged?—A. Yes, sir; along with twenty-five others.

Q. On the 15th of April?—A. Yes, sir. On the 8th of April I was notified that my services would not be required after the 15th, and there was a new man assigned to me to learn my route, but I refused to do that and quit.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. This accumulation of mail matter was during Postmaster Veazey's administration?—A. Yes, sir; we took it out on the 22d of February, 1886.

TESTIMONY OF LEWIS O. FULLER.

LEWIS O. FULLER, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Where do you live ?—A. In Baltimore.

Q. Have you been employed in the post-office here ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been in any way connected with the custom-house ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were your duties ?—A. I filled various positions there, as clerk, weigher, and inspector. I passed the civil-service examination as customs inspector.

Q. When was that ?—A. It was under Collector Webster; the exact time I do not remember.

Q. And you were appointed after that examination to what position ?—A. I was appointed as inspector of customs and was then employed as a clerk.

Q. Was that a promotion ?—A. Yes, sir; you might say it was a promotion.

Q. How long did you continue in the custom-house after that ?—A. About three years.

Q. When did you go out of the service ?—A. One year ago the 20th of last March.

Q. You mean the 20th of March, 1887 ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any connection, before that time during your service, with the civil-service examining board of the custom-house ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your association with that body ?—A. You might say it was that of assistant secretary. The old secretary, Mr. Wilson, a Republican, was removed by Mr. Warfield, the present surveyor, and the present secretary, Mr. Burns, is a clerk under Mr. Rasin, and I was employed to work in between the service of the two, the one going out and the other coming in. There was a kind of *interim* there, and I was placed in his position as a kind of assistant.

Q. So that you acted as secretary of the board ?—A. Yes, sir; for about six weeks.

Q. What was that board called ?—A. It was the local civil-service board of the custom-house.

Q. The civil-service board for the Baltimore custom-house ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you acting as such secretary of that board at the first examination of candidates under Collector Groome ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state what you know about the manner in which that business was done at that time, how it proceeded, etc.—A. The examination was made on the second floor, from day to day, and the papers were then carried to the first floor. A portion of the papers were in the collector's department and a portion of them were in the surveyor's department, and after that they were all taken to the naval department.

Q. To the naval officer ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you say "the papers" you mean the papers which showed the examination of the candidates ?—A. Yes, sir; the answers to the questions.

Q. They were taken to the different offices ?—A. Yes, sir. First they were in the collector's department; then they were carried into the sur-

veyor's department, and when Mr. Burns took entire control they were taken from the surveyor's department to the naval department, Mr. Burns being in the naval department.

Q. What reason was there why those papers, which showed the answers of candidates, should be taken to these different places?—A. The old secretary of the board, Mr. Wilson, was in the surveyor's department, the president of the board, Mr. Plummer, was in the collector's department, and after that, Mr. Burns being made secretary, they were all taken into Mr. Rasin's office.

Q. Did not the members of this board all meet together and have their meetings at some one place?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then what need was there of the papers being separated and carried around to different places?—A. The need was that these gentlemen did not meet every day until 1 o'clock and the papers and averages were being worked on before they met.

Q. In different places?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That would increase the opportunities of the results of the examination being known by other parties, would it not, as they were taken about to other places?—A. I should naturally presume it would. I never received any instructions direct from any one in the office except Mr. Rasin, and when the papers came under the control of an officer who was under him, he came to me and said, "For God's sake don't allow anybody to have any information in regard to the figures, numbers, names, or anything." Mr. Rasin told me that in his own office. At the same time he asked me the question, "Mr. Fuller," he said, "who is behind you?" And I naturally turned to look and see who it was, and he said, "I do not mean that." He says, "How did you get your appointment?" I said, "The books will show," and I opened the books and showed him that I got my appointment through a civil-service examination.

Q. Do you know of any duplicates being made of those examinations of candidates for appointment in the custom-house?—A. There was a book made showing the name, age, what position applied for, what county from, or city, and the names of the parties recommending the appointment.

Q. That would be a record simply?—A. Well, that was made.

Q. That was for the benefit of the board, I take it?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was it made for?—A. It was made for the benefit of Surveyor Warfield.

Q. Who else kept any record of the examination through which those candidates passed?—A. No one else, that I know of.

Q. Do you know of any duplicates being given out to anybody?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what you know about that.—A. They were all duplicated; everything that was done in the office was duplicated. That will cover the whole business.

Q. What right had anybody to do that under the proper operation of the civil-service rules?—A. Acting under the orders of my superior officer I thought I was doing right.

Q. Were you directed to make duplicates of those examination papers?—A. I was.

Q. Who gave you that direction?—A. I was directed to do it by the secretary of the board, Charles L. Wilson.

Q. State exactly what he directed you to do?—A. He directed me to make a duplicate of every paper and hand that duplicate to Surveyor Warfield, which I did. Mr. Wilson was then the acting secretary.

Q. And you considered him your superior?—**A.** I did, and not only that, but the surveyor was my superior also. I was detailed by Surveyor Warfield to do this work. My daily labors were from 7 in the morning until 6 in the evening and this office work was from 9 until 3.

Q. When would you make this duplication?—**A.** When I made the original I made the duplicate, and when I went home in the evening I made the copy.

Q. This order was not given you after the examination was all over, as the result of it, but from day to day?—**A.** It was from the first opening of a paper.

Q. And from the first opening of a paper until the examination of the candidates you were directed to make a duplicate copy of everything?—**A.** Yes, sir; of every paper.

Q. Which you did from time?—**A.** Yes, sir; from day to day.

Q. And which you did not deliver to any civil-service board?—**A.** No, sir; I delivered them into the hands of the surveyor.

Q. Was he a member of the civil-service examining board?—**A.** No, sir; he was surveyor of the port.

Q. He had nothing to do with the civil-service examining board, did he?—**A.** No, sir.

Q. And you are confident that you made these duplicates and delivered them to him?—**A.** I have sworn to it.

Q. Of the work of every day?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. How about the averages, which is the critical thing as determining the merit of an applicant; were any of those changed?—**A.** Well, persons would receive a notification, or they would hear of what the average was, or something of that kind, and they would come down there and make complaint.

Q. Different persons would hear of it?—**A.** Yes, sir; and their cases would be re-opened.

Q. How could they hear what the averages were?—**A.** Each one had a notification of his average.

Q. And persons who were applicants would come back and complain?—**A.** There was a printed form which read that your average on the first three subjects is so much; average on the total such and such. A man falling below 65 on the first three subjects was not eligible. That ended his chapter. But if he got over 65 on the first three subjects he was then eligible to go ahead; and there is no position in the custom-house, outside of the night inspectors, where they do not have to come over that on the three subjects.

Q. Were the averages changed on the complaints of the persons who came back?—**A.** Yes, sir; some of them.

Q. Do you know of averages being changed for them?—**A.** Yes, sir. I know of a case now of a gentleman, an old day inspector in the custom-house, whose average was changed, and he holds the appointment—Mr. F. P. Meehan. He is a day inspector.

Q. Do you remember what his average was, as made up by the board who examined him?—**A.** No, sir. It was above 65.

Q. And he complained it was not high enough?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. And he came back and it was changed and made higher?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. How much higher?—**A.** I do not remember.

Q. Who made it higher?—**A.** The entire board re-opened the case.

Q. Did they re-examine him?—**A.** No, sir; they marked up the papers.

Q. They marked up the papers and made the average higher on his

complaint without any further examination?—A. On the same papers; yes, sir.

Q. He did not have a new examination?—A. No, sir.

Q. They simply struck out the old figures and put in a new average?—A. I suppose those who constituted the board thought they were not infallible; that they were just as liable to err as any one else.

Q. The same papers were marked over again?—A. Yes, sir; it was not a re-examination.

Q. Was that done in more than one case?—A. Yes, sir; it was done in several cases.

Q. Were averages changed for applicants on the request of other parties besides the applicants?—A. There is a gentleman holding a position as telephone operator at Canton by the name of Taylor, from Cecil County, and they were very anxious—

Q. Did he pass an examination?—A. No, sir; he failed.

Q. Did he go through an examination?—A. He went through the examination, but made a failure; he was below the average.

Q. Was his average changed?—A. They could not change it; they had given him all that he was entitled to, but his case was re-opened.

Q. What was the request made in his case?—A. To re-open the case and see if his average could not be made higher.

Q. Was that done?—A. Yes; the case was re-opened.

Q. And another examination had?—A. No; the same papers were read over.

Q. But they were not changed?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was he appointed?—A. He was not appointed to that position, but he was appointed to a position as telephone operator at Canton, in the eastern section of the city.

Q. To a place under the custom house?—A. Yes, sir. There is a direct wire from the custom-house to one of the lower sections.

Q. Do you know of any cases where averages were changed for people from Cecil County?—A. I can not directly state; that is, I can not give the names, but I know it was done. There appeared to be greater interest taken in people from that county than from any other county in the State.

Q. You say there were cases where the average was changed for people of that county?—A. Yes, sir; there were, but the names I can not recall at present.

Q. Where were the examination papers kept while the averages were being made?—A. At the commencement they were kept in the collector's department; in the middle of the period they were kept in the surveyor's department, and finally they were kept in Mr. Rasin's, the naval department.

Q. It was during that time that these changes you have referred to were made?—A. They were made daily, you might say. People would come there and complain about their averages and it took us about eight weeks to do it.

Q. And changes were made in the averages daily?—A. People would come and complain and we could not make them all up at one time: there were over four hundred people in that examination.

Q. And in cases where the board had established the average and put it down on the papers, changes were made and other averages were written in instead?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Every day?—A. No, sir; not every day.

Q. But on different days whenever a complaint was made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of papers being taken and carried out of the office?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state what you know of those papers which should have been kept entirely in the office being taken and carried out of the office?—**A.** I remember on one occasion I was summoned to appear at the criminal court to testify in the case of a register. I went to Surveyor Warfield and told him that I did not want to go; that I had work there to do, and he told me to take the papers and go up there and the sheriff would loan me his desk to write upon. I did so, and sat down there and figured on the papers. Mr. Warfield told me it would not make any difference, and I sat down in the sheriff's office and worked on the papers until I was required in the criminal court, then went into the court and gave my evidence and afterwards returned to the custom-house with the papers.

Q. Was that done by Mr. Warfield's direction?—**A.** It was done by his consent.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Who asked for the consent; you did?—**A.** I told him I did not want to go, and he said "Take the papers and go, and Mr. Fledderman will let you have the use of his desk."

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. So that you worked on the papers while you were waiting to be called as a witness?—**A.** Yes, sir. I was there about three hours.

Q. Do you know of any other case where papers were taken away from there?—**A.** No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any reporter of a newspaper having received a copy of the averages?—**A.** Mr. Billy Burne, the reporter of the American, had a copy of the averages.

Q. How did that occur?—**A.** I do not know, but I know that he had it.

Q. Did you furnish it?—**A.** No, sir.

Q. Do you know who did furnish it?—**A.** No, sir.

Q. How do you know that he had it?—**A.** I saw it.

Q. Had anybody a right to deliver a copy of the averages to any one?—**A.** I do not know.

Q. Do you know of any law which authorizes a copy to be given?—**A.** No, sir; I do not. I had a copy myself, and I believe I have it yet.

Q. One that you made yourself?—**A.** Yes, sir. I did not think there was any law which would prohibit me from making it.

Q. Have you used that copy outside of the office in any way?—**A.** No, sir; I was in the office and it was of no use to me.

Q. Why did you make it?—**A.** For curiosity.

Q. Who showed you the copy of these averages?—**A.** Mr. Burne.

Q. How extensive was this copy that he had?—**A.** It was a complete copy of everything.

Q. Of all the candidates?—**A.** Yes, sir.

Q. How long after the examination was made did you discover this?—**A.** I suppose it was eight months.

Q. You do not know when he got that copy?—**A.** No, sir.

Q. He may have got it after the appointments were made?—**A.** He may have gotten it a long time after or before, I can not say.

Q. What I desire to know particularly is, whether at the time when these examinations were going on, when outside knowledge may be of some value, you know of anybody then having a copy?—**A.** No, sir.

Q. You only saw that eight months afterwards?—**A.** Eight or ten months.

Q. You do not know when it was made?—A. There was none outside of the one I speak of that was made daily.

Q. Have you anything further upon that subject that you wish to state to the committee?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You say you went out of office in March, 1887; a year ago this last March?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you resign or were you discharged?—A. I was discharged.

Q. For what reason?—A. That I do not know.

Q. Were any charges ever made against you?—A. I was requested to resign on Friday. I asked Governor Groome to hold the case until Monday, and in the meantime I went out home. On Monday morning I went to him and told him I should not resign, and I got a letter of notification on Wednesday and it took effect the following Sunday.

Q. You declined to resign?—A. I did.

Q. And you were discharged?—A. I was. They said they had reasons for discharging me.

Q. What did they say those reasons were?—A. They did not tell me.

Q. And you never heard from any source?—A. Not directly.

Q. Indirectly or in any other way?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then why did you answer and say you never heard directly?—A. A man might hear indirectly, but I never heard directly or indirectly.

Q. Why did you qualify your answer and say you never heard directly?—A. I have heard it from people who are not in the office.

Q. I do not care if you heard it from citizens of Patagonia. Did you ever hear from anybody, in the most remote, indirect, and intangible fashion possible, why you were removed?—A. I have heard from people on the outside.

Q. What did they say was the reason?—A. They said I was a drinking man.

Q. Was that true?—A. It is to a certain extent.

Q. Don't you know that you were discharged because of your dissipated habits?—A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you know that was the ground on which they predicated your discharge?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never heard it?—A. I never heard it directly.

Q. Did you ever hear it indirectly?—A. Yes, sir; I heard it indirectly, as I answered.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. And always have been?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You staid in there for three years under a Democratic administration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who made up this record book that you told about?—A. I made up part of it.

Q. You made out a copy for yourself and kept it and have it now?—A. I do not know whether I have it now; I may have it—not a copy, but slips of paper that I retained.

Q. Didn't you know you were violating the civil-service law when you made that copy and took it into your own private possession?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever read the civil-service law?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were secretary of a local civil-service board and never read the law?—A. I did not.

Q. Haven't you read it yet?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. And have not any respect for it if you did read it, have you?—A. No, sir; I am not a civil-service man.

Q. Charles L. Wilson was the acting secretary, was he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is the man who told you to make out a duplicate and give it to the surveyor of the port, Mr. Warfield?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know Mr. Wilson well?—A. I did not know him what you might call right well.

Q. You served in the office with him for some time, didn't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are his politics?—A. He is a Republican.

Q. He was a hold-over man from the former administration, was he not?—A. I do not know; I was not in under that administration.

Q. And he is the man who told you to violate the law by making these lists out in duplicate and delivering one copy to Surveyor Warfield, who was not a member of the local board at all?—A. He did.

Q. How came you to get those papers and take them down to the sheriff's office?—A. I picked them up the same as this gentleman would if he was going out of the office.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Warfield what you were going to do?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he agreed that you should?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you know you were violating the civil-service law when you took those papers out to a public place like the sheriff's office?—A. No, sir; if you give me any piece of work to do, if I get your consent it does not make any difference where it is done.

Q. What right had Mr. Warfield to give you consent?—A. I do not know; I did not ask.

Q. Was he a member of that local civil-service board?—A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you know that nobody except a member of that board had any rightful control over those papers?—A. I did not.

Q. Do you think Mr. Brown, the postmaster, could have given you authority to take those papers and carry them away?—A. No, sir.

Q. What right had Mr. Warfield more than Mr. Brown?—A. Because I was acting in the office and detailed to perform certain duties by the surveyor.

Q. But when performing the duty of assistant secretary to the civil-service board, of which Mr. Warfield was not and never had been a member, you certainly were not under him in that respect?—A. But he detailed me to this position. I could not have gone there without being detailed; I could not have gone there of my own accord.

Q. You have told about numbers being marked up on the records of some men. How many cases do you know where that was done?—A. I can name three cases positively; how many more I do not know.

Q. Please name them.—A. Two were day inspectors and one was a weigher.

Q. Give their names.—A. I can not do that.

Q. Can you name either of them?—A. I can give two names; Mr. Meehan was one, and another man named Moriarty, a day inspector, was another, and another was a man who had applied for position as assistant weigher.

Q. Do you know his name?—A. No, sir.

Q. In Meehan's case you say the averages or numbers were marked up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the board find any mistakes?—A. I do not know that.

Q. In each and all of these three cases can you say whether, in looking over the footings of the averages, the board found that any mistakes had been made in the additions?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that true?—A. They said there were and the averages were changed.

Q. So as to conform with the corrected count?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In regard to this Canton man, who was a telephone operator, for what position was he examined by the board?—A. For the position of night inspector.

Q. Is a night inspector required to go before a board of civil-service examiners?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was examined for the position of night inspector and you say that a night inspector is required to go before the board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I thought I understood you to say that a night inspector was the only employé in the collector's office that was not required to stand a civil-service examination?—A. No, sir; you misunderstood me. I say that a night inspector's is the only position where you go before the board, where you only obtain one average, and that is the average on the first three subjects. They are not examined beyond that.

Q. You say this man was examined for a night inspector's place and he failed to pass?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he ever assigned to a night inspector's place?—A. No, sir.

Q. He was then made a telephone operator?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does a telephone operator have to stand the civil-service examination?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that, having failed as a night inspector, he was never assigned to any place that required a civil-service examination?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Please name all the members of this local civil-service board who were members when you were acting as the assistant secretary.—A. Mr. Charles L. Wilson, Mr. Burne, Mr. Plummer—

Q. Where was Mr. Burne from?—A. The naval department.

Q. Where was Mr. Plummer from?—A. From the collector's department. Mr. Blair is from the collector's department, Mr. Busey from the surveyor's department, and Dr. James H. Butler from the appraiser's department.

Q. How many were there on that board; does not the board consist of five?—A. I think so.

Q. You have given me six names; are you not mistaken? Did not Mr. Burne succeed Mr. Wilson on that board?—A. That I stated in my former examination.

Q. But I asked you to give me the names of the board, and you have given me six names with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Burne in the list?—A. Mr. Burne succeeded Mr. Wilson.

Q. So that the board consists of Messrs. Burne, Blair, Plummer, Busey, and Butler, and Mr. Wilson was a member before Mr. Burne came in?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who was Mr. Wilson serving under?—A. He was deputy surveyor under H. Clay Naill, the surveyor of the port.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Do you know the politics of those gentlemen who composed that board? You have stated that Mr. Wilson was a Republican.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the politics of Mr. Burne?—A. Democratic.

Q. And Mr. Plummer?—A. Republican.

Q. And Mr. Blair?—A. Democratic.

Q. Mr. Busey?—A. Democratic.

Q. And Mr. Butler?—A. Republican. But Mr. Busey was a Democratic appointee under a Republican administration.

Q. Then when Mr. Wilson was on the board, with Wilson, Plummer, Blair, Busey, and Butler, three out of five were Republicans?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the time these markings-up were done?—A. It was done right straight through; yes, sir.

Q. Had this civil-service board any office in the custom-house, any room of their own?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where were these papers kept after Mr. Burne took Mr. Wilson's place on the board?—A. Mr. Burne kept them in Mr. Rasin's office.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Burne kept them in a wardrobe of his own, locked up, and that he carried the key?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A private wardrobe under lock, and he carried the key?—A. Yes, sir; that is the last place they got to.

Q. Did the naval officer, Mr. Rasin, have any access to those papers?—A. I stated in the former part of my testimony that Mr. Rasin was the only one who advised me to never open my mouth about the average, number, or paper.

Q. Did Mr. Rasin have a chance to get at the papers to see what they were?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did anybody but Mr. Burne have any access to or chance to get at those papers?—A. Before they went into this room; yes, sir.

Q. But after they passed into Mr. Burne's hands?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any other place assigned them to keep those papers except that wardrobe in which Mr. Burne did keep them; was there any place set apart?—A. After Mr. Burne took charge of them? Not that I know of.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When did Mr. Burne get final possession of those papers; was it not after all the work had been done and after all the averages had been fixed and a decision reached?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that they were not of use to any applicant after they got into Mr. Burne's possession, were they?—A. No, sir.

Q. But before that, while the work was being done, and while the averages were being made and the alterations were being made, before the decision was reached as to the appointment, these papers were in different places, were they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was no question of importance what became of the papers after Mr. Burne had them?—A. No, sir; the work was all done then.

Q. But during the time the work was being done the papers were handed about from one place to another?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I do not get clearly your statement as to the changes in the averages. You have given three cases which you can recall, specifically, of that kind. Is it your recollection that there were other cases of changes besides those which you can not recall?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any doubt about that?—A. I have not any doubt whatever.

Q. Were there several of them; so many that you would say there were numerous cases?—A. No, sir; I would not say numerous cases.

Q. But there were several cases?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When these changes of the averages were made, I understand you to say that the board had made up the averages, had put down what they were and that made a part of the papers before the changes were made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the changes were made after that had been done, on the request of the parties?—A. Yes, sir. If a candidate got 65 or over he was eligible to go on. Some people were examined on seven or eight subjects. If he got under 65 in the first three subjects he was a "dead duck" and did not go on.

Q. That is the kind of an examination that night inspectors had, and it stopped there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it the average of 65 that was changed?—A. No, sir; the whole thing would be altered.

Q. Who made the averages; was it the result of the examination of the whole board?—A. Yes, sir. They would all examine it according to their own ideas and each one put a mark on it.

Q. And then the final entry on the record which showed how the candidate stood was entered where?—A. It was put on a yellow-backed book.

Q. That was what was changed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When parties came and complained that their average was not right and requested a change, was the change that was made the result of a new examination?—A. It was a re-examination of the old paper.

Q. And not a new examination?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would the result of that re-examination be that they would discover mistakes that needed to be corrected or that they would change their result?—A. That was the supposition.

Q. How was that?—A. They made that examination; I never made the examination in my life. All I had to do was to figure on the averages.

Q. In some cases you say these changes were made because the figures of the averages had not been correctly added?

Senator BLACKBURN. That is what they claimed he said.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Q. But you do not know whether that was so or not?—A. No, sir; I had simply the clerical part of the work to do and took the results as they gave them to me.

Q. When these changes were made of the average that was put down, would those changes be made by one member of the board, or would all the board get together and go over the case?—A. The entire board would go over the case.

Q. And would change the footings they had made before?—A. Yes, sir; they would consult.

Q. What the basis was of that change you do not know?—A. They would consult and ask each other, "What do you think about this," that, and the other. I was present at their re-examination.

Q. Would they change anything besides the final figuring of the average; would they change the different papers that made that up?—A. They would change only their own work. They would not change any portion of the work done by the applicant, but only their own figures; in other words, they would change their ideas or views as to what a man's average was.

Q. They were re-marked then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They would not only re-mark the final average, but would re-mark the other things which made up that average?—A. Of course if they changed any one it would change the total.

Q. What were the politics of those applicants?—A. As to that I do not know.

Q. Do you know what the politics were of the applicants who were changed?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. This list that was furnished to Mr. Warfield was an entire list of all the averages?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was not a list of the four persons of the highest grade that passed; do you know of any such list as that being made?—A. No, sir.

Q. The list you made for Surveyor Warfield was an entire list of all the applicants, averages and everything?—A. Yes, sir; complete.

Q. During this time about how many applications were there that were considered; how many applicants came there for positions?—A. I think there were nearly four hundred.

Q. And this list that was made out for Surveyor Warfield contained the record of the examination of every one?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The changes that were made in the averages would be after the applicant had been notified by the Commission of what his average was?—A. Yes, sir. The same as if you go before a board of examination and dislike the average you get there and you make complaint and they re-open the case for you.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. One of the three cases which you mentioned specifically, where the averages were marked up, was that of a Mr. Moriarty?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he ever appointed?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that no appointment followed any change made in his record?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know that at one time Dorman B. Eaton, who was chairman of the National Board of Civil Service Commissioners, had ruled that these superior officers in this and other custom-houses were entitled to see these lists of averages?—A. No, sir; I did not. I naturally supposed they had authority, or I would not have been asked to make the list.

Q. After Mr. Burne took Mr. Wilson's place on that board was he not the proper custodian of all those papers?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Burne was.

Q. In answer to a question of the chairman you said that after Mr. Burne took Mr. Wilson's place there was no more marking up, because there was no necessity for it, as all the work was done before that.—A. No, sir; I did not.

The CHAIRMAN. He said after the papers came into Mr. Burne's hands.

Senator BLACKBURN. What was it about that?

The WITNESS. You asked me if there was any marking after they came into Mr. Burne's possession and I said there was. You then asked me if there was any removing of papers from one part of the building to another after they came into Mr. Burne's possession and I said, "No," that Mr. Burne had a wardrobe or cupboard in the naval officer's room.

Q. You have covered that point fully. Now answer me this question: Was the most of this marking up of cases done before Mr. Burne came on the board or afterwards?—A. It was done afterwards.

Q. And you say it was constantly done?—A. I can not say "constantly." It was done in six, eight, or ten cases out of four hundred. You can not call that constantly. I remember the last official act of Mr. Wilson was that he asked me to fill out the papers, Mr. Wilson did, and I turned to him and said to him, "Charles, how about signing the names?" and he said, "As long as you fill in the headings and put in the figures, you sign my name;" and I did. You may call that forgery if you want to.

Q. No; you did that by authority.—A. Then when it came to the day inspectors Mr. Burne signed those papers himself, and the clerks of Mr. Burne signed them. But the night inspectors were the only ones Mr. Wilson got me to sign his name to, the balance were signed by Mr. Burne.

Q. Did you or not tell me that some of those cases of marking up of figures were done before Mr. Burne became a member of the board?—A. Some were done before; yes, sir.

Q. The majority of that board was Republican before Mr. Burne came on it. There was Mr. Plummer?—A. Yes, sir; he was supposed to be a Republican.

Q. And Mr. Butler?—A. He was a Republican.

Q. Mr. Burne?—A. He was a Democrat.

Q. And Mr. Wilson?—A. He was a Republican.

Q. That made a majority of the board?—A. Yes, sir; at that time. But when the new board came in it was three Democrats and two Republicans, and it was always done by the full board and nobody dissented from it.

Q. You have stated that you do not know the reasons they had for altering these averages, but they claimed it was because of errors in their figures?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. You have been asked in reference to rumors you heard why you were discharged or dismissed.—A. I was told I was discharged for being a drinking man.

Q. How long were you kept in the office under this administration; about three years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During that time were there any charges made against you as to your habits?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you go on attending to your duties during those three years, being assigned to different work by your superiors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it ever intimated to you when you were ordered to different duties of importance that there was danger of your not attending to them by reason of your habits?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you to all appearance in every way trusted with important duties?—A. I think it must naturally have been so, or he would not have sent me; if he had found me derelict in duty on one occasion he would not have sent me a second time.

Q. Were you guilty of any dissipation during that time in any way that interfered with your duties?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever hear it complained against you until you heard these rumors afterwards?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was it intimated, when you went out of office, that that was a reason for it by any of your superiors?—A. It was intimated that I was discharged for being a drinking man.

Q. I mean was it intimated by your superiors to you when you went out, or did you hear of it from outside parties?—A. That question I can not answer.

Q. Had you ever before heard any complaint from any superior officer?—A. Yes, sir; on one occasion.

Q. When was that?—A. Mr. Warfield spoke to me on one occasion and told me that Governor Groome did not like people around him who drank liquor.

Q. How long was that before you were dismissed?—A. I suppose that was pretty nearly a year.

Q. And you were kept in office a year after that?—Yes, sir.

Q. And were attending part of the time to this duty as assistant secretary of this board?—A. Yes, sir. Well, I guess I filled about as many positions in that custom-house as any gentleman they have under the roof.

Q. Did you ever fail to attend to your duty on account of your drinking habits?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever appear during your service in a condition influenced by liquor?—A. No, sir.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Is it a fact or not, that just before your discharge you were absent for more than a week without leave?—A. Yes, sir; I was absent nine days.

Q. Did not your family, or some member of it, go to the collector of this port and ask that that matter be overlooked?—A. Not to my knowledge. There was never but one person asked, to my knowledge, about overlooking anything, and that was in a letter and a telegram which I sent to Mr. Higgins, in Washington, asking that.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES F. HANNA.

CHARLES F. HANNA, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What position do you hold in the civil service of the Government?—A. I am auditor of customs of the port of Baltimore.

Q. How long have you held that place?—A. Since April 1, 1882, when I was transferred from the cashier's place, having occupied that place twelve years, and previous to that I was five years in the assistant treasury.

Q. You have been then in the civil service of the Government for how long?—A. Consecutively since, I think, the 25th of May, 1863.

Q. Is the position that you hold now subject to examination and certification under the civil service law?—A. No, sir; it is not.

Q. The position which you hold now does not come within the civil-service law?—A. No, sir; it does not. I have no objection to a civil-service examination.

Q. Of course, I understand that. What I want to get at is this: Is the position you hold now, and which you have filled so long, entirely at the disposal of the collector, without any regard to the civil-service law of the country?—A. Yes, sir; it is, entirely, as I understand.

Q. And you have been in this position under this administration since it came into power?—A. Yes, sir; and since the administration of Colonel Webster. Mr. Dow, the auditor, resigned in 1882, and I had been cashier for twelve years and was transferred from the cashier's to the auditor's department and have been there ever since.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. John P. Clayton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position, if any, does he hold in the customs service?—A. He is deputy cashier. I was connected with him as cashier. I was twelve years cashier and Mr. Clayton was twelve years deputy, and he has remained there since; I think he has been eighteen years assistant cashier.

Q. Is he still in that position?—A. Yes, sir; he is still there.

Q. What is his politics?—A. Republican.

Q. Is he removable at the pleasure of the collector?—A. He is.

Q. Do you know Mr. R. J. B. Boggs?—A. Yes, sir; he was under me for years.

Q. What is his politics?—A. Republican.

Q. Do you know Mr. Richard Dallam?—A. Yes, sir; he is entry clerk.

Q. What is his politics?—A. Republican, I believe.

Q. Is Mr. J. O. Cochran a clerk there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his politics?—A. Republican.

Q. And T. S. Plummer?—A. He is chief of the warehouse division and has been there for many years.

Q. What is he politically?—A. A Republican.

Q. Do you know Osmond Tiffany?—A. Yes; he is in the liquidating department, under me.

Q. And his politics?—A. He is a Republican, I think.

Q. A. S. Stewart?—A. He is chief of the statistical department. He is a Republican also, and chief of the division. He has been there for twenty years.

Q. R. H. James?—A. He was the clerk for the general appraiser and since then he has been transferred to the impost department.

Q. Walter Ball?—A. He has been there for twenty years as record clerk.

Q. They are both Republicans?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. T. M. Lanahan?—A. Yes, sir; I know him.

Q. What is his politics?—A. I could not say.

Q. Do you know M. J. Sappington?—A. Very well. He is debenture export clerk and one of the impost entry clerks.

Q. Do you know his politics?—A. He is a Republican.

Q. A. C. Rhodes?—A. Yes, sir; I know him; he is chief of the division, chief of the liquidating department. He is a Republican also.

Q. Alexander C. Stewart?—A. He is chief of the statistical department; I told you about him before.

Q. Do you know C. W. Raphun?—A. Yes, sir; he is coastwise entry and clearance clerk, under the marine department; they are all consolidated now.

Q. And his politics?—A. He is a Republican.

Q. John R. King?—A. I know him very well. He is one of the clerks now in the marine department since the department was consolidated.

Q. Is he a Republican?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. O. D. Madge?—A. He is clerk to the general appraiser and is a Republican.

Q. Frederick Wagner?—A. He is an assistant of mine in the auditing department and is a Republican.

Q. George E. Loweree?—A. He is a clerk and is a Republican.

Q. How many chiefs of division are there in the collector's office, at a rough calculation?—A. There is the chief of the warehouse department, the chief of the liquidating department, the chief of the statistical department, the chief of the marine department, and the chief of the cashier's department.

Q. Is there a chief of a division in that collector's office who is a Democrat?—A. Mr. Maxwell, who was chief of the impost department and who was a Republican, died, and Mr. Talbot was appointed in his place; he is a Democrat.

Q. Is there any other case?—A. Mr. Cox, of the insurance division, and Mr. Talbot are the only two I know. They are new appointments

under the present collector. Most of the others had been there for nearly twenty years.

Q. Who was the late cashier in that office?—A. Col. David T. Banta.

Q. Do you know why he was removed?—A. I really can not say. I think he did not want to bond unless the governor would guaranty to keep him. I will not say that the governor was going to keep him. That is a special appointment, the cashier's and auditor's department. They are fiduciary appointments where we handle a great deal of money, and they are altogether in the hands of the collector.

Q. Did he request the cashier to bond to him?—A. I think he did. I recollect that Mr. Banta told me that unless he was to stay that he did not think it worth while to hunt up so large a bond as was necessary; I think that was exactly the case.

Q. Were you requested to bond to the present collector?—A. I was.

Q. Did you do it?—A. I did, immediately.

Q. Did he make any promise or guaranty of retention in your case?—A. No, sir; he told me when he first came in there that he wanted to notify me that possibly I would not stay there a week.

Q. But you are still there?—A. Yes, sir; I am. I thought I ought to bond, because otherwise I had no business holding Government money.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. You say that Governor Groome notified you that you might not stay a week?—A. When he first came there he understood my position was a personal appointment, and he told me that he wanted to notify me frankly that he was going to investigate the office and I might not stay there a week. I asked him about the bond, and told him I thought it was my duty to rebond and I did so, and have been there ever since.

Q. This cashier's place which you hold and the others are very important places in their relations to the collector?—A. Yes, sir; they are personal appointments, where he could be robbed any day. There was a defalcation which took place in the custom-house in that position I am holding.

Q. The collector might be ruined, might he not, by either of those officers?—A. Yes, sir; he might be if there were not so many checks, or by the connivance of other officers. The cashier must be familiar with money, or he might take counterfeit money, and he must be expert in counting.

Q. And generally it is the most important place personally to the collector?—A. Yes, sir. The system prevailing now has prevailed since 1870. I had the honor of being a member of the committee which formulated that system. There was a defalcation in Baltimore in 1869. After that I was made cashier. Secretary Boutwell then sent a letter, ordering me to go with Mr. Sturtevant and Mr. Tingle, of the Department in Washington, to Boston, and confer with different gentlemen there in regard to getting up a system of checks by which these defalcations could be avoided——

Q. We have not time to go into that matter. These offices, especially your office and the cashier's office, are pretty close in their relation to the moneyed responsibility of the collector?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And would you not say that any collector would be a wise man if he found a perfectly competent and faithful man who had been tried there, if he should prefer to keep him to making a change?—A. My dear sir, I will say for myself that I would rather take a man who had been found to be honest there for years than to take a new man.

Q. Could it not be the fact that a collector might not be able to find a man from his own party that he would venture to put in there?—A. Very likely. As I told you, Mr. Groome when he came in there first could have turned me out; there were competent men in my division; I want to be frank about this. Mr. Wagner is as competent a man as could be found, and the other gentlemen were, and I could have been turned out as the head of the department, and any other man put in and they would be compelled to teach him the work.

Q. They would have to do that?—A. Yes, sir; of course. So far as the cashier is concerned unless you get a drilled man like Mr. Clayton it would be impossible to go in there and do the work at once, because the person holding the office has to be competent and an expert in money.

Q. That being the case in reference to a few of these offices, needed for the personal protection of the collector, what has been the course in the office generally among the hundreds of places that are under the collector; what proportion do you think of the officers who were in there when Mr. Groome came in as collector are there to-day?—A. I do not know. Senator Blackburn has mentioned most of the principal ones.

Q. I do not mean the principal ones, I mean the rank and file?—A. I could not tell you unless you went over the list.

Q. I do not mean the heads of divisions or the men who fill important places; I mean the clerks, inspectors, and the rest of the employes, numbering some hundreds?—A. There are not a hundred clerks there, not more than about 40 clerks in the custom-house. There are 189 altogether in the whole service in Baltimore under the collector.

Q. How many of those who were there when Collector Groome came into the office are there now?—A. Really I could not say unless you named them; I have them all down on my roll and I pay them all.

Q. Do you think that of the persons who were there when Collector Groome entered upon that office there are over one-quarter of them left now?—A. I do not know. If Senator Blackburn could count them I could tell you in a minute or two. I suppose that there are perhaps 20 per cent. anyway.

Q. Do you mean 20 per cent. are left?—A. I suppose so; I could not say.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. What was the aggregate force in the collector's office when the present collector, Mr. Groome, took charge of it?—A. Just before that time there had been a reduction.

Q. Just before he came in?—A. Yes, sir. Mr. Webster had been requested, as I recollect it, to make a reduction, and he had refused to do it on the ground that he had not too large a force, and I think the reduction was made under a special agent who was appointed for that purpose. How it has turned out since I do not know. I attend to the checks, making up the accounts and paying the salaries, and my principal assistant attends to making these rolls up, getting them up, and is more familiar with that subject. Mr. Wagner could tell you more about it than I can.

Q. Is not the force in the collector's office to-day smaller than when Mr. Groome took charge of it?—A. I think it is.

Q. What is the relative amount or bulk of the work done then and now; has the work of the office increased or decreased?—A. The work of the office has increased.

Q. There is more work done now, and with a smaller force, than at that time?—A. I think so. The offices of the bond clerk and the registering clerk have been combined into one, and a gentleman who was in the weigher's office died, and his place has never been filled. I think there are some few clerks less than there were.

Q. And more work?—A. Yes, sir. I do not think there is in the custom-house to-day more employés than they ought to have there; I think they ought to have more.

Q. I will hand you a list here to refresh your memory, and will ask you if you do not recognize forty-nine Republican officials, who are in that service at present?—A. (After counting the names on the list.) Yes, there are forty-nine on this list handed to me.

Q. Those are men who have been in the service many years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how many of them are ex-Union soldiers?—A. (After counting up the names on the list.) There are seventeen on this list.

Q. I will ask how many of the force in the collector's office are within the civil-service rules, do you know?—A. Not unless I count them. I will tell you who is not included in the civil-service rules. I am not—my place has been like a chameleon; it has been in and out of it two or three times; they first put me in and then they took me out. I have been there for over twenty-five years, and I have no other place to go to, and I am sure I am not going to resign. I went there as one of the lowest clerks, and was promoted until I became chief clerk. There is the auditor, the cashier, and the assistant cashier; they are the only clerical offices that are not within the civil-service rules, and the private secretary, of course; that is a special office continued from month to month, and then the two deputy collectors also.

Q. Out of the force of one hundred and eighty-nine how many laborers and other employés are outside of the civil service rules?

Collector GROOME (to the witness). One hundred and fifty-eight is the number; you included those under the naval officer and the surveyor.

The WITNESS. Yes; I meant to include them all; I pay them all.

Q. Out of that number how many are laborers and others who are outside of the civil-service law?—A. (Referring to a list.) Nine messengers, 15 laborers, 4 watchmen, 1 female examiner, 4 boatmen, 1 foreman of porters, 3 porters, 1 keeper of scale room, and 1 foreman of laborers; I think that is all.

Q. Was not a reduction of force in the collector's office to the extent of \$40,000 made in conformity with an order issued by the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning?—A. I think so; unless I could go through the books I could not say positively which Secretary ordered it.

Q. Are you or not sure it has been done within the last three years?—A. I think it was under Secretary Manning's order; I am pretty certain it was.

Q. Has there been any reduction made in that force within the last ninety days?—A. Yes, sir; there has been a reduction of force. We have all been subject to deduction of pay on account of the shortness of appropriation and there has been a considerable number cut off. But unless I could go down and look at the books I could not tell you so readily about it.

A. Did any of our Republican friends go out under that reduction of force made within the last three months?—A. I could not say unless

you gave me the list. I have always been in favor of civil service and of fighting it out on that line, but I have never taken much account of the men. My business is to pay them if they do their work right, and if the accounts are not correct I try to correct them and tell the governor about it. I can not say whether a man is a Republican or a Democrat, except that he belonged to the old administration, you see.

Q. You mean they were all Republicans before, and those who come in now are generally Democrats?—A. I think all except Mr. Busey and one or two were appointed as Republicans. I claim that I went in under the civil service. When I first went into the custom-house they advertised for men in the newspaper; they did not have them applying, as they do now. The advertisement said, "Address box 49, Banker, Baltimore." I applied and was taken to the custom-house; they had to show me where it was.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have not heard of Governor Groome's advertising for anybody, have you?—A. No, sir; not lately; but that is the way it was done. In 1870 I put in my report, and Mr. Tingle and Mr. Sturtevant will verify what I say, that in 1870 when my system was adopted in Boston I advocated that young men should be admitted to the service the same as they are in the Army and Navy, and I never have had cause to change my opinion; I am in favor of a strict civil service.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. I will ask one question as to the methods of conducting business here now?—A. I have been abused because if I find a man who doesn't attend to his business it is my duty to tell the collector.

Q. Is the business of the office being conducted in a proper and satisfactory way?—A. I think so; if not, I should tell the governor and have them turned out.

Q. Do you know anything about political assessments having been levied on employes down there?—A. I do not know anything about politics. I did not in twenty-five years give anything to politics.

Q. You never have seen anything of that kind?—A. No, sir; I don't know anything about it. I simply pay gentlemen all day long. We have only four men in our whole office, and, as I have always contended, the reason we have not more is because it is not a political office—

The CHAIRMAN. Won't you wait a moment and let me ask you a question?

The WITNESS. Certainly; excuse me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your business is to pay the men?—A. My business is one of different accounts. The cashier receives all the money, and receives it on certain papers—

Q. Who pays the men?—A. I pay them; myself and Mr. Wagner.

Q. Do you pay the men who are in the collector's office?—A. Yes, sir; all of them; everybody in the naval office and the surveyor's office, except the custodian's force, and they are paid by check from Washington.

Q. You pay all the men in the office who come under the head of the customs service?—A. All of them.

Q. This list of 49 men which has been referred to are men who are employed in this department?—A. Yes, sir; every one is there just as represented on that list.

Q. But they are not all in the collector's office?—A. (Referring to the list.) Every one of those men is regularly in the collector's office, as distinct from the office of the surveyor or the naval officer.

Q. Did not the naval officer make a clean sweep of the employés when he went in?—A. Mr. Hazen, I think, is the only gentleman remaining there, and Dr. Carter.

Q. How was it in the surveyor's office?—A. I do not think there is any except Mr. Busey left; and Mr. Busey, I think, was a Democrat.

Q. Then there has been a clean sweep of all the Republicans?—A. I believe so. I object to the "influence" business; I believe in civil-service reform.

Q. Do you know of any new offices which have been created in the custom-house?—A. We never had any telephone man there before, and there was a great deal of trouble, and since that they have got a gentleman at the telephone, but he is not paid out of the collector's force directly.

Q. Have there been officers of a different designation created in addition to those that were known before?—A. No, sir; I never heard of it.

Q. Would you know if there had been?—A. Yes, sir; if you give me the man's name; I pay them all. The office of collector's private secretary existed at different times.

Q. But aside from that you do not know of any new positions having been created?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You get along well with the collector?—A. Yes, sir; I never saw a man I could get along better with in my life—a great, big, jolly, fat man like him; he is a splendid man to get along with. The only trouble is he tells me too many stories and keeps me away from my work and that keeps me late in the afternoon; that is all I have against him.

Q. You think he is about as good a collector as ever was there?—A. I think Mr. Groome is one of the nicest gentlemen I ever met; I will say that in his own presence, and I will say it to you or anybody.

Q. You are not afraid to say it in his presence?—A. No, sir; I am not, nor behind his back either; everybody knows it. And I am not saying it because I am expecting him to retain me in the position. There has been considerable night work done in the past year, and under the system we have the men who work at night in delivering cargoes are allowed double compensation, but that extra is paid by the merchant who requests it. Governor Groome has appointed seven or eight men to do that night work. They are new men—

Q. And all Republicans?—A. Now, he can tell you better about that; I think not; I think none of them are. But, you know, from time to time that has been done for years, as it was required.

Q. You do not think that Senator Blackburn's questions are going to get the governor into trouble with the Democrats here, do you?—A. No, sir; I think the governor is a pretty good Democrat, too; I mean to say that.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless you desire to discourse further to the committee we are now through with you.

The WITNESS. I am very much obliged to you, sir. If you would let Mr. Clayton and Mr. Wagner, my deputy, give their testimony now, as we are paying off at present—this is Saturday—if you would let them come next I would be much obliged.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to have them testify?

The WITNESS. You know Mr. Clayton is taking in the money in the cashier's office.

By Senator BLACKBURN :

Q. You have spoken of there being but two men left in the naval office who are Republicans. How many are there employed in there altogether?—A. There are seven and one messenger, which makes eight; that is all there is in the office.

TESTIMONY OF L. N. ROLLINS.

L. N. ROLLINS, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Have you been employed in the internal revenue department here?—A. Yes, sir; I was employed in the internal revenue department by Collector Sellman.

Q. Were you dismissed?—A. I was dismissed by the present collector.

Q. Did you receive a communication from the present collector stating the reasons for your dismissal?—A. Yes, sir; I have the letter with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Please read the letter to the committee.

The WITNESS read as follows :

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, May 11, 1857.

To whom it may concern :

It affords me great pleasure to be able to certify to the fact that my intercourse with Mr. Lewis N. Rollins, former clerk of this office under Mr. John H. Sellman, formerly collector and my predecessor, was of the most pleasant and satisfactory character and such as to enable me to ascertain that he was a most conscientious and efficient officer, and a gentleman of the strictest integrity and honor.

He was requested to resign his position by me for no fault whatever, save that we differed politically, thus coming under the old rule that "to the victor belongs the spoils."

I can commend Mr. Rollins with confidence to anyone who may desire the services of a faithful and efficient employé.

J. K. ROBERTS,
Collector District of Maryland.

The WITNESS. I desire to say in reference to my dismissal, that the collector informed me that he regretted very much that he was obliged to remove me, but he said the representatives of his party required places for their friends and he could not retain me any longer. I am certain that is the cause of it.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. That is the letter you received after your dismissal from the collector?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they had to employ you since to do the work of some of the parties who were put in there?—A. Yes, sir; I was employed soon after my dismissal by one of the deputies to assist him in issuing the special taxes.

Q. And he paid you for it?—A. Yes, sir; he paid me. And on one or two more occasions I was employed there, by consent of the collector, in the place of officers during their absence.

Q. Which shows that there is a falling off in the efficiency of the office?—A. Yes, sir. They have the kindest feeling there towards me.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. You do not understand that the office of the collector of internal revenue comes under the civil-service law, do you?—A. No, sir; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. It comes under the old law, which was referred to by the collector in his letter.

Senator BLACKBURN. That is a great deal better than the civil-service law.

The WITNESS. The reason the collector wanted to retain me was that I had been a soldier in service for four years and was poor. The collector was anxious to retain me; I have no doubt of that, but he said he could not do it under the circumstances.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM J. APPLGARTH.

WILLIAM J. APPLGARTH, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you been employed in the civil service of the Government at Baltimore?—A. Yes, sir; first as a clerk in the internal-revenue office and then as deputy collector of internal-revenue.

Q. Were you dismissed from office?—A. I was.

Q. Have you any letter that accompanied or succeeded your dismissal from the collector of internal revenue?—A. I have.

Q. Will you produce it?—A. Yes, sir.

The witness produced the letter called for and at the request of the chairman read it, as follows:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, April 26, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that Mr. William J. Applegarth, formerly deputy collector in this office, resigned his position upon my assumption of the office for the reason that we differed politically. In doing so he did additional credit to the reputation he already had acquired in an efficient and excellent performance of his official duties.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend him for any position he may seek as a reliable man and a competent official.

J. K. ROBERTS,
Collector.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You received that after your dismissal?—A. Yes, sir; I went out of office on the 15th of January, 1887. I met Mr. Roberts on the street one day and he said, "I want to give you a letter of recommendation." I thanked him kindly and he then gave me that letter.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MCNEILL.

JOHN MCNEILL, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you in the employment of the Government here?—A. Yes, sir; I am janitor of the custom-house.

Q. Does that position come under Collector Groome?—A. Yes, sir; as custodian of public buildings.

Q. What compensation do you receive?—A. A thousand dollars a year.

Q. Were you occupying any other position before you took this one?—A. I was register of voters.

Q. During the time you have been employed in the customs service as janitor of the building have you held any other place?—A. Not while I was janitor; it was while I was messenger. Before I was appointed janitor I was messenger to the assistant custodian of the custom house until last February, when I was dropped on account of a lack of appropriation.

Q. You were dropped as messenger, were afterwards made janitor, and are now janitor at a salary of \$1,000 a year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the time of your service under the Government, either as janitor or messenger, have you held any other office?—A. I acted as register of voters for eighteen days. We were eighteen days sitting, and I had leave of absence at that time and did not think that duty would come in conflict with my other duties, as I had leave of absence.

Q. Under what organization did that appointment come?—A. Under the Democratic organization; it was a State appointment.

Q. When was this service of eighteen days as register of voters?—A. In 1887.

Q. You did not of course during that time perform your duties as messenger?—A. No, sir; I had leave of absence.

Q. But your pay continued right along?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you paid for your services as register of voters?—A. Yes, sir; I was paid \$500.

Q. For eighteen days' work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You received \$500 as register of voters for eighteen days' work and at the same time your pay was going on at the custom-house and you were doing no work at the custom-house?—A. I had leave of absence. I understood I was entitled to leave of absence. I was going to resign the position of register, but Mr. Thornton told me it would not come in conflict with my duties at the custom-house. At the beginning of the sitting I made application for leave of absence and during the leave of absence I served as time register.

Q. You were register for a ward?—A. Yes, sir, for the Ninth ward.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. Well known as such?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you active in city politics?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You take a great deal of interest in them?—A. Pdo.

Q. You turn out on election day?—A. I never neglected my business in the custom-house to do that.

Q. What did you do as messenger?—A. I was messenger to the assistant custodian of buildings. He has a great deal of business to do pertaining to the laborers and has to be out of his office often, and if he had any message to attend to I attended to it for him.

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. When was it that you had this leave of absence?—A. In 1887.

Q. Who was then the assistant custodian to whom you were messenger?—A. E. T. Danaker.

Q. Did he approve your application for leave of absence?—A. When I made application Mr. Danaker told me that the collector asked him if it was taken out of my time, and was surprised to know that I asked for all the time I was entitled to. He did not know anything about it.

Q. Did Mr. Danaker know about it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did he approve your application for a leave of absence?—A. Yes, sir; he did not know for what purpose I wanted it.

Q. What are Mr. Danaker's politics?—A. He is a Republican.

Q. He was a Republican assistant custodian; you were his messenger; he approved your application for a leave of absence, and having gotten the leave of absence you thought it was your own time and you had a right to earn this money under a State appointment?—A. Yes, sir; I did not think the one position came in conflict with the other when I did not neglect my duty at the custom-house.

Q. Does the law authorize a fourteen days' leave of absence without loss of pay?—A. I understood so.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM T. CARSON.

WILLIAM T. CARSON, having been duly sworn, was interrogated as follows:

By Senator BLACKBURN:

Q. Are you employed in the post-office at this place?—A. Yes, sir; I am superintendent of the money-order department.

Q. How long have you held that place?—A. Since June, 1885.

Q. Do you know about there having been an interruption in the transaction of the business of that office about that time?—A. None whatever, that I know of, except some little delay caused by irregularities here in the arrangement of certain matters by my predecessor in his office.

Q. Who was your predecessor?—A. Mr. Clark.

Q. Under what postmaster?—A. Postmaster Adreon.

Q. Did you go into office the same day that Postmaster Veazey took possession of the post-office?—A. I did; it was Sunday.

Q. How much delay was there of the kind your attention has been called to?—A. There was no delay at all.

Q. Was there any suspension of the payment of money-orders in that department?—A. No, sir; not at all. We had the largest day's work we ever had, that first day.

Q. And there was no interruption whatever and has not been since?—A. There could not have been to have had so large an amount of work done within hours.

Q. Has there been any delay in the transmission of money-orders since you have held the position you now hold?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. It has been stated here by some witness that on the day following the day you went into office there were no money-orders issued?—A. I went into office on Sunday and we issued one hundred and thirty-five domestic orders on the following day, which is, I think, a larger number than was ever issued before, or at least more than the average. That was the first day I was in office.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You took a new force in there with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And took them in the same day that you went in, on Sunday?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were able to do more business the next day than had ever been done before by the old force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And more work than you have ever been able to do since?—A. Yes, sir; and that came from this reason that the previous day was a holiday and it made double work.

Q. Did not the newspapers about that time make complaint of the effect upon the service of the sudden change of force?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you not remember that they did complain?—A. No, sir; I do not.

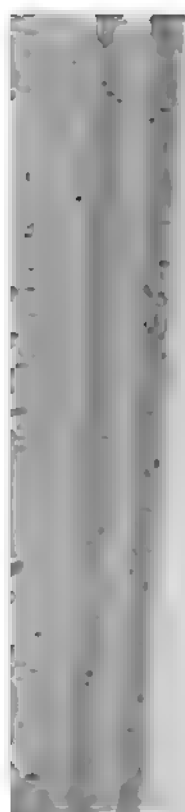
The CHAIRMAN. The committee will suspend its sessions for the present, and if any further investigation is made it will be at some future day when the committee will come here again, if necessary; but there will be no further examination at the present time.

The subcommittee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

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PART 4.

CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIANA.

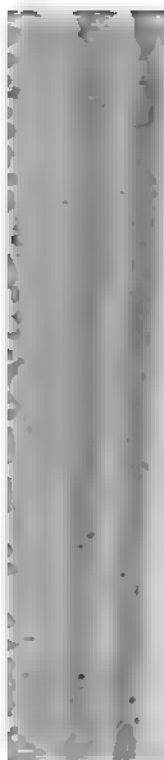


PART 4.

CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIANA.

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PART 4.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Testimony taken before the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Civil Service, appointed by the Senate of the United States under the following resolution :

Resolved, That a select committee, to consist of seven Senators, be, and the same is hereby, constituted and appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, to ascertain whether the appointments in said service have been based upon merit and qualifications or have been distributed as partisan favors; and further to fully examine and report as to the offensive participation of officers and employés of the General Government in political conventions and elections.

Said committee is hereby authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer, and shall have power to administer oaths, send for persons and papers; to sit in Washington or such other places as may be necessary, and to conduct its investigations through subcommittees, the expenses of the same to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and a full report of its proceedings shall be made to the Senate at as early a day as is practicable.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate designated the following as the members of the committee :

Senators Hale, Manderson, Chace, Spooner, Blackburn, Daniel, and Blodgett.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Wednesday, March 28, 1888.

The select committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Present, Senator Hale (chairman), Senator Manderson, and Senator Blodgett.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE.

WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, Esq., of Richmond, Ind., president of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, appeared before the committee and was interrogated as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. What is the title of the civil service reform association of which you are president?—A. The Indiana Civil Service Reform Association.

Q. How long have you been president of that association?—A. Since its organization. This is the third or fourth year.

Q. Was it in existence in 1884?—A. No, sir; not in 1884. The association was organized in the spring or summer of 1885, if I recollect right; I know it was organized in 1885.

Q. It is the central association of the State?—A. Yes, sir; it is a State association.

Q. Are there other branches of the association in Indiana?—A. There are auxiliary branches at Bloomington, Richmond, Greencastle, and Vincennes, I think; I do not remember any others.

Q. Did you take any part in the political campaign of 1884, individually or otherwise?—A. I did not. I did not vote for either of the Presidential candidates.

Q. Neither for Cleveland nor Blaine?—A. No, sir.

Q. Please go on, in your own way, and tell the committee what your association did in Indiana, after the election of President Cleveland, in the way of examining into the course of the Administration in its appointments, and the nature of these appointments, particularly your own connection with it, and what you did; state those things in your own way without further interrogation.—A. Shortly before the association was organized, and immediately or very shortly after the appointment of Mr. Aquilla Jones as postmaster at Indianapolis, Mr. Lucius B. Swift, Mr. Louis Howland, Mr. Lindley Vinton, and some other gentlemen who became afterwards members of the association, conducted personally an investigation into the condition of the post-office there. The results of that investigation were, some of them, published in the *Freeman*, a paper which was edited by Mr. Howland, and Mr. Swift came to Washington to confer with President Cleveland in regard to a number of abuses existing in the post-office there. Nothing I believe was done to remedy the matters complained of, and the association, after its organization, appointed Mr. Swift a committee of one to examine into and report as to the condition of the Indianapolis post-office, which is the one office in the State within the Pendleton act, as well as into the condition of the civil service generally in Indiana.

Mr. Swift prepared a long and exhaustive report, based upon affidavits which were taken. I compared the report and the affidavits—the most of the statements referred to being sworn to—with the original affidavits, and this is the report which I hold in my hand. This report was made to the executive committee of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association in September, 1886. The executive committee approved the report, and if I recollect right the association approved the report of the executive committee. The report relates to the Federal civil service in Indiana since March 4, 1885. These reports are printed by the association; the one I refer to, however, I think was printed by Mr. Swift, though I am not certain about that.

The first document published by the association was one in relation to the hospital for the insane in Indiana, which has nothing to do with the Federal service. This was a second one issued by the association as to the condition of the post-office, and this document was based on the affidavits of the parties interested.

Q. Have you examined those affidavits?—A. I have examined the most of them. The substance of the greater part of this report was also forwarded with the affidavits to the National Civil Service Reform League, at the session, I think, of that same year. I think that was before this report was printed; but it contained the substance of most of this report, not all of it. It was there that I examined the affidavits.

Q. Will you now state to the committee some of the marked cases of removals and the class of men appointed?—A. I have made an abstract of some of the cases, which, if the committee will allow me, I will read. I made the abstract at the following meeting of the association, from the report and from the affidavits. Mr. Aquilla Jones, on taking charge

f the post-office, April 19, 1885, at once removed the assistant postmaster, cashier, stamp clerk, messenger, superintendents of the registry department, and carriers, and then filled their places with Democrats. Those were officers in the unclassified service, I believe. In the sack-repair department every man and woman, within a few weeks, was dismissed and succeeded by Democrats. These included four women, upon whom others were dependent for support, who were working at the repair of sacks. The janitors of the building, watchman, engineer, and elevator boy followed. There were no charges against them or complaints of inefficiency in any way, I understand. Mr. Jones said that the removals were made because the parties were Republicans. The men appointed in their places were active political workers, and their names and acts of partisanship are distinctly specified in the report. I do not remember them now, but they are in Mr. Swift's report. In the classified service men were removed for the purpose of making room for Democrats.

Q. That is in the service that comes under the act, in the classified service?—A. Yes, sir; in the classified service. None but Democrats were appointed. A man by the name of Riggs, who had passed the examination, asked if there was any prospect of appointment, and Jones answered him by asking who he voted for at the last election. When Mr. Green asked if any Republicans would be appointed, Jones answered no.

The assistant postmaster was John W. Dodd. He was appointed by Jones. He was a man who had been reputed (this of course I do not know further than from reputation) to have been attached to a gambling house in Indianapolis prior to his appointment, and although there was a large number of eligibles on the former list a new examination was ordered at once, and Mr. Jones stated that no Republicans passed in the examination. One Wood was turned off, and Jones stated to him that he had no objection to him personally, but that he had promised his place to another. Mr. Wilmington went there, and Mr. Jones said to him that he was dismissed because he wanted the place for some one else. Mr. Jones stated to Mr. Swift, the gentleman who made this report, and to Mr. Howland, a member of the executive committee of the association, that he would not appoint Republicans even if they passed, no matter how high they stood; that he would not appoint them because they were Republicans.

Jones told one of the employés, Mr. Tousey, that he had no complaint to make; that all he wanted was the place. He told one Lockwood "You are all going any way; I have kept all of you longer than I have wanted to; summer has come now and you can make a living, and I want you all to get out of here."

At another time Mr. Dodd said, "There are no charges at all; you have always done your work well; we want your place for a Democrat. The party pressure outside is causing removals; we are actually removing some men I think more of than the men that take their places. The new men are not as good as some of the men we are discharging." And to one Schemedel, Jones said, "I have no complaint to make, only I have a Democrat whom I wish to put in your place."

Mr. Dodd, the chief examiner and assistant postmaster under Jones, said to one of the employés, McLeland, "It is better for the boys to resign than to have us trump up charges against them;" and, "It almost breaks Mr. Jones's heart to have to trump up charges against the boys."

Q. Without going into more of those, please state what was the condition as to the public business of that office after these many changes had taken place; I mean as to the public convenience?—A. Complaints

were made almost every day after these changes had become quite numerous in the post-office. I heard of instances where over three weeks were consumed in delivering a letter from one part of the city to another, only a few squares distant. In one instance a newly-appointed letter-carrier was found to be unable to read the superscriptions of the letters, and applied to five or six persons, whose affidavits are attached to this examination, to read the superscription to him.

Another letter-carrier was appointed to collect the mail from the boxes, and he failed so badly that there was an overflow of a week's accumulation of mail; the box was full, and there was no more room for letters; they had been accumulating there for over a week. Some of the mails coming in (as Mr. Swift states more fully than I can from memory), which should have been delivered in the morning, were not delivered until late in the afternoon or evening. There was considerably more delay after these changes were made than before.

Recently I heard of a case in the railway mail service where a mail-car had been permitted to go from Indianapolis to La Fayette and back again without having anybody in charge, and the mail which was sent to La Fayette all came back. The person who was responsible for that was Mr. James T. Dowling, who was appointed for political reasons. He was a prominent politician there and appointed on that account. It was shown that at about the time of his appointment he had stated to three persons in Indianapolis that some time previous to that he had bribed certain members of the council; had paid them an amount of money for voting for a street-railway enterprise there.

The facts in the case were embodied in an affidavit of these parties and communicated by Mr. Swift to Postmaster-General Vilas, with a request for Dowling's removal. Mr. Vilas answered Mr. Swift, stating that he had inquired into the matter and that, although Dowling had made that statement, he was satisfied it was merely a boast on his part, and that he had not bribed the members of the council; that he was said to be an efficient officer and he decided to retain him. This was the same Dowling who afterwards permitted the car to go from Indianapolis to La Fayette and back again with the same mail on board.

That investigation was made by Mr. Swift, and I have no personal knowledge of those facts. You understand that I am stating these facts as the result of the investigation made by the association. The statement about the car is not in the report of the association, but the other cases are referred to in it. I do not think the correspondence between Mr. Dowling and Mr. Swift is there, all of it; I am not certain.

Q. After the course of conduct pursued by Postmaster Jones, of Indianapolis, had been brought out, the nature of his appointments exposed, and his declarations as to how and why they were made were given, was the matter brought to the attention of the authorities here in Washington in the form of any protest or request for his removal?—

A. I understand that this report was sent to the President and to Postmaster-General Vilas; I heard so.

Q. You mean the report made by Mr. Swift?—A. I think so.

Q. Covering all the facts?—A. I believe it was. Whether it personally reached them or not I could not say.

Q. But no change of postmaster was made?—A. No, sir; no change was made.

Q. Mr. Jones is still postmaster?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. I see that the report is dated September 28, 1886.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it printed immediately after that time?—**A.** It was printed very shortly after that time.

Q. And sent to the President and Postmaster-General when?—**A.** Shortly after it was printed, I am informed; I could not give the exact date.

By the **CHAIRMAN**:

Q. Now go on and state to the committee the line of a certain investigation that you pursued, and any facts connected with it showing that it was laid before the President.—**A.** The matters I have stated, of course, are derived from the investigation of some one else. But this investigation was my own; I know about these facts. That investigation I made as early as August, 1885. There had been at that time a large number of removals that were reported in the daily papers of postmasters, and I collected a list of them, and addressed a letter to each of those persons who had been removed, both in Indiana and elsewhere. The statements of their removal in the reports was that they had been removed upon charges.

Between the 1st and the 20th of August, 1885, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the numerous suspensions of postmasters in Indiana and elsewhere, I addressed to the postmasters suspended 295 letters—193 to postmasters in Indiana and 102 to Presidential postmasters in other States.

The following is the text of the letter so addressed:

RICHMOND, IND., *August 3, 1885.*

DEAR SIR: I learn that you have been suspended as postmaster by the present Administration.

Would you kindly inform me of the causes of this suspension; whether any cause has been alleged; whether any charges have been made against you, either of neglect of duty or of offensive partisanship; and, if so, what they are, and by whom made.

Were such charges made in writing (by letter or otherwise)? What notice of such charges did you receive? When, and from whom? Was any opportunity given you to make any defense thereto? Did you prepare any defense? And, if so, what was it?

Was there any investigation into the case? If so, by whom? And what was the character of the investigation? Was any evidence taken, either formally or informally?

Have you had any correspondence with the Department or the President in reference to your suspension? Would it be too much to ask you to let me have copies of any charges which you may have in your possession, and of any correspondence?

Please do not regard these requests, coming from a stranger, as impertinent. I desire to ascertain accurately the history of the numerous suspensions which are reported each day, and learn whether they have been "for cause"; whether charges are made and properly investigated; and, if not, who is responsible for this violation of the avowed theory of the Administration.

I trust you will regard these reasons as sufficient, and will let me have at an early day a complete history of your case.

Yours, faithfully,

WILLIAM D. FOULKE.

Mr. FOULKE. To these letters I received one hundred and fifty-eight replies. From the replies it appears that in the case of one hundred and one postmasters in Indiana, and thirty-five Presidential postmasters elsewhere, being one hundred and thirty-six in all, no notice was given by the Department, or by any person, of any charges having been made or filed against the postmaster suspended, nor was there any investigation of any description whatever, to the knowledge of the postmaster suspended. I have a list of the postmasters here to which that applies, and I have here the correspondence from them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We have not the time, of course, to go into that now. Are you willing to turn those papers over to the committee so that the committee can examine them?—A. Certainly. The list contains the names of the postmasters and the places where they held office. In only two instances, as reported, was there any investigation made—Miss E. A. Bidgood, of Cleveland, Ind., whose case was examined by the inspector, and T. J. Butler, of Port Richmond, N. Y. The remainder of the cases are those in which the postmasters resigned or failed to answer the questions. So that there were one hundred and thirty-odd cases in which no notice was given, and only two in which there was any investigation.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. In your summary of these cases do you show as to the time of removal, whether it was near the expiration of the term?—A. These were all before the expiration of the term, if I recollect right.

Q. But do you show the length of time before the expiration of the term?—A. No, sir; I do not think so.

Q. The letters will show that?—A. The letters could in many instances. I understand they were all suspensions, and that none of them were removed at the expiration of the term.

Q. What I was seeking to get at was whether the removal was immediately before or some time before the expiration of the term?—A. Probably these letters will show that, but I do not think I summarized them in that respect. In a large proportion of removals the first information received by the postmaster suspended was by newspaper or by the presentation of the order of suspension by the new appointee, or by the appointee's presentation of his commission; that was the first they ever heard of it. But in the case of eleven postmasters in Indiana and twelve elsewhere, a request was made of the Department or the President for a copy of the charges and an opportunity for an investigation, but no opportunity was given nor were the charges disclosed. I have a list here of all those cases.

The removals in a number of cases, as will appear in these letters, were attributed to the influence of the Congressmen in the district. I have a list of those classified also. A number of those who were removed appear to have been newspaper editors, and I have a list of those, and in many instances the successors appointed were proprietors of newspapers, and I have a list of those.

After that examination was made, knowing it was *ex parte*, I desired to see whether or not it had the approval of the President. I did not suppose that he had personal knowledge of the manner in which removals were being made, and I called on President Cleveland with these lists and with this statement.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You came to Washington with these lists?—A. Yes, sir; I came to Washington with these lists and with this statement, and left a copy of these lists with President Cleveland. I found that the President knew of it and appeared to approve of it. He said that it was not possible to make an investigation or to let the parties know what the charges were against them; that that would be turning each case into a judicial investigation, which they could not do.

I asked him then why he required that any charges should be made? He said they were trying to do the best they could, and he said that he re-

gretted that I had made the investigation. I told him that sometimes the charges were made by persons utterly irresponsible and sometimes by those who did not pretend to know the facts, and that the charges were sometimes false, and it was not possible to procure accurate information until at least both sides had some chance to be heard. He said the Department had to get the information as best they could, and that he hoped we would go slow; that he had great difficulty in bringing many of his party up to his ideas of civil-service reform, and that Indiana was a particularly bad State.

I told him I knew this and appreciated the difficulties of the situation; that I had made these inquiries with a view of giving him correct information in the matter; and I left with him the lists embodying the results of the investigation.

I can name a number of instances here and there shown in many of these letters if you have time to go over them. For instance, there is the case of Louisa C. Canine, of Goodland, Newton County, Ind., who was removed, as she learned, upon report, upon the false charge, as she shows, preferred by her successor, A. J. Kitt, who was appointed in her place, that she was a non-resident. This charge was reported by Kitt, to whom the office was given. That is her statement of it; I do not know whether it is true.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. How long had she held the office?—A. I do not remember. Here is her letter, in which she says:

A false charge that I am a non-resident was made in writing by A. J. Kitt, now postmaster. This charge he made in writing, and the Hon. Fred. Hoover, senator from this district (elected to that position by Republicans, and an old acquaintance of mine), verified this false charge, and knew it to be false. The ground for this charge was that my husband was in Kansas, and where he was was my home, although the entire family are residents of Goodland, no part of our household goods having been removed. I received no notice of removal, no notice of charges preferred, and no opportunity was given me to make any defense. I had no correspondence with the President. A remonstrance signed by three hundred and seventy-four patrons of this office, of which seventy-three were Democrats (over one-half of the Democratic vote polled here last fall), was sent to the Postmaster-General, but was of no avail.

Q. It is evident that the occasion for her removal on the ground that her husband was in Kansas was a mere pretext?—A. That was said to be the reason for it.

Q. It strikes me as very singular that a charge of non-residence should be made against a postmaster?—A. Well, that is so.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Since your interview with the President, which you have described, when you laid before him this information and left copies of this statement of yours with him, has there been any change in the course of removals in the State, so far as you know?—A. I think they have gone on in about the same way. There has not been so much public attention called to them since, but the removals have been pretty complete. Mr. Swift shows the number of removals in 1886. They have been continued since then and there have been more removals, but nearly all the places were changed at that time except the fourth-class postmasters.

Q. Within the first year?—A. Before September, 1886, in about eighteen months. He gives a list showing the exact numbers. I can give you a summary if you desire.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will have that printed and will refer to it.

Q. Will you state to the committee what method you took for bringing this investigation of yours and the result of it to the attention of the public by any communication that you made to any member of the association or to any newspapers?—A. I addressed the substance of what I have stated, omitting the long lists of names, to the Nation. After waiting a long while and finding it was not published there, I then addressed it to a number of other newspapers, with the statement that it had been sent to the Nation and not published. The statement which I sent to the Nation was substantially the same as I have made here to-day.

Q. You sent it to the Nation for publication in order that the public might have the benefit of its circulation?—A. Yes, sir. That, however, was some time after my interview with the President; I did not do that for some time afterward.

Q. Your communication did not appear in the Nation?—A. No, sir; and on the 14th of December I sent it to a number of other papers.

Q. Do you remember the names of the other papers you sent it to?—A. I sent it out pretty generally, but I could not state where it was published. I know it was published in the Indianapolis papers and probably in the New York Tribune, but I do not remember.

Q. Do you remember any other New York papers that you sent it to?—A. I sent it to all the New York papers, I think. I do not know which it was published in. I did not pay any attention to it afterwards. I know I sent it to Harper's Weekly, and it was referred to there in an editorial, but it was never published in the Nation.

Q. Was it published in Harper's Weekly?—A. Yes; there was a criticism of it; the substance of the facts was given. I think it was published in the Chicago papers, too.

Q. Have you a copy of that letter with you?—A. I have.

Mr. Foulke produced the letter referred to, which is as follows:

RICHMOND, IND., December 14, 1885.

Between the 1st and 20th of August last, noticing that "suspensions" of postmasters before the expiration of their terms were becoming very frequent, I addressed 193 letters, indiscriminately, to postmasters suspended in this State, and 102 letters to Presidential postmasters elsewhere. I inquired of each the cause of the suspension, whether any changes had been made, whether there was any investigation or any opportunity for an investigation or defense.

To these letters I received 158 replies. Some of these showed that the officer had resigned, or that his term had expired; a few failed to answer the questions, but 136 gave me the desired information—101 from Indiana and 35 from elsewhere. In only two instances, one in Indiana and one in New York, had there been any investigation. In every other case no notice of any charges had been given, no cause assigned, no opportunity afforded for defense, denial, or explanation. In a large number of cases the first information on the subject received by the postmaster suspended was by newspaper report or upon presentation of the order of suspension by the new appointee.

In 15 cases in Indiana the change was attributed to the Congressman in the district, the successor having been promised the office in some instances. Sometimes the parties learned by hearsay and street rumor that charges of offensive partisanship had been preferred. In 10 cases in Indiana (and 11 cases elsewhere) a request was made for information respecting the charges and an opportunity for investigation, but no such opportunity was given, nor were the charges disclosed.

Knowing that this information was *ex parte*, and not believing it possible that these removals were thus made with the approval of the author of the letter to Mr. Curtis, I communicated to the President, personally, the results of my inquiries, together with the names of the postmasters in question.

I found, however, that the President approved this course. He stated that he considered it impracticable to inform the postmasters of charges against them; that this would be to turn the question of their removal into a judicial investigation; that they were continually protesting, objecting, and asking for copies of the charges, but that these could not be furnished them. I suggested that there was little use of

requiring that charges should be preferred, if the postmaster was not permitted to see them and there was to be no investigation; that charges were frequently made by persons utterly irresponsible, and often by those who did not pretend to know the facts; that such charges were frequently false, and that it was not possible to procure accurate information until both sides had at least a chance to be heard. He said he regretted that I had made these inquiries; that the Department had to get its information as best it could; that he had great difficulty in bringing many of his party friends up to his ideas of this reform, and that Indiana was a particularly bad State in that respect.

It seems to me that this remarkable system of secret charges by unknown accusers and removals without investigation is the joint product of the President's desire for civil-service reform and the clamor of his party for the spoils, and, like other hybrids, the progeny is inferior in character to either progenitor. It encourages spies and informers; slander, falsehood, and suspicion. "The boys" all understand that they are to get the offices by some evasive and underhand method. Moreover, every man suspended carries with him the implication that he has been discharged for some breach of official duty, of which he may be wholly innocent. Frequently the accuser is rewarded for his secret slander by appointment to the office. I could name many instances:

Louisa C. Canine states that she was removed, without notice, upon the false charge, preferred by A. J. Kitt, her successor, that she was a non-resident.

A. H. Simpson: The affidavits against A. H. Simpson, of Winchester, Ky., were prepared by William M. Bickner, a relative of his successor. Among the parties swearing to them was Dory Hazzard, a worthless negro, of no character.

W. L. Seaton, of Jackson, Mich., is assured that his successor (an editor of a Democratic paper, violently partisan) filed charges of offensive partisanship against him.

Charles G. Michaels, of Hope, Ind., writes that the charges were preferred by E. A. Monnanck, a brother-in-law of his successor, L. O. Miller.

E. R. Kirk, of Sioux City, Iowa, was removed through the agency of one Chase, an office broker, upon affidavits of partisanship, made by an ex-policeman and the son-in-law of his successor, Crawford.

S. A. Marine, of Vinton, Iowa, heard that the specification against him was the delivery of a partisan address on Decoration Day, which was in fact delivered by his brother.

In many instances, such as Philip Kendall, Portland Mills, the charge, alleged to be false, is attributed to a personal enemy, for the purpose of working out an old grudge.

Mrs. Isabella De La Hunt, of Cannelton, was removed, without notice, upon the charge of thrusting offensive campaign matter into the boxes of patrons, which, as it appears by her affidavit, was false.

R. M. Bartley, of Owen, Ind., heard that the charge against him was that he had received corruption funds, bought votes, and spent days electioneering, all of which he pronounces utterly false.

The charge against J. H. Stewart, of Chariton, Iowa, as he understood it, was exhibiting an obnoxious campaign banner in the post-office building. He shows, by affidavit, that it was not exhibited by him, nor in any room under his control, and that he requested its removal. His successor was a violent partisan and chairman of the Democratic central committee.

Ida Carpenter, of Butler, Ind., writes that she understands the principal charge was that she sent money to the Republican State central committee, which was false.

No doubt some of these denials by the suspended postmasters may themselves be untrue. They are *ex-parte* statements, and necessarily so from the fact that neither the charge nor the accuser is in most instances definitely known. Among so many removals there is no doubt a good number which were properly made. My objection is not to any particular case, but to a system which makes it impossible for the Department to know whether the charge is proper, and under which many acts of flagrant injustice must of necessity be committed. Such a system will naturally be used by spoilsmen to get places. Indeed, the appointees appear to be largely from that class.

W. M. Hancock, postmaster at Meridian, Miss., was succeeded by Col. J. J. Shannen, who was convicted January 2, 1872, in United States district court at Jackson, Miss., of criminally conspiring with others for the purpose of depriving persons of African descent of equal privileges under the Constitution of the United States.

M. M. Hurley, of New Albany, Ind., understands that he was suspended without written charges, but upon verbal charges made by Congressman Howard and O. O. Stealey, of the Louisville Courier-Journal. His successor has been chairman, secretary, and treasurer of the Democratic County Committee, one of the proprietors of the Ledger, a Democratic paper, and a Southern sympathizer during the war.

Crawford, successor of Kirk, of Sioux City, Iowa, had been sentenced to the penitentiary at Yankton, Dak.

The successor of A. S. Orr, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, editor of a Democratic newspaper, and friend of Randall, by whom the appointment was made.

A. W. Amick, of Lexington, Ind., writes, on August 3, that ever since his successor was appointed he (Amick) has had to make out the reports to the Department.

In fact nearly every change here in Indiana that has come under my observation seems a step in the wrong direction. I can furnish you details *ad nauseum* if you have space for them.

You are no doubt familiar with the case of James Dowling, appointed by the influence of Mr. Bynum, Democratic Congressman from Indianapolis, to a position in the Railway Mail Service some months ago. Dowling boasted that he had bribed certain members of the common council of Indianapolis. For this he was tried by council and found guilty, by a two-thirds vote, of bribery; a majority voted to expel him, but the requisite two-thirds was lacking for that purpose. Before the grand jury Dowling refused to testify, because his answer might criminate him.

These facts are notorious to every man in the State. The Postmaster-General was notified of them by Lucius B. Swift on September 12, but wrote to Mr. Swift that it would be fair for Mr. Dowling "to have notice of the accusation, because inquiry might put a different complexion on the case."

The importance of investigation and of the old maxim *audi alteram partem* is thus recognized by the very man who refused to grant it in the cases above.

Mr. Dowling is still in the service, though notice was long since given him of the charges, and they have been proved by numerous affidavits and words. How can this delay of more than three months be accounted for?

Last winter a bill for civil-service reform was introduced in our State senate based upon the New York statute. Upon its final passage it was defeated by the Democratic majority, every Republican voting for it and nearly every Democrat against it.

Such facts are not calculated to convince Republicans who did not vote for Mr. Blaine that any permanent redemption of the civil service from the spoils system is likely to come out of such a Nazareth as the Democratic party when composed of its present material. I wrote the foregoing facts (except some of the above instances of the incapacity of successors) to the New York Nation on November 30, 1885, by way of criticism of the frequent commendations in that paper of the President's administration respecting removals and appointments to office, with the remark that, in the East, where civil-service reform sentiment was comparatively strong, this approbation might be merited; but that to us in Indiana, where a Mugwump is a rare bird, it looked as if the reform policy of the President, outlined in his letter to George W. Curtis, was limited in practice to those parts of the country where "it would do the most good," and asking how it was, in view of such facts as these, that the Nation considered it a distinct gain to the cause of civil-service reform that the majority of the Commission were members of the Democratic party.

I addressed this letter to the Nation, because I believed that paper, being devoted to the cause of civil-service reform, would not be unwilling that the shortcomings of the present administration in carrying it out should be made known.

None of the matters contained in the letter have appeared in any form, nor have I heard from it in any shape since it was sent. It seems to me that such facts as the above ought not to be kept from the public, especially in those places where, as in New York, civil-service reform sentiment is strong, and the administration is believed to be earnestly carrying out the ideas of the reformers.

Yours,

W. D. FOULKE.

The CHAIRMAN. I asked Mr. Foulke, as he was here only for a short time, to come before the committee this morning, and as the Senate meets to-day at half past 11, our time is limited. We shall have to close the session now, but if any member of the committee desires to interrogate him, that can be done.

Senator BLODGETT. I only desire to inquire whether he refers to Presidential appointments in all the cases of postmasters he has mentioned, or whether they are fourth-class appointments of postmasters in Indiana.

Mr. FOULKE. All of the postmasters referred to out of the State were Presidential appointments, and I think the most of them in the State were also. But there are some fourth-class postmasters in the State, and the list of the post-offices will show that. If it is possible for the committee to either go or send some person to Indiana to take testi-

mony in regard to these matters, I think nearly all these statements can be proved by legal evidence. Of course they are *ex parte*; these statements are necessarily so. What reason there may exist for some of these removals of course we are not able in all instances to state. But I think there would be no difficulty whatever in sustaining the statements contained in Mr. Swift's report by the evidence of witnesses, if it can be taken in Indiana. It would be difficult to get all the witnesses here, as there are a good many of them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your view in regard to the operation of the civil-service law in Indiana; has it been a success or a total failure?—A. Well, we have not had any civil-service reform in Indiana. So far as the law is enforced I presume it has been beneficial, but certainly it has not been enforced so far as we can see.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. Was there any effort in the early days of the present administration to follow the course that seemed to have been blocked out by the Postmaster-General in his celebrated secret circular which afterward became a public circular?—A. Yes, sir; I think so. You mean by that as to whether the charges of partisanship of the kind specified by him were preferred.

Senator MANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. FOULKE. Yes, sir; I think so. Many of such charges were proved, but access to those papers has been denied.

Q. As time progressed was that course followed, or did they simply remove without reference to charges at all?—A. That I can not tell.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was this Indianapolis post-office matter investigated by the United States Civil Service Commission; do you remember?—A. The first charges that were made by Mr. Swift were referred by the President to the Civil Service Commission—the first few allegations that occurred immediately after the appointment of the postmaster; the others have not been. As to those, my understanding is (this is purely hearsay; I have no absolute knowledge about it) that Mr. Lyman and, I think Mr. Edgerton, though I am not certain about that, made some inquiry, and drew up a report, in which they criticise the action of Mr. Aquilla Jones, and that that report was afterward modified or altered at the request of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and the report as finally made stated that Mr. Jones had made a great many indiscreet remarks, had been guilty of a great many irregularities, but at that time they did not indicate sufficiently a purpose to evade the law, and Mr. Jones was not removed. The President, of course, knew of the report at that time.

By Senator MANDERSON:

Q. The Indianapolis post-office has a sufficient clerical force to put it under the civil-service rules?—A. Yes, sir; and that is the only post-office in the State which has. If any inquiry should be made in Indiana at any time by this committee we should very much like to have some notice of it and an opportunity to collect some of these facts. That can be done if we have notice beforehand. When the Civil Service Commissioners came out there, as I am informed (I had nothing to do with that either myself), there was no notice given of the time when they would be there, nor were any members of the association permitted to appear before them to substantiate any of the charges made.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your association, then, took no part in that investigation?—A. No, sir; except that Mr. Swift came here originally and suggested to President Cleveland that there were irregularities there.

Q. But it took no part in the investigation?—A. Oh, no, sir; they were not permitted to appear.

The report of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, referred to by Mr. Foulke in his statement, is as follows:

INDIANA CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

[Document No. 2.—A report relating to the Federal Civil Service in Indiana since March 4, 1885.]

To the Executive Committee of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association:

GENTLEMEN: I lay before you the results of an investigation begun in April last relating to the Federal civil service in Indiana since March 4, 1885. The information has been drawn from Republican, Democratic, and independent sources. Care has been taken to check and verify, and, while some errors of detail may have been made, I believe this report presents a truthful general view since the date named.

The country is trying to work its way out of the spoils system, and the end may or may not be a long way off. Progress depends almost exclusively upon the administration for the time being. As the Constitution now stands, if we are to be freed from the spoils system it must be done by the President, who derives his ample power not from any statute, but from the Constitution itself. It is not a question of how much a President can do, but of how much he will do. A statesman in that position could, if he willed, shatter that system beyond recuperation. The people, however, can not compel the President. We elect him upon the best promises we can secure, and then live in the hope that he will keep those promises. The promises, then, of Mr. Cleveland are first to be examined, and a knowledge of them is necessary to determine what, under the circumstances, is reasonably to be expected. That only can be regarded as failure which disappoints such expectation.

In his first annual message as governor of New York Mr. Cleveland said:

It is submitted that the appointment of subordinates in the several State departments and their tenure of office or employment should be based upon fitness or efficiency.

After his election to the Presidency he wrote, in December, 1884:

I regard myself pledged to this [the fair and honest enforcement of the Pendleton act], because my conception of true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this * * * should be, in good faith and without evasion, enforced, and because, in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done. * * *

I know * * * that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with

the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claims to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in regard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place.

It is necessary to turn back and read over the "lessons of the past." The Constitution makes no provision for removals except on impeachment. It fixes no term for the great body of place holders. Of the power of removal left by implication in the President, James Madison said, in June, 1789: "The danger then consists merely in this—the President can displace from office a man whose merits require that he should be continued in it. What will be the motives which the President can feel for such abuse of his power and the restraints that operate to prevent it? In the first place, he will be impeachable by the House before the Senate for such an act of *mal-administration*; for I contend that the wanton removal of meritorious officers would subject him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust."

After he became President, Jefferson wrote, in March, 1801:

Of the thousands of officers, therefore, in the United States, a very few individuals only, probably not twenty, will be removed; and they only for doing what they ought not to have done.

And to another correspondent:

* * * But the great stumbling block will be removals, which, though made on those just principles only, on which *my predecessor ought to have removed the same persons*, will nevertheless be ascribed to removal on party principles.

The fact has been often repeated, that for forty years, and under six Presidents, only seventy-three officers were removed. Those forty years are an unshaken witness that the makers of the Constitution understood that there could properly be no removals by the appointing power except for cause; and this extends to the meanest employé. Congress recognized this by passing, for partisan purposes, the act of 1820, which limited the term of certain officers to four years. There is, then, in the Constitution no jurisdiction for "wanton" removal from place—removal for what has come to be known as "political reasons"; and such a removal is an act of arbitrary power belonging only to absolute rulers. Nevertheless, after John Quincy Adams followed a long period of mal-administration, consisting in usurpation of this arbitrary power, and in the exercise of it to a greater extent than was practiced by the head of any other nation in the world. This is the "spoils system" referred to by the President, and this period furnishes the lessons of the past which are to be unlearned.

Foreseeing the possibility of the spoils system by reason of the act of 1820, Thomas H. Benton, in a report to the Senate in 1826, said:

The King of England is the fountain of honor; the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs, and contracts. * * * *We must look forward to the time when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage. I will vote as he wishes and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man? And what is the government of one man but a monarchy?*

Under the stimulus of the act limiting certain terms to four years, the Executive appetite was whetted, and the Executive hand was soon well in. "Wanton" removals became the rule without regard to expiration of term, and, breaking over all constitutional limits, the officers

who held without term were swept out with the rest. One of the last protests was made by Mr. Calhoun, who in 1835 said:

It is only within the last four years that removals from office have been introduced as a system, and for the first time an opportunity has been afforded of testing the tendency of the practice and witnessing the mighty increase which it has given to the force of Executive patronage, and the entire and fearful change, in conjunction with other causes, it is effecting in our political system. Nor will it require much reflection to perceive in what manner it contributes to increase so vastly the extent of Executive patronage. So long as the offices were considered as public trusts, to be conferred on the honest, the faithful, and capable, for the common good and not for the benefit or gain of the incumbent or his party, and so long as it was the practice of the Government to continue in office those who faithfully performed their duties, its patronage, in point of fact, was limited to the mere power of nominating to accidental vacancies or to newly created offices, and would, of course, exercise but a moderate influence either over the body of the community or over the office-holders themselves; but when this practice was reversed—when offices, instead of being considered as public trusts, to be conferred on the deserving, were regarded as the spoils of victory, to be bestowed as rewards for partisan service—it is easy to see that the certain, direct, and inevitable tendency of such a state of things is to convert the entire body of those in office into corrupt and supple instruments of power, and to raise up a host of hungry, greedy, and subservient partisans, ready for every service, however base and corrupt. *Were a premium offered for the best means of extending to the utmost the power of patronage; to destroy the love of country, and to substitute a spirit of subserviency and man worship, to encourage vice and discourage virtue; and, in a word, to prepare for the subversion of liberty and the establishment of a despotism; no scheme more perfect could be devised, and such must be the tendency of the practice, with whatever intention adopted, or to whatever extent pursued.*

In declaring that “efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty” are the conditions of continuance in public place, President Cleveland, in the clearest manner, declared his intention to return to the constitutional course of the founders of the constitution, and to the principle and example of the founders of his own party. He was not the first who proposed this return. Others had advocated it for nearly twenty years. The National Democratic platform of 1876 says:

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the Government business is not possible *if its civil service be subject to change at every election*, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor, *assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ*; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition.

Samuel J. Tilden’s letter of acceptance in 1876 says:

One (evil) is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are in truth but the servants of the people. * * * The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, *governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party.*

And in that year Mr. Hendricks, in his letter of acceptance, said:

In the reform of our civil service I most heartily indorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be “subject to change at every election,” and that it ought not to be made “the brief reward of party zeal,” but ought to be “awarded for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ.” I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years.

And four years later the Democratic convention reaffirmed the platform of 1876.

The Pendleton act, as a beginning of the reform, was the outcome of this and similar agitation fostered by civil service reform associations, in whose every constitution was the clause, “removals shall be made for legitimate cause only, such as dishonesty, negligence, or inefficiency, but not for political opinion or refusal to render party service.” Except in two cases this law did not in words attempt to deal with the

er of removal. That power remained and still remains in the President; and this is practically true, even where Congress has vested certain appointments in the President's subordinates. In the light of the session that preceded the passage of the Pendleton act, and considering the object and method of that act, it can not be said that the President could execute that law in its spirit and intent and still exercise or allow others to exercise the power of removal without cause. For instance, a postmaster may, unmolested by the President "want," as Mr. Madison puts it, dismiss any man, then he may so dismiss all. And if among the four from whom he must choose to fill the vacancy he can not find a partisan, and is forced to take one not a partisan, he may the next moment dismiss this appointee and look among the next four for a partisan. This is mocking at reform. The spoils system would be honest. But, as we have seen, the President included only the places within this law, but the entire service within the principle of removal for cause only. With this fair promise in view I pursued this investigation.

The definition by the Administration of the words "for cause" was forewarned in Mr. Cleveland's letter of December 25, 1884, and this was followed by Postmaster-General Vilas in a circular dated April 29, 1885. The cause was offensive partisanship in an office-holder, and Mr. Vilas set down the following specifications:

Having been an active editor or proprietor of a Republican newspaper printing inflammatory articles.

Having been a stump speaker.

Having been a member of a political committee.

Having been an officer of a campaign club.

Having been an organizer of political meetings.

Having made his office headquarters of political work.

Having put his clerks into the performance of political duties.

Possibly other acts of equal force.

The circular provided that proof of partisanship could be made by a Congressman's affirmation of knowledge, or by the affidavit of some person whom the Congressman could vouch for as of "unquestioned veracity," or by documentary evidence; offensive articles in newspapers were to be shown by slips.

The definitions and specifications are none too strict; the offenses enumerated should not be tolerated in any Federal place-holder. Given a proper case for the application of the rule, there must, of course, always be one certain inseparable accompaniment, without which its enforcement could only be intolerable—the same measure applied to an offender must be applied to his successor, and this, too, from the moment of appointment, not from the time of some special order to be issued in the future. And the President and the Postmaster-General in conversation freely declared their intention to apply the rule rigidly from the moment to the new appointees. Mr. Vilas wrote September 14, 1885: "I hope I shall ever be as willing to remove an unfit person when suggested by me as if he had been found in the service as I took it." This also I have had constantly in mind.

The Federal civil service in Indiana is mainly comprised of the post-office, the Railway Mail Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the penitentiary service, the customs service, the district attorney's office, the marshal's office, and the Government depot at Jeffersonville. It falls into two divisions: The classified service, entrance to which is open to all through competitive tests, and the unclassified service, entrance to which is restricted by arbitrary appointment. The Indianapolis post-office is in the classified service.

POST-OFFICES—FIRST CLASS.

The only office of this class is at Indianapolis. Aquilla Jones took charge of this office as postmaster at midnight, beginning April 19, 1885. Mr. Jones had for many years been a citizen of high standing in Indianapolis. Fifty years before he had been a postmaster under Andrew Jackson, and he held like positions under later Presidents. He found his office under a non-partisan law, based upon open competition. It was a critical moment for the new system. Many men would have regarded it an honor to be thus permitted to enforce a great reform act with honesty and impartiality under a cross-fire of hungry friends and bitter enemies. He found in the unclassified service one assistant postmaster and cashier, one stamp clerk, three heads of divisions, five male sack repairers, four female sack repairers, and one messenger; in the classified service thirty-one clerks and thirty-nine carriers, making a total of eighty-five employés.

CHANGES IN THE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

On taking possession of his office Mr. Jones forthwith removed the assistant postmaster and cashier, the stamp clerk, the messenger, the superintendents of the registry department and the carriers, and filled their places with Democrats. All of the dismissed officers were competent and efficient men, as was also the superintendent of the money-order department, who was invited to remain a few weeks and who refused.

He appointed as assistant postmaster John W. Dodd, an obscure and reduced politician. From a reform standpoint a worse selection could not have been made, and it startled even the politicians. He appointed as cashier his son Ben. Jones. It will be observed that Dodd and Ben. Jones were appointed in place of one man.

The other places, except the money-order department, were filled by untried men. The superintendent of carriers had been a paper-hanger and a politician. The superintendent of the registry department was nineteen years old, a nephew (by marriage) of Mr. Hendricks, and had been clerk in a drug store. The stamp clerk had been a minister, and his personal performance of his duties for a long time now appears like a practical joke on the public; but it was at the time a serious inconvenience. He has improved, but in the conduct of the business he is decidedly inferior to his predecessor. The dismissed stamp clerk, W. W. Welling, for fourteen years had been an employé beyond criticism. The following quotation from his affidavit shows the circumstances under which he was dismissed:

W. W. Welling, being duly sworn, says that he is forty-five years old and is by occupation a farmer; that he served about three years in the Eighth Indiana Regiment and was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg and carried the bullet for nearly three years; that he was appointed railway mail agent in 1868, and after three years' service was appointed stamp clerk in the Indianapolis post-office, which position he held until he was dismissed therefrom by Postmaster Jones April 19, 1885; that about one week before Postmaster Jones took possession of the office he came to the stamp window and said to affiant: "Mr. Welling, would you like to stay?" And affiant replied, "Of course I should like to stay, Mr. Jones." That Jones then said, "Well, when Mr. Wildman gets through with you you get a new bond and have it ready to present to me." That affiant prepared a new bond as requested; that he saw no more of said Jones until April 17, when said Jones brought Rev. O. H. P. Abbett in the stamp office and said: "Mr. Welling, when Mr. Wildman gets through with you Mr. Abbett will take your place;" that affiant then suggested that it would not be necessary to present the new bond, and said Jones replied he guessed not; that affiant never asked said Jones to retain him.

In the sack repair department every man and woman was within a few weeks dismissed and was succeeded by a Democrat. The superintendent, G. F. McGinnis, was an ex-general of the Army, and of high standing in the community. The new man was a meat inspector. He was the party boss of his ward, the henchman of a well-known political clique, and in other respects was an unfit appointment. He draws \$100 a month salary and pays no attention to the duties of his place, but pursues his business of meat inspecting as before. Of the four women removed, one was a niece of the late General Burnside; one was a soldier's widow with a widowed mother; one was a widow; one was unmarried, with a widowed mother. All had others dependent upon them for support. They did their work well and earned their wages. They were succeeded by three male ward politicians, but with no saving of pay to the Government. It does not seem that there can be a claim of more work done by three men, because the four women did all there was to do. The male employes discharged were efficient men; three, including the superintendent, were soldiers.

Soon after Mr. Jones became postmaster he was appointed custodian of the post-office building. As such he controlled six employes—janitors, watchman, engineer, and elevator boy; of these four were soldiers. He gave them time to put on their coats and hats, and appointed Democrats in their places. As head janitor he appointed his son, Fred. Jones. The dismissed head janitor had always done his share of the mopping and other janitorial work with his three subordinates, but his successor confined himself to superintendence, and as this took little of his time, he was put to it to find a place to stay where his leisure would not be exposed to the public. For many days he sat in the engine room in the basement. Later an elaborately furnished room up-stairs was assigned to him, and he assumed the title of "assistant custodian." Later he secured a place as special examiner in the pension service. His successor has resumed janitorial work and has lost the title.

Referring to all of the foregoing removals, whether made as postmaster or custodian, Mr. Jones said: "I made such removals for no other reason than that the persons were Republicans."

PARTY WORK—UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

In view of the demonstrated attitude of the President, interpreted further by the circular of the Postmaster-General as to causes for removal, and relying on the reasonable inference that new appointees everywhere would be held to the same rule, I have investigated the conduct of many of them in different parts of the State to determine whether or not they were being guided by the rules laid down.

It is convenient to know that the last Indianapolis city election was held in September, 1885; the last township election, embracing Indianapolis, was held in March, 1886, each shortly preceded by primaries; the last Democratic Congressional convention of the Indianapolis district was held May 27, 1886, and was called together again September 4 last; the last Democratic county convention was held July 17, 1886, and having performed some of its duties adjourned to August 14, 1886; and the last Democratic State convention was held August 11 last.

Of the foregoing appointees connected with the post-office and the Federal Building, Postmaster Jones has taken part in a primary; Assistant-Postmaster Dodd made a speech at a primary, and was deeply interested in defeating the re-nomination of Mr. Bynum for Congress; Cashier Ben Jones promised the post-office against Mr. Bynum, but at the primary cast his vote for a Bynum delegate.

Stamp Clerk Abbett has attended a convention, and was vice-president of a political meeting September 27.

Joseph Sheppard, the head of the repair department, has been a busy and thrifty "worker," occupying a seat in the city council. He controls the primaries of his ward; practically he is a primary. Any candidate seeking delegates must "see" him. He was prominent at the last city nominations. He made earnest efforts in the last convention for the nomination for county officers, and was closely occupied with the recent State convention, in which a candidate was astonished at seeing delegates promised to him by Sheppard voting for his adversary. September 27 he was vice-president of a political meeting.

John Van Stan, appointed in the repair department in place of a woman, has been in perpetual motion on behalf of his party. At the last city election he was a challenger; at the last township election he was a challenger and ticket peddler; at the last Congressional primaries he was chairman of one until it split, and then was chairman of the anti-Bynum section. He was at the Congressional convention working against Bynum. He was a delegate to the last county convention, and again to the adjourned convention August 14, 1886.

Jacob Fox, appointed in the repair department, was at the polls working for Democratic candidates at the last city election.

Dennis Colbert, appointed in the repair department, continues to be a zealous ward worker. He was a delegate at the last city convention, also at the Congressional convention as a Bynum man, and as a reward, his brother has recently been appointed to the Railway-Mail Service.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE—REMOVALS.

The duties of the assistant postmaster and cashier under the previous administration had been performed by one man at a salary of \$2,000. Dodd was put in as assistant postmaster at a salary of \$2,000, and Ben Jones was put in as cashier at \$1,500. To obtain the additional \$1,500, Mr. Jones, at the moment of entering his office, cut down the classified service by dismissing two distributing clerks, Wheat and Foster, who each received \$1,000 a year. Mr. Jones and his son, Ben Jones, and Dodd, among them, do the same work formerly easily done by Postmaster Wildman and Assistant Postmaster Thompson. Yet \$1,500 more is paid. The distributing force was and still remains cut down, to the inconvenience of the public. Needed men were without cause deprived of their positions in the classified service, in order to put upon the payroll, in the unclassified service, the postmaster's son, and a man who apparently had some irresistible claim to "recognition."

I quote from Wheat's affidavit:

James C. Wheat, being sworn, says that he is forty-three years old; that he is a clerk. That he served two years and seven months as first sergeant in the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and was wounded in service. That he was appointed distributing clerk in the Indianapolis post-office in 1876, and while in that position he never stood below ninety-seven on examination, and had a small per cent. of errors in work. That three or four days before Postmaster Jones took charge he heard that he was to be dismissed because said Jones wanted to make places for his son Ben and J. W. Dodd, but had not money enough from Thompson's salary to pay them, and would apply affiant's salary to that purpose. That he met said Jones the day before he took charge, and, telling him what he had heard, he asked said Jones not to dismiss him, but to give him a chance to resign, and Jones said he would do so. That said Jones took charge the next night at midnight, and the following morning this affiant received his written dismissal, to take effect at once. That he then went to said Jones and reminded him of his promise to give him a chance to resign, and Jones replied: "I've got nothing to do with it. Go and see Dodd," and this ended the interview.

The wanton dismissal of Foster was one of peculiar hardship. I quote from his affidavit:

Wallace Foster, being sworn, says that he is forty-nine years old and was a clerk, but is not now in any employment. That he served nearly three years in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments. That he is entirely deaf by reason of exposure while in the service. That he held the rank of lieutenant the first three months and captain the balance of the service. That he was appointed clerk in the Indianapolis post-office in 1881, and was dismissed therefrom by Postmaster Jones April 19, 1885. That during the last three years of his service in the post-office he was distributing clerk. That the first he heard of his dismissal was on Sunday, April 19, when he went to his work at the post-office, said Jones having taken possession at 12 o'clock the night before. Affiant was then handed a written notice of that date, saying that his services were no longer required. That his deafness began in 1862, when he became entirely deaf in one ear, but that his hearing in both ears was not entirely destroyed until after two years' service in the post-office.

We hereby certify that Wallace Foster's honesty, integrity, and faithfulness are unquestionable, and were during his term of service in the Indianapolis post-office. That while his efficiency on account of his infirmity was not of the highest degree, yet it was not so impaired but that he was a fair average clerk.

J. A. WILDMAN,

Late Postmaster at Indianapolis.

E. P. THOMPSON,

Late Assistant-Postmaster at Indianapolis.

R. P. CRAFT,

Late Superintendent Carriers at Indianapolis.

The Pendleton act was passed January 16, 1883. The following table includes all examinations under that law for places in this post-office:

Date.	Applied.	Passed.	Date.	Applied.	Passed.
June 25, 1883	9	3	February 28, 1885	25	24
August 22, 1883	11	9	June 10, 1885	165	131
June 12, 1884	18	15	June 15, 1886	45	32

This table shows that an examination was held less than two months before Mr. Jones became postmaster. His predecessor had made few appointments from the list of those last examined; there was, therefore, on hand, a large list of eligibles for vacancies that could honestly occur.

I am free to charge that Mr. Jones has never intended to honestly enforce the law, but he has bent every energy toward working Republican incumbents out of their places and putting his partisans into the vacancies, and that he has grossly and deliberately violated the Pendleton act. The facts which follow sustain this serious charge:

From the list of eligibles in existence when he became postmaster, Mr. Jones has made but one appointment—Bates, a Democrat. Bearing upon his intention, I quote from the following affidavits:

Charles W. Riggs, being sworn, says that he is forty six years old, and is by trade a stoneware potter. That he served three years and one month in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment. That he was examined for admission to the civil service at Indianapolis in February, 1885, and attained a standing of 78.15. That about a week after Aquilla Jones became postmaster affiant called upon said Jones and told him that he had passed the civil-service examination, and had come to see if there was any prospect of any appointment as carrier. That said Jones in reply immediately said, "Who did you vote for at the last election?" That affiant answered, "I don't know that you have any right to ask that question; I don't know that it is any of your business." That said Jones then said, "What's your business?" to which affiant answered that he was then driving a bread wagon; and said Jones then said, "You had better stay where you are. There won't be any more appointments until after there is another examination."

Henry C. Green, being sworn, says that he is forty-three years old, and is by profession a school teacher. That he served three years and ten months in the Fifty-second Indiana Regiment. That he passed the examination for admission to the

civil service at Indianapolis in February, 1885, attaining a standing of 90 per cent. That after Aquilla Jones became postmaster at Indianapolis the affiant, believing that he was near the head of the list, called upon said Jones to learn the prospect of an appointment. That said Jones informed him that no appointments or removals would be made until July. That this affiant, having in mind the change of administration, asked said Jones *if any Republicans would be appointed by him, and said Jones, after some hesitation, answered "No."* That this conversation occurred sometime in May, 1885.

The Civil Service Commission, in the meantime, on the recommendation of Mr. Jones, appointed John W. Dodd, the assistant postmaster, to be the head of the local examining board; the selection of Mr. Simon Coy, of Indianapolis, Mr. Michael McDonald, of Chicago, and Mr. Michael J. Dady, of New York, to like positions in their respective post-offices, would have been analogous appointments, so far as concerns the civil service law. Associated with him were Mr. Morgan, the new superintendent of the registry department, and D. W. Elliott, a Republican member of the former board.

The examination Mr. Jones was looking for was held June 10, 1885, and 131 passed, from which list Mr. Jones has since made all of his appointments, 42 in number. Other than Wheat and Foster, no removals had so far been made. Being now ready, Mr. Jones entered zealously upon the work of making the classified service in his office a part of his party machine, dismissing his first group July 1. Every act made his intention plainer, as shown by the following:

Willis G. Wood, being sworn, says that he is twenty years old, and is a graduate of the Indianapolis High School, and is now a book-keeper in the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis. That he was examined for admission to the civil service in June, 1883, and attained a standing of —, being one of three who passed the first civil-service examination held at Indianapolis. That he was appointed clerk in the money-order department of the Indianapolis post-office in July of said year, and was dismissed therefrom June 30, 1885, by Postmaster Jones. That, on being dismissed, he requested and received from said Jones the following:

"JUNE 30, 1885.

"To whom it may concern:

"This is to certify that there is no dissatisfaction with the manner in which Willis G. Wood has discharged his duties in the money-order department of the Indianapolis post-office during my administration.

"AQUILLA JONES, P. M."

That later he gave as his reason for having dismissed affiant that affiant had made an increase of salary a condition of remaining. That this statement was false; that affiant's salary was increased without his solicitation, or knowledge, or expectation. That he afterward understood that it was done at the suggestion of David W. Elliott, because affiant's work had been largely increased by the changes in the money-order department. That when said Jones gave affiant the above certificate, he said *that he had no objection to this affiant personally, but that he had promised the place to another, and so he had to let affiant go.*

Oscar N. Wilmington, being sworn, says that he is forty years old, and is a carpenter. That he served four years in the Fifty-seventh Indiana Regiment, three years as an enlisted man, and the fourth as first lieutenant. That he was appointed registry clerk in the Indianapolis post-office in July, 1881, and was dismissed therefrom June 30, 1885. That he worked thirteen hours a day, Sunday and all. That on the day Postmaster Jones took charge of the office this affiant saw Ben Jones, the cashier, and a son of the postmaster, and said to him, "I came into this office without solicitation on my part, and I don't want to be kicked out of it. When you want my place, if you will let me know, I will vacate it;" and he answered, "Oh, yes, you'll all have plenty of notice." That on the same day affiant walked up from the Union depot with Assistant Postmaster Dodd, and gathered from his talk about changes that all the old employes were to be changed except David Elliott; and this affiant then conveyed to said Dodd the same wish to be allowed to resign instead of being dismissed, and said Dodd gave affiant to understand that his wish would be respected. That the conversation with Dodd occurred immediately before that with said Ben Jones. That the next affiant heard of his leaving the service was on the evening of June 29, when he received from Postmaster Jones a written dismissal, to take effect the following day. That on the evening of June 30 affiant, not understanding why he was dismissed in-

stead of being allowed to resign, went to Postmaster Jones and asked him what he had done that he had been dismissed, and told him that if he had done anything, either before or since said Jones became postmaster, to deserve dismissal, he wanted to know what it was; and said Jones said there was nothing. That affiant then said, "*I suppose, then, you dismissed me because you wanted my place for some one else?*" To which said Jones replied, "*Yes, I suppose so.*" That, in passing out of the post-office building, this affiant was called by said Ben Jones, who, in the course of the conversation, stated that the reason of affiant's dismissal was that his place was wanted for a Democrat.

Louis Howland and Lucius B. Swift being sworn, say that they are attorneys at law in the city of Indianapolis. That on July 2, 1885, they called upon Aquilla Jones, postmaster of said city, and gave him their names, and told him they were members of the Independent organization in Indiana, to which he answered, "I know who you are." That they then called his attention to the fact that he had on the day before dismissed five men from the classified service and had appointed others, and that affiants were interested in the execution of the civil service law, and had come in to get information, and in answer to questions said Jones said: "Some of the men removed are inefficient, not all of them. There were charges against some of them, but not all. There were no charges against Wilmington. I liked him personally. He was a good man. *He did his work.* There were no charges against Wood. I liked him, too; he was a good man. These men were Republicans. They were not of our faith, and I changed them because I had promised the places to Democrats. I told these Democrats before the examination that if they passed the examination I would give them places." That affiants then suggested, "You mean if they got among the first four?" and said Jones answered "Yes." That affiants asked as to Jones's intention about appointing Republicans, and said Jones answered, "No Republicans passed this examination," referring to the examination held here June 10, 1885. That affiants expressed the opinion that Republicans were then examined, and Jones answered, "Well, if they passed I won't appoint them." That in answer to further questions Jones said, "If there was a Republican among the first four I would not appoint him if I knew it, no matter how high he stood on examination. I would not appoint him because he was a Republican. I do not know just how many changes I shall make. I did not find any Democrats here, and I mean to make changes until the Democrats preponderate in the office. I think I can run this office better if I have at least a majority of my own faith. I don't know what the last election meant if it didn't mean that the Republicans were to be turned out. I intend to look first to the public interest and then to that of my party. I shall make one change Saturday. I have promised a place to a Democrat, and I shall dismiss a letter-carrier Saturday. He is an inefficient man;" then, swinging in his chair, Mr. Jones, added, "Oh, I don't know how many changes I shall make; I shall keep a few Republicans." That said Jones further said, "I follow the law in regard to examinations." And in answer to the question, "If you have a Republican in the classified service who is a good man, who does his work well, and against whom there is no complaint, will you put him out merely to give his place to a Democrat?" Jones said, "I shall if I want to. That is my interpretation of the civil-service law."

Oscar P. Hoover, being sworn, says that he is thirty-four years old, and is a farmer, but is not now in any occupation. That he was appointed carrier in the Indianapolis post-office in July, 1875, and was dismissed therefrom April 1, 1886. That on March 17, 1886, he was called into the office of Postmaster Jones, who said to him: "We've been pretty good to you men all winter, and now I want you to resign the 1st of April." That some days later affiant sent in his resignation to take effect July 15. That in the mean time Assistant Postmaster Dodd had several times asked affiant to sign a resignation, saying he wanted to send it to the Department, but affiant insisted upon getting up his own. That when said resignation was received by said Jones he sent for affiant and said that he had some sort of document from affiant which he could not make out; he further said, "*It will be better for you to resign.* I have sufficient reasons for wanting your place, and I'll put another man in your place the 1st of April anyway if you don't," which was done.

Lindley Vinton, of C. & A. Potts & Co.; Worth Merritt, of George Merritt & Co.; D. A. Richardson, of Richardson & Evans; Isaac Thalman, of C. E. Geisendorff & Co.; S. S. Robinson, president Acme Milling Company, and T. E. Chandler, of Chandler & Taylor, being sworn, say that they are citizens of Indianapolis, whose mail was formerly delivered by Oscar P. Hoover, letter-carrier. That hearing that said Hoover was about to be dismissed by Postmaster Jones, they called upon said Jones, with a petition for said Hoover's retention, signed by many firms on said Hoover's route. That they stated to said Jones that said Hoover had been a faithful and efficient carrier, and that during his service of eleven years they had never heard any complaint about him, and they requested that he be retained. That said Jones's manner was very discourteous to affiants. That he peremptorily refused to consider the request or to receive said petition. That said Jones said that he had made arrangements to put

another man in Hoover's place, and he was going to do it. That to a question if there were any complaints against Hoover, said Jones said there had been complaints about the carrier service, but there had been none against Hoover, and that he had done pretty well. That, said Jones said, was not the reason for changing, but Hoover was well fixed—was the owner of a farm, and could take care of himself, and didn't need the place. He further said, "*And there are plenty of men who have a hard time to get bread and butter, and I am going to make places for them.*" That to a suggestion from affiant Vinton that the change contemplated would be a violation of the civil-service law, said Jones gave affiants to understand that *that made no difference, that he had made up his mind to make these changes, and that he was going to do it.*

The following is from the affidavit of Will E. Tousey:

That he then asked said Jones why he had called for affiant's resignation, and if there were any charges against him, to which said Jones replied that there were no charges. That affiant then asked said Jones if he had any complaint against or fault to find with affiant's efficiency or the way in which he had done his work, and said Jones answered no, he had no complaint to make at all; *that all he wanted was affiant's place*; also, "you appreciate, Mr. Tousey, that I am in a rather awkward place, pushed on by one party and held back by the other." That affiant then went and had in substance the same talk with said Dodd, and got the same replies. That said Dodd also added: "When I was a young man, I had a friend of opposite politics with whom I used to get in warm discussions. My party was in office and my friend insisted they should get out, and when I asked why, he answered, 'because, by God, it ain't in the nature of things for you to stay there.'"

Matthew A. Lockwood, being duly sworn, says that he is forty-two years old. That he served three years in the Seventh Indiana Regiment, and nine months in the One hundred and forty-eighth Indiana Regiment. That he was appointed carrier in the Indianapolis post-office in June, 1873, and was dismissed therefrom in March, 1886. That he carried mail on the same route for thirteen years. That about March 15, having heard that a number of men were to be dismissed, he asked Assistant Postmaster Dodd if he was one, and said Dodd replied that he did not know. That Postmaster Jones just then came along and said Dodd asked him. That said Jones named several, but not this affiant. That he told said Jones that he wanted to know about himself, because he had a family to look after; and said Jones answered: "All right, I'll take you, too. I'll accept your resignation for the 1st. You're all going anyway. I've kept all of you longer than I've wanted to. Summer's come now and you can make a living, and I want you all to get out of here. I've done better than the Republican party would." That two days later said Dodd came to talk about the form of affiant's resignation, and offered to write it out; and affiant said to him: "You are dismissing me, I suppose, because you want my place for somebody else. If you have any charges against me, or anything of that kind, I'd like to know it." That said Dodd answered: "*There are no charges at all, Mr. Lockwood. You're always done your work well. We want your place for a Democrat. The party pressure outside is causing the removals. We are actually removing some men I think more of than the men we're taking in to fill their places. The new men are not as good men as some of the old we are discharging.*" That this talk was, in substance, repeated with said Dodd the day before affiant left. That he handed in his resignation worded "by request," to take effect April 1 following, but left the office about ten days before that date.

Gustav Schmedel, being sworn, says that he is twenty-four year old. That he was examined for admission to the civil service at Indianapolis in June, 1884, and attained a standing of 94.45. That he was appointed a carrier in the Indianapolis post-office in September, 1884, and was dismissed therefrom May 31, 1886. That the first he heard of his dismissal was about May 20, 1886, when he was called in by Postmaster Jones, and the following conversation took place:

AFFIANT. "How do you do, sir?"

Postmaster JONES. "How do you do? Your name is —?"

AFFIANT. "Gustav Schmedel."

Postmaster JONES. "Ah! yes. Well, sir, I just wish to tell you that your resignation would be acceptable about, or rather on, the 1st of June."

AFFIANT. "Yes, sir. Any charges?"

Postmaster JONES. "No, no. *Not a complaint to make, only I have a Democrat who I wish to put in your place.*"

AFFIANT. "All right, sir. Good day."

That a couple of days later Assistant Postmaster Dodd asked affiant if he should report him to Washington as having resigned, and affiant answered, "Most emphatically, no, sir. If you wish to get rid of me, bounce me." That affiant then asked said Dodd if there were any charges against him, and Dodd answered that he did not know, *but that if affiant did not resign Mr. Jones would find some charges against him.* That on said May 31 affiant went to cashier Ben Jones to draw his pay, and then asked him if there were any charges against affiant, and received for answer, "I don't know, and I'm sick of the whole business."

CHIEF LOCAL EXAMINER DODD.

The first clear indication of Mr. Dodd's point of view was before entering upon the duties of his office. Being importuned to retain certain carriers, he replied, "If we begin to make promises to keep carriers, we shall have no places for our political friends." When the group of July 1 was dismissed, Mr. Dodd gave his opinion as follows concerning the changes in the post-office proper: "Any charges against the men dismissed?" [Wood, Hand, Wilmington, Wirt, Rumele, and Adams] was asked of the assistant postmaster. "No, sir; I am happy to state, none."

The irony of his position as chief local examiner is still further indicated by the following, in addition to what has already been shown:

Levi S. Hand, being sworn, says that he is forty-five years old and a carpenter; that he served three years in the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment; that he was appointed distributing clerk in the Indianapolis post-office in October, 1875, and was dismissed therefrom July 1, 1885. That the first affiant knew of his dismissal was when, after he had been ill about ten days with rheumatism (except one day when he attempted to work), his dismissal, to take effect immediately, was sent up to his house. That afterward he called upon the cashier, Ben Jones, and asked why he had been dismissed, to which said Ben Jones replied that he did not know, and sent affiant to Assistant Postmaster Dodd, saying that said Dodd was running things. That affiant then asked said Dodd the reason for his dismissal, and said Dodd replied, "*Well, really, I don't know, any more than that we want your place for a Democrat. We've got to begin somewhere, and so we begin with you.*"

The following is from the affidavit of Frank Adams:

That a day or two before his dismissal took effect he said to Assistant Postmaster Dodd, "I hope I have performed my duties satisfactorily," and said Dodd answered, "*Yes; we have no fault to find.*"

Oliver P. McLeland, being sworn, says that he is twenty-five years old and a wood-working machinist; that he was appointed carrier in the Indianapolis post-office in 1881, and was dismissed therefrom May 31, 1886; that about May 11, 1886, Postmaster Jones sent for him and said, "I've been pretty good to you, and I'd like to have you good to me. I'll accept your resignation for the last of the month;" that he made no reply, except to ask if that was all, and said Jones said it was; that on the last day of the same month Assistant Postmaster Dodd spoke to him and said, "*It is better for the boys to resign than to have us drum up charges against them;*" and further, "*It almost breaks Mr. Jones's heart to have to drum up any charges against the boys;*" and that there were no charges against the four who were to go that day, except Abbett; that this affiant did not resign, but understood that he was dismissed; that the four referred to by said Dodd were this affiant, Gustav Schmedel, Rollin H. Blackledge, and John Abbett, all carriers.

FORCED RESIGNATIONS.

Apparently somewhat racked by public criticism, Mr. Jones adopted a method of forcing resignations. In addition to those already showing this, I cite the following, from affidavits:

Benjamin Crane, being sworn, says that he is fifty-one years old, and is by trade a carpenter. That he served four years and seven months in the Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiment. That he entered as a private and was a captain when mustered out. That he was wounded in battle. That he was appointed carrier in the Indianapolis post-office in 1875. That he resigned by request of Postmaster Jones April 1, 1886. That the first intimation he had that he was to leave the service was about the second Saturday in March, 1886, when Postmaster Jones called him one side and said, "Look here, Ben., just a word. All I've got to say is, your resignation will be accepted the first of April." To which affiant replied, "All right, sir." That the following Monday Assistant Postmaster Dodd brought a written resignation for affiant to sign, which affiant did, to take effect said April 1. That to affiant's remark that he had nothing to add or to take from the resignation said Dodd replied, "We've nothing against you, Ben., if you've nothing against us."

Jacob H. Mattern, being sworn, says that he is fifty-one years old. That he was appointed carrier in the Indianapolis post-office in 1869, and was dismissed therefrom April 1, 1886, by notice received March 13. That he carried mail on one route sixteen

years. That the first he knew of his dismissal was when Postmaster Jones said to him, "Mr. Mattern I want your resignation by the 1st of April;" to which affiant replied, "All right." That later affiant asked Assistant Postmaster Dodd if there were any charges against him and Dodd said there were none. That affiant accordingly handed in his resignation about April 1. That affiant served over two years in the Second Iowa Regiment and was discharged for disability.

Henry J. Brattain, being sworn, says that he is fifty-six years old. That he served two years and nine months in the Seventy-ninth Indiana Regiment, from which he was discharged at the close of the war. That he was appointed letter carrier in the Indianapolis post-office at the beginning of the letter-carrier system in that office—he thinks in 1869, and was dismissed therefrom October 31, 1885, on a written notice received about a week before, which was the first indication he had that he was to be dismissed. That he carried on the same route during his whole term of service, except as his territory was cut off from and added to as the city increased. That his standing as a carrier, according to the reports of the office, was high. That no one connected with the office since Mr. Jones became postmaster in any way indicated to affiant that his work was not satisfactory."

Hans Blume, being sworn, says that he is forty-seven years old; that he was educated for a soldier and was a second lieutenant in the Prussian army. That he came to America in 1862, and after six months' service as volunteer aid-de-camp, he became second lieutenant in the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment, and at the close of the war he was lieutenant-colonel commanding that regiment. That he was appointed foreign delivery clerk in the Indianapolis post-office in 1883, and resigned therefrom by request of Postmaster Jones March 1, 1886. That he made occasional mistakes, such as would inevitably occur, but never of a nature serious enough to call out a reprimand from his superiors. That about the middle of February, 1886, Postmaster Jones sent for him and said, "Blume, I have made up my mind that I want your place by the 1st of March." That he informed said Jones that he could have his place at once if he wished it. That said Jones replied that the 1st of March would do. That the same afternoon he handed his resignation to Assistant Postmaster Dodd, and asked if there were any complaints or charges against him. That said Dodd answered, "*No, there are none, and there haven't been any, and we are well satisfied with your work; but you know how it is in politics; the postmaster is pushed harder by the Democrats than the people generally know, and he has to redeem himself with his party. He had to make room for one of them, and yours is the only place we can take at the present time.*"

William H. Fitch, being sworn, says that he is fifty-seven years old and is a cabinet-maker, but is not now in any business. That he was appointed distributing clerk in the mailing department of the Indianapolis post-office in March, 1877, and was dismissed therefrom by Postmaster Jones on July 1, 1886. That during said nine years of service he has had leave of absence but once, and then for a period of two weeks. That during said service he believes that the record of his daily work has been the highest, with perhaps a single exception. That the first indication he had that he was to be dismissed was when, on June 7, 1886, Postmaster Jones called him in and said, "Mr. Fitch, I've kept you here a long while," to which affiant replied, "I thank you, Mr. Jones, for keeping me as long as you have." That said Jones then said that he would like to have affiant's resignation by the 1st of July. That affiant then asked said Jones if there were any charges against him, and said Jones replied: "*Oh, no; no charges. You know how it is. I would just like your resignation by the 1st of July.*"

William R. Williams, jr., is the son of one of the carriers longest in the service. He is nineteen years old and was examined for admission to the civil service in June, 1884, attaining a standing of 90.97. He was appointed clerk in the Indianapolis post office in September, 1884, and resigned therefrom, by request of Postmaster Jones, January 9, 1886. I am informed that when requested to resign he asked Mr. Jones if there were any charges against him, and the reply was, "*You have been here long enough.*" No incompetency or dereliction of duty was ever mentioned to him. His resignation was written out by the postmaster. He is now in the employ of the Chicago News.

UNEXPLAINED DISMISSALS

A number have been dismissed for no assigned reason. For instance, Edgar W. Chittenden lived at Anderson, and passed the civil-service examination in June, 1884, upon a standing of 88 per cent., being nineteen years old. He was appointed clerk the August following, and was

dismissed by Mr. Jones July 15, 1885, on one day's notice. James E. McGuire was a mechanic and a soldier, having served seventeen months. He passed the civil-service examination in June, 1884, upon a standing of 83.8, being forty-seven years old. He was appointed carrier the following October, and was dismissed by Mr. Jones in October, 1885. I also quote from the following:

William L. Williams, being sworn, says that he is thirty-two years old and by profession a letter-carrier. That his father was a soldier in the Union Army and died of exposure at the siege of Vicksburgh. That he was appointed letter-carrier in the Indianapolis post-office in 1872, and was dismissed therefrom October 31, 1885, on a week's notice. That he never was reprimanded, and that he did his work well. That he had no talk with Jones, and does not know why he was dismissed.

DISMISSALS ON "CHARGES."

The following are cited as cases where Mr. Jones has attempted to assign a cause for dismissal:

Oakley O. Johnson, being sworn, says that he is thirty-four years old, and is by trade a heading turner. That he was appointed carrier in the Indianapolis post-office in 1875, and was dismissed therefrom October 31, 1885, on a written notice received about a week before, which was the first indication he had that he was to be dismissed. That on receiving said notice he went to Postmaster Jones and asked the reason of his dismissal, and said Jones answered: "Some of you are incompetent, and some of you stopped at home for dinner on your way to the office." That affiant's route was an outside route and his residence was there. That when he entered said office in 1875 he found the custom existing, by consent of the postmaster, of carriers so situated getting dinner at home before returning to the office from their forenoon's work, but in no case where outgoing mail would be delayed thereby. That this custom had existed ever since, and was the practice when said Jones became postmaster, and was never forbidden by said Jones or any of his agents. That James H. Deery, the new superintendent of carriers, had said that what had formerly been the custom would still be the law until changed. That affiant had not followed said custom for two months previous to his dismissal, for the reason that he had observed that good carriers were being dismissed, and he believed that said Jones was hunting for excuses to discharge the men and might make this one. That affiant's standing, as shown by the records of the office, was high.

Charles P. Sample, being sworn, says that he is twenty-seven years old, and is a carpenter. That he was examined for admission to the civil service in June, 1884, and attained a standing of 89.8. That he was appointed carrier on probation in the Indianapolis post-office, September, 1884, and at the end of six months received an absolute appointment. That he was dismissed by Postmaster Jones, July 4, 1885. That about June 1, 1885, Assistant Postmaster Dodd told him that John W. Howe had complained that affiant owed him a bill. That he told said Dodd that the debt was an honest one, and that he would pay it as soon as possible, and he called said Dodd's attention to the fact that affiant was only a substitute carrier, and was not earning on an average over \$6 a week. That his father had been for a long time out of work and affiant was obliged to use his earnings to support his family, and it would be impossible to pay the debt just then. That said Dodd replied, "The first money you get give him a dollar or two to stop his complaining," and affiant promised to pay the first money he could spare, to which said Dodd replied, "All right." That without further warning he was dismissed. That he then talked with said Dodd, who told him that there was no charges except that he had not paid his debts. That the debt referred to was about \$10, being the balance of a debt incurred about December 20, 1884, for a cloak for affiant's sister. That he saw Jones and Dodd together some weeks after his dismissal, and both denied all recollection of any complaints that affiant had not paid his debts, and they further said that there were no complaints to make about affiant, but that Jones had a right to discharge him if he wanted to.

But other creditors appealed without success.

Sarah Simmons, being sworn, says that she is a widow, and is the owner of a grocery store in Indianapolis. That Harry Crane, a mail-carrier of the Indianapolis post-office, appointed by Postmaster Jones, is indebted to her in the sum of \$47.96 for groceries furnished to said Crane's family about four years ago by affiant's husband, now deceased, and who was formerly the owner of said grocery business. That affiant helped her said husband in the store, and knows that said groceries were furnished. That affiant's husband, in his lifetime, frequently asked said Crane to pay said bill, but

never could get any money from him, although said Crane was earning good wages. That since her said husband's death this affiant has asked said Crane to pay said bill, but has not been able to collect any part of it. That said Crane later claimed that he had made a payment on said bill, and then this affiant told said Crane to pay what he claimed was the correct amount, but he has never paid anything. That said Crane succeeded William L. Williams as mail-carrier. That after he had been a mail-carrier for seven or eight months this affiant went to Postmaster Jones and told him of said unpaid bill, and asked him if he couldn't do something to make said Crane pay the same, and said Jones said that he would advise said Crane to pay said bill, but that he had no power to turn him off if he did not pay it. That said talk with Jones was in May, 1885, and none of said bill has been paid.

THE STERNS CASE—APPEAL OF THE DISCHARGED CARRIER TO THE PRESIDENT.

To GROVER CLEVELAND, *President of the United States*:

I earnestly ask your consideration of the following facts:

STATE OF INDIANA, *County of Marion, ss*:

Henry Sterns, being sworn, says that in 1880 he was appointed by W. R. Holloway, then postmaster, to the position of letter-carrier in the post-office of the city of Indianapolis; that he continued in said position the balance of said Holloway's term, and during the four years' term of his successor, James A. Wildman, and also under said Wildman's successor, Aquilla Jones, until December 6, 1885. That he at all times performed the duties of said position in a competent and honest manner, and, so far as he was informed, to the satisfaction of his superiors. That on the evening of November 25 last, according to his custom, he rode home from the post-office in a street car; that two other men were in the car with him, the driver being upon the platform, and the door thereto closed; that in the car the death of the Vice-President, which had just occurred, was talked of; that the conversation throughout was becoming and respectful; that neither of the other men was then known to this affiant, and both, at different points, left the car before he did; that knowing this driver from having frequently been a passenger on his car, just as this affiant was about to quit the car he opened the door to the driver, and said to him, "Tom Hendricks is dead;" that to the driver's exclamation, "What?" the affiant repeated, "Hendricks is dead," and immediately left the car; that this was all the conversation with said driver. That on Sunday, December 6, 1885, while this affiant was about his duties in the post-office, he was summoned to the office of Mr. Jones, the postmaster; that in the room during the conversation which followed were the postmaster and his son, John Jones (not one of the two employed in the post-office), Mr. Dodd, the assistant postmaster, and the aforesaid car-driver, Frank Ash; that Mr. Jones at once said to this affiant, "This man (pointing to the street-car driver) says that you were jovial over Mr. Hendricks's death, and were talking and laughing on the car all the way home that evening." That thereupon this affiant, without qualification, denied the charge; that said car-driver then repeated the charge, and this affiant again denied it, and at once offered to disprove the assertion if he could have time to hunt up one of the men who was in the car with him, whom he informed the postmaster he would know if he saw, being a large man weighing about 250 pounds; that Mr. Jones answered, "There is no use talking any more about it." That this affiant thereupon returned to his desk, and in less than a minute Mr. Dodd laid upon it the following communication:

"INDIANAPOLIS POST-OFFICE, *December 6, 1885.*

"HENRY STERNS:

"Your services as carrier are not required after this date.

"AQUILLA JONES, *Postmaster.*"

That the assertions of the car-driver Ash were false; that this affiant did not speak or act, and had no inclination to speak or act disrespectfully concerning Mr. Hendricks, and of the truth of this he makes his solemn oath. That on December 14 this affiant succeeded in finding out the two men who were in the car with him as aforesaid, one of them being Mr. John H. Stewart, president of the Bank of Commerce, and the other Mr. A. W. Wishard, an attorney at law, both of Indianapolis, and to substantiate his own statements this affiant offers their affidavits, which follow, and to support the statement of faithful service this affiant attaches also a certificate from the ex-postmaster, James A. Wildman.

HENRY STERNS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1885.

[SEAL.]

WM. S. HUBBARD,
Notary Public.

TE OF INDIANA, *Marion County, ss:*

John H. Stewart and Albert W. Wishard, being duly sworn, state that the said Stewart is the president of the Bank of Commerce, in the city of Indianapolis, and that Wishard is an attorney at law in said city; that upon Wednesday, November 25, 1885, the said Stewart was a passenger on the Pennsylvania street car at a short time after 5 p. m., having taken the car at Washington street; that as the car passed Chas. Meyer's cigar store, about half a square north of Washington street, the affiant, Wishard, stepped on the car and walked up to the fare box, paid his fare, returned to the rear end of the car where the affiant Stewart sat; affiant Wishard then stated to affiant Stewart that he had just heard, in Meyer's cigar store, that Governor Hendricks (Vice-President Hendricks) had dropped dead, at which statement the affiant Stewart expressed great surprise and expressed doubt at the report. Just at the time the foregoing conversation took place between the affiants Stewart and Wishard, Henry Sterns, a mail-carrier of said city, stepped into the car as it passed the post-office going north on Pennsylvania street; as said Sterns entered the car affiant Wishard asked Sterns if the report of the death of Governor Hendricks had been received at the post-office, to which said Sterns answered in the affirmative, saying that the report was true, after which said Sterns took a seat in the car nearly opposite where affiants Stewart and Wishard sat. The affiants then engaged in a general conversation in regard to the death of Governor Hendricks, about Governor Hendricks having been in the bank of which affiant Stewart is president on the day previous to his death, and about Governors Hendricks and Morton being the leaders in their respective parties, etc., in which said Sterns took no part further than to answer a question asked by affiant Wishard as to the time when the report of the death of Governor Hendricks first reached the post-office. Affiant Wishard rode on the car to Pratt street, about nine squares from where he entered it, and affiant Stewart nearly seven squares, or near to Seventh street. And affiants both state that during the time they were passengers upon said car said Sterns was also a passenger, except at the first square, affiants having got on the car before said Sterns; affiants both state that while they were passengers on the car the conduct of said Sterns was perfectly quiet and gentlemanly; that he did not express any satisfaction or gratification over the death of Governor Hendricks, and that any statement made by any one that said Sterns acted in a jovial manner over the death of Governor Hendricks was untrue and maliciously false.

JOHN H. STEWART.

ALBERT W. WISHARD.

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of December, 1885, by Albert W. Wishard.
[SEAL.] H. J. EVERETT, *Notary Public*.

Subscribed and sworn to by John H. Stewart, before me, this 24th day of December, 1885.
[SEAL.] J. M. RIDENOUR, *Notary Public*.

I hereby certify that Henry Sterns, who was a letter-carrier in the Indianapolis post-office during my term of office, performed his duties faithfully and efficiently.
J. A. WILDMAN,
Ex-Postmaster of Indianapolis.

The foregoing affidavits set out the truth of this matter. There was, however, as appears, a short period when the driver and myself were the only persons on the car.

As to that period it is a question which of us is to be believed. Under such circumstances it is proper to refer to the personal history of the man whose statement is believed rather than mine. I was left alone in the world at seven years of age. I have worked for many different people, and have always had the confidence of my employers. I have always performed my duties as a citizen; the law has never had any hold of me. On the other hand, I call your attention to the following records relating to the car driver Ash:

[State of Indiana vs. Frank Ash. Albert Cropley. No. 138. Felony Docket, No. 12.]

As it is remembered, that on this 27th day of January, 1881, came J. F. Hennessey and filed an affidavit charging the defendant with the crime of grand larceny, upon which a warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant, and the marshal on the 27th day of January, 1881, returned the same served by bringing the defendant into court, and the defendant having been arraigned for plea, says that he is not guilty as charged, and waives an examination. Whereupon I required the defendant to enter into a recognizance in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the first day of the next term of Marion circuit court.

Witness my signature.

J. CAVEN, *Mayor*.

never could get any money from him, although said Crane was earning good wages. That since her said husband's death this affiant has asked said Crane to pay said bill, but has not been able to collect any part of it. That said Crane later claimed that he had made a payment on said bill, and then this affiant told said Crane to pay what he claimed was the correct amount, but he has never paid anything. That said Crane succeeded William L. Williams as mail-carrier. That after he had been a mail-carrier for seven or eight months this affiant went to Postmaster Jones and told him of said unpaid bill, and asked him if he couldn't do something to make said Crane pay the same, and said Jones said that he would advise said Crane to pay said bill, but that he had no power to turn him off if he did not pay it. That said talk with Jones was in May, 1885, and none of said bill has been paid.

THE STERNS CASE—APPEAL OF THE DISCHARGED CARRIER TO THE PRESIDENT.

To GROVER CLEVELAND, *President of the United States*:

I earnestly ask your consideration of the following facts:

STATE OF INDIANA, *County of Marion, ss*:

Henry Sterns, being sworn, says that in 1880 he was appointed by W. R. Holloway, then postmaster, to the position of letter-carrier in the post-office of the city of Indianapolis; that he continued in said position the balance of said Holloway's term, and during the four years' term of his successor, James A. Wildman, and also under said Wildman's successor, Aquilla Jones, until December 6, 1885. That he at all times performed the duties of said position in a competent and honest manner, and, so far as he was informed, to the satisfaction of his superiors. That on the evening of November 25 last, according to his custom, he rode home from the post-office in a street car; that two other men were in the car with him, the driver being upon the platform, and the door thereto closed; that in the car the death of the Vice-President, which had just occurred, was talked of; that the conversation throughout was becoming and respectful; that neither of the other men was then known to this affiant, and both, at different points, left the car before he did; that knowing this driver from having frequently been a passenger on his car, just as this affiant was about to quit the car he opened the door to the driver, and said to him, "Tom Hendricks is dead;" that to the driver's exclamation, "What?" the affiant repeated, "Hendricks is dead," and immediately left the car; that this was all the conversation with said driver. That on Sunday, December 6, 1885, while this affiant was about his duties in the post-office, he was summoned to the office of Mr. Jones, the postmaster; that in the room during the conversation which followed were the postmaster and his son, John Jones (not one of the two employed in the post-office), Mr. Dodd, the assistant postmaster, and the aforesaid car-driver, Frank Ash; that Mr. Jones at once said to this affiant, "This man (pointing to the street-car driver) says that you were jovial over Mr. Hendricks's death, and were talking and laughing on the car all the way home that evening." That thereupon this affiant, without qualification, denied the charge; that said car-driver then repeated the charge, and this affiant again denied it, and at once offered to disprove the assertion if he could have time to hunt up one of the men who was in the car with him, whom he informed the postmaster he would know if he saw, being a large man weighing about 250 pounds; that Mr. Jones answered, "There is no use talking any more about it." That this affiant thereupon returned to his desk, and in less than a minute Mr. Dodd laid upon it the following communication:

"INDIANAPOLIS POST-OFFICE, *December 6, 1885.*

"HENRY STERNS:

"Your services as carrier are not required after this date.

"AQUILLA JONES, *Postmaster.*"

That the assertions of the car-driver Ash were false; that this affiant did not speak or act, and had no inclination to speak or act disrespectfully concerning Mr. Hendricks, and of the truth of this he makes his solemn oath. That on December 14 this affiant succeeded in finding out the two men who were in the car with him as aforesaid, one of them being Mr. John H. Stewart, president of the Bank of Commerce, and the other Mr. A. W. Wishard, an attorney at law, both of Indianapolis, and to substantiate his own statements this affiant offers their affidavits, which follow, and to support the statement of faithful service this affiant attaches also a certificate from the ex-postmaster, James A. Wildman.

HENRY STERNS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1885.

[SEAL.]

WM. S. HUBBARD,
Notary Public.

STATE OF INDIANA, Marion County, ss:

John H. Stewart and Albert W. Wishard, being duly sworn, state that the said Stewart is the president of the Bank of Commerce, in the city of Indianapolis, and that said Wishard is an attorney at law in said city; that upon Wednesday, November 25, 1885, the said Stewart was a passenger on the Pennsylvania street car at a short time after 5 p. m., having taken the car at Washington street; that as the car passed Chas. Meyer's cigar store, about half a square north of Washington street, the affiant, Wishard, stepped on the car and walked up to the fare box, paid his fare, returned to the rear end of the car where the affiant Stewart sat; affiant Wishard then stated to affiant Stewart that he had just heard, in Meyer's cigar store, that Governor Hendricks (Vice-President Hendricks) had dropped dead, at which statement the affiant Stewart expressed great surprise and expressed doubt at the report. Just at the time the foregoing conversation took place between the affiants Stewart and Wishard, Mr. Henry Sterns, a mail-carrier of said city, stepped into the car as it passed the post-office going north on Pennsylvania street; as said Sterns entered the car affiant Wishard asked Sterns if the report of the death of Governor Hendricks had been received at the post-office, to which said Sterns answered in the affirmative, saying that the report was true, after which said Sterns took a seat in the car nearly opposite where affiants Stewart and Wishard sat. The affiants then engaged in a general conversation in regard to the death of Governor Hendricks, about Governor Hendricks having been in the bank of which affiant Stewart is president on the day previous to his death, and about Governors Hendricks and Morton being the leaders in their respective parties, etc., in which said Sterns took no part further than to answer a question asked by affiant Wishard as to the time when the report of the death of Governor Hendricks first reached the post-office. Affiant Wishard rode on the car to Pratt street, about nine squares from where he entered it, and affiant Stewart nearly seventeen squares, or near to Seventh street. And affiants both state that during the time they were passengers upon said car said Sterns was also a passenger, except a part of the first square, affiants having got on the car before said Sterns; affiants both state that while they were passengers on the car the conduct of said Sterns was perfectly quiet and gentlemanly; that he did not express any satisfaction or gratification over the death of Governor Hendricks, and that any statement made by any one that said Sterns acted in a jovial manner over the death of Governor Hendricks is untrue and maliciously false.

JOHN H. STEWART.
ALBERT W. WISHARD.

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of December, 1885, by Albert W. Wishard.
[SEAL.] H. J. EVERETT, *Notary Public*.

Subscribed and sworn to by John H. Stewart, before me, this 24th day of December, 1885.
[SEAL.] J. M. RIDENOUR, *Notary Public*.

I hereby certify that Henry Sterns, who was a letter-carrier in the Indianapolis post-office during my term of office, performed his duties faithfully and efficiently.
J. A. WILDMAN,
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The foregoing affidavits set out the truth of this matter. There was, however, as it appears, a short period when the driver and myself were the only persons on the car. As to that period it is a question which of us is to be believed. Under such circumstances it is proper to refer to the personal history of the man whose statement was believed rather than mine. I was left alone in the world at seven years of age. I have worked for many different people, and have always had the confidence of my employers. I have always performed my duties as a citizen; the law has never had to lay hold of me. On the other hand, I call your attention to the following records relating to the car driver Ash:

[State of Indiana vs. Frank Ash, Albert Cropley. No. 138. Felony Docket, No. 12.]

Be it remembered, that on this 27th day of January, 1881, came J. F. Hennessey and filed an affidavit charging the defendant with the crime of grand larceny, upon which a warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant, and the marshal on the 27th day of January, 1881, returned the same served by bringing the defendant into court, and the defendant having been arraigned for plea, says that he is not guilty as charged, and waives an examination. Whereupon I required the defendant to enter into a recognizance in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the first day of the next term of the Marion circuit court.

Witness my signature.

J. CAVEN, *Mayor*.

The defendant failing to enter into a recognizance as required by me, I issued a writ for his commitment to jail, and delivered the same to the marshal.

J. CAVEN, *Mayor*.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County*, ss :

I, the undersigned, mayor of the city of Indianapolis, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and complete transcript of the judgment in the above entitled cause, as the same remains of record in my office.

Witness my signature and the seal of said city this 23d day of December, 1885.

[SEAL.]

JOHN L. MCMASTER, *Mayor*.

[Statutes of Indiana, Revision of 1881.]

SECTION 6213. If any accusation of the commission of any crime or misdemeanor shall be made against any infant under the age of sixteen years before any grand jury, and the charge appears to be supported by evidence sufficient to put the accused upon trial, the grand jurors may, in their discretion, instead of finding an indictment against the accused, return to the court that it appears to them that the accused is a suitable person to be committed to the guardianship of said institution (meaning the House of Refuge), and the court may thereupon order such commitment, if satisfied from the evidence that such commitment ought to be made; which hearing may be waived by the parent or guardian of such minor.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County*, ss :

Be it remembered, that heretofore, to wit, at a term of the criminal court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, begun, holden, and continued at the court house, in the city of Indianapolis, on the 20th day of May, 1881, the same being the one hundred and nineteenth judicial day of the January term, A. D. 1881, of the said criminal court of Marion County, before the Hon. James E. Heller, judge of the criminal court of Marion County, of the State of Indiana, and sole judge of the criminal court of Marion County, Indiana, the following proceedings were had in the cause of the State of Indiana vs. Frank Ash *et al.* (No. 11641). Rec. of grand jury to house of refuge.

Comes John B. Elam, prosecuting the pleas of the State of Indiana herein, and comes also defendant, Frank Ash, in his own proper person, and the grand jury having recommended that the defendant, Frank Ash, be sent to the house of refuge, and the evidence in this behalf having been heard, and the court being fully advised in the premises, finds that the defendant, Frank Ash, is a proper person to be committed to the care and custody of the board of managers of the house of refuge. It is, therefore, considered and adjudged by the court that the defendant, Frank Ash, be, and he is hereby, committed to the care and custody of the board of managers of the house of refuge until he is reformed or attains the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner legally discharged. And the sheriff of Marion County is charged with the due execution of the foregoing judgment.

[Marion criminal court.]

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County*, ss :

I, Moses G. McLain, clerk of the Marion criminal court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the proceedings and judgment of said court in the above entitled cause on the day and year first aforesaid, as appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and hereto affix the seal of said criminal court of Marion County, at my office in the city of Indianapolis, this 23d day of December, A. D. 1885.

MOSES G. McLAIN,

Clerk of Criminal Court of Marion County, Indiana.

[Mayor's office, room 13, court-house : John L. McMaster, mayor : G. S. Wright, prosecuting attorney.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *December 23, 1885.*

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to furnish me with the date when Frank Ash was received in the reform school and the date when discharged; also the age given at the time of his admission. I think he was received May, 1881.

Yours, truly,

G. S. WRIGHT.

ROBERT MCHATTON, Esq.,

Plainfield, Ind.

DEAR SIR: Frank Ash was admitted to the institution May 24, 1881. He was released July 31, 1882. He was fifteen years old when admitted.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT MCHATTON.

I am in debt for a small home and have a family to support. You will see from the foregoing papers that, without opportunity for defense, without warning, in the middle of winter, when it is very difficult to get work, upon the unsupported statement of a man yet under age, and who already, upon a charge of grand larceny, has been confined for fourteen months in a reform school, I am dismissed from a position to which I was entitled under the law for good service. Further, I am put before the community upon whom I must depend for work in the light of showing indecent behavior at a time when the public was deeply shocked. I therefore respectfully ask you to see that justice is done me in this matter.

HENRY STERNS.

INDIANAPOLIS, *December 28, 1885.*

No notice was taken of this appeal. Mr. Jones evidently relied with safety on the Russian proverb, "Heaven is high and the Czar is far off."

I do not attempt to characterize the conduct described in the following extracts:

James M. Eades, being sworn, says that he is forty-five years old, and was a farmer, but is not now in any business; that he served two years and a half in the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, and lost a leg at the battle of New Hope Church; that he was appointed general delivery clerk in the Indianapolis post-office in 1869, and was dismissed therefrom April 17, 1886; that a day or two before Mr. Jones took charge (in April, 1885) of the post-office, affiant called upon him and informed him of the position he occupied; of the fact that he had lost a leg in the war—showing said Jones his wooden leg—and told him that he wouldn't urge his wooden leg as an argument for staying, but he didn't want to work in suspense, and asked what would be done with him. That Jones said, "You don't want me to tell you right now?" and affiant said he would like to know by Saturday. That Jones then said, "I won't keep you in suspense; I will let you know by Saturday." That said Jones did not wait until Saturday, but came the next day to the general delivery window and said, "Mr. Eades, you needn't anticipate any very early change;" to which affiant replied, "Mr. Jones, *very early change* doesn't relieve suspense a particle." That Jones replied, "Well, I'll see you to-morrow." That on the morrow Mr. Dodd came and said, "Mr. Jones and I have considered this matter over, and have come to the conclusion that if we let you go we would have to take some one from the civil-service list, and perhaps we wouldn't think any more of him than we do of you, and we've concluded to leave you where you are." That about three weeks before April 17, 1885, Dodd came and said Mr. Jones would accept affiant's resignation on April 1. That affiant replied that he would not resign; but if they wanted his place they could bring a man and take it. That the newspapers were severe on said Jones for his broken promises, and after their publication, being called to his room, affiant stated to him their original conversation, and said Jones then said that he didn't remember affiant's telling him that he had lost his leg in the Army. That Jones then said that he wouldn't be ready for affiant to go by the 1st, but had concluded to let him stay a year from the time said Jones took charge, April 19. He also said that there had been complaints that affiant did not look for letters for some people waiting, and that affiant did not know how the pressure was. That affiant has asked said Jones to give him the names of the persons who made such complaints; but said Jones replied that he did not know their names, but that if he should see those persons he would know them.

Rollin H. Blackledge, being sworn, says that he is twenty-five years old. That he was a teacher in Franklin County, Ind., and was examined for admission to the civil service in February, 1885, attaining a standing of 94.5. That he was a stranger at Indianapolis. That he was appointed carrier in the Indianapolis post-office in March, 1885, and was dismissed therefrom June 1, 1886. That the first he heard about his leaving the service was about April 1, 1886, when Assistant Postmaster Dodd told him that he understood that he was preparing for another pursuit, and he thought that they could compromise on the time of his leaving. That their intention had been to let him go April 15, but if it was agreeable they would make it June 1, and that he [said Dodd] could fix it with Mr. Jones. That he told said Dodd that he knew the men were being dismissed, and did not seem to have any protection under the law, and he expected to have to go, but he wanted to make the best time he could, and proposed the 1st of July. That said Dodd replied, "It's as much as a bargain to get Mr. Jones to extend the time beyond the 15th, the outside pressure is so great." And affiant then told him that if he could not get any longer time he should be glad to get until June 1. That said Dodd also said that Mr. Jones had information from the Civil-Service Commission at Washington that he could discharge whom he pleased regardless of cause. That said Dodd then told him to hand in his resignation. That affiant then began to look for other employment, and secured a place, to take which he left his work as a carrier a few days before June 1, but did not hand in any resignation. That some time before leaving he asked said Jones if there were any charges

against him. And having asked and learned affiant's name said Jones replied, "Nothing special that I know of; if there is anything I'll let you know." That on Thursday, May 27, the day of Bynum's convention, affiant went back and asked said Dodd for a recommendation, and said Dodd replied that he was so busy with the convention and so excited that he couldn't attend to anything else that day, but would give it to him the next day. That said convention was to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress. That on the Saturday following, having gone to draw his pay, affiant then told said Jones that his answer concerning charges was unsatisfactory and he would like to know the truth. That said Jones seemed very nervous and uneasy, and replied that he would have to consult Captain Dodd before giving affiant an answer. That affiant went back to his new place, but in half an hour was recalled to the post-office by telephone, where he found said Dodd and Jones. That said Dodd asked, "What possessed you to ask Mr. Jones the question you did?" and affiant replied that he had asked the same question before and obtained an unsatisfactory answer; that he had asked Mr. Jones if there were any charges that made him discharge affiant in preference to somebody else, and he wanted a more satisfactory answer. That said Dodd said he did not comprehend what affiant meant by the word discharge—that he had never been discharged. That he thought affiant understood why he had been selected; that he had been selected because by making a vacancy they could get a man in out of the list examined in June, 1885, which was about to expire, and affiant says that that object had never been mentioned to him before, and he told them that they spoke of letting him go the 15th of April and he regarded it as a discharge, and got as much longer time as he could. And said Dodd then denied that there had been any danger of affiant's dismissal on the 15th of April; but that as affiant was preparing for something else, and did not expect to stay in the office long anyhow, he had resigned to give them a chance to take a man from that list. That affiant replied that he had never resigned that he knew of, but considered that he was discharged. That finally said Dodd said, "To show our good faith in this, see here what we have written for you," and he brought out a recommendation signed by himself and Jones. He also said that the resignation had been reported to Washington and would have to stand; also "if you don't want this paper and don't want to resign I can't help it," and he added that he thought the recommendation would be of great help to affiant. That affiant then asked if it was necessary to write a resignation, and Dodd replied that it would protect them—that they would have something to show if the resignation was denied. That affiant, regarding it as a hopeless case, and having known them to dismiss men without charges and afterward get up charges against them, and wanting the recommendation to cut off such action, wrote out his resignation, dating it back to about April 15. That the following is a copy of said recommendation:

"UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

"Indianapolis, Ind., May 28, 1886.

"Mr. Rollin H. Blackledge having resigned his position in the post-office for other pursuits, we cheerfully recommend him as a young man of good character, good habits, and good capacity, and trust that he may find in some more congenial calling the appreciation he merits.

"AQUILLA JONES, Sr.,

"Postmaster.

"JOHN W. DODD,

"Asst P. M."

That "the something else" referred to by said Dodd arose from the fact that affiant in his leisure hours was learning short-hand writing with a view to that business in the indefinite future; that he would have been glad to retain his position as carrier for at least several years. That he is now working as a wood-working machine hand, at \$1.75 a day. That his pay as carrier was \$50 a month, and in one month his pay would have been advanced to \$60 a month. That Oscar N. Wilmington was one against whom they got up charges after his dismissal.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE—APPOINTMENTS.

It is a curious fact that a large proportion of those who have received appointments are those who, if the office had been openly run under the spoils system, would have claimed them directly or vicariously as rewards for party services. I here give some instances. There are some good though inexperienced men, but there are also a lot of party workers, with a considerable contingent of low ward politicians, and a

few are strikingly illiterate. They are largely of that class which it was thought the competitive system would exclude from places.

Although Mr. Jones had stated that he had removed Wilmington solely because he had promised his place to a Democrat, yet, when called upon weeks later to answer as to his acts, he cast about for a better reason, saying, "I have taken pains to learn the truth of his being an offensive partisan."

He submitted the following evidence:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 27, 1885.*

We, the undersigned, members of the first precinct of the First ward of the city of Indianapolis, hereby certify that we personally know Oscar N. Wilmington, and that we know him to be an active Republican, and that he acted as challenger for the Republicans at the Presidential election last past.

HOWARD L. LINDSEY, 64 *Malott avenue.*

GEORGE MILLER, 64 *Malott avenue.*

WILLIAM TIMMENS, 478 *Lincoln avenue.*

C. A. SCHRECKENGAST, 46½ *Malott avenue.*

FRED. M. SNYDER, 64 *Malott avenue.*

JOHN P. FRANZ, 40½ *Malott avenue.*

Schreckengast was confronted with the charge by Wilmington in the presence of witnesses, of whom I was one, and at once repudiated it, saying he had signed because he saw the names of other signers. John P. Franz said to me that he did not know Wilmington by sight; that persons had come around in the night wanting some statement against Wilmington, and that he had signed, relying on their representations. Franz made a written statement of these facts, and did all he could to remedy the wrong done. In addition, the actual challenger, Plummer, and the committeeman, Carter, of Wilmington's precinct, testified that he was at the polls only a few minutes, and at no time acted as challenger. The books at Wilmington's office showed that he was there all day long on election day receipting for packages, except at dinner-time. He has never been a politician.

By the side of the facts relating to Wilmington it is proper to place those relating to his successor, Henry R. Browning. The latter is a nephew of Austin H. Brown, a member of the Democratic national committee. Before the June examination inquiries in Browning's interest were made about the emoluments and duties of Wilmington's place. Browning was a ward politician, and since his appointment he has been a delegate to a convention and has repeatedly taken part in primaries. To illustrate, he was present at a primary to choose delegates for the last Congressional convention. I quote from the affidavit of a bystander: "That he saw said Henry R. Browning, then and now a clerk as aforesaid, at said primary. That said Browning was very actively working for the renomination of said Bynum. That in said primary said Browning made motions and speeches, and took a very prominent part. That shortly before said primary opened said Browning, in the interest of said Bynum, had a fight with one Hennessey. That a large crowd was present and witnessed said fight."

Alfred Harrison, appointed carrier, was an active negro politician of a low type, with bad habits and character. When a Republican he was tried in the Railway Mail Service with the result shown by the following letter:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUP'T, RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1886.

SIR: I have yours of July 9, asking that you be furnished a statement of the standing of Alfred Harrison, formerly a clerk in this service.

In reply I would state that he was appointed a railway postal clerk upon the line between Indianapolis and Louisville June 26, 1882, given an extension of three

months December 23, 1882, and dropped from the service March 22, 1883, because he did not fulfill the requirements of the service. He was industrious and willing to obey instructions, but he was careless and very slow in his distribution. He did not exhibit any aptitude for the service, and numerous complaints were received regarding the work upon his line while he was on it. He could not read very readily.

Under date of March 22, 1883, Assistant Superintendent Lund reported as follows:

"Harrison seems to be absent-minded and forgetful, and has to be watched in order to keep the mails straight."

Superintendent French, in making final report in Harrison's case under date of March 17, 1883, stated:

"I would invite special attention to Mr. Harrison's case-examinations, which, as will be noticed, have been very poor indeed. This closes Mr. Harrison's probationary appointment. I think he has had as fair a trial as could be asked. I can not recommend that he be continued in the service."

Upon these recommendations and the statement of his case-examination record the appointment of Mr. Harrison was allowed to expire.

Very respectfully,

JNO. JAMESON,
General Superintendent.

LUCIUS B. SWIFT, Esq.,

Corner Washington and Meridian streets, Indianapolis, Ind.

After his appointment by Mr. Jones, the following letters appeared in the Indianapolis Times of March 3, 1886, and were not questioned, yet the writer was retained in the Federal service. The first was addressed to the Republican candidate for township trustee:

JANUARY 30, 1884.

SIR: The following proposition I herewith submit, that you and I may know and understand each other. I am doing effectual work for you and expect to do so until you get the nomination and be elected. There need be some effectual work done yet in Center, northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest, and the city. I am now ready to pull off my coat and go into this fight in all of these places among my people and your white friends, until the battle is fought and won. I can and will do as much for you as any man in the township. I have not been in a hurry in coming to an understanding with you; but now I do so. My proposition now is this: For the above consideration I think \$25 is but reasonable. You will find me as true as steel to your interests. You will find my footprints in every part of the township. I shall be present aid in holding up your arms in the convention.

Beware of those men who take your confidence and open not their mouths, for after that I prove myself by my works. I will report to you daily of the outlook and of my work.

If you accept my proposition, leave an answer at C. C. Glass's, 24½ East Washington street, February 1. And let me have \$5 then and the remainder by installments at \$5 per week until paid (\$25).

And if you should not accept, why all so well and good.

ALFRED HARRISON.

Mr. DE RUTTER.

The proposition was not accepted. Six months later Harrison wrote as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 19, 1884.

Mr. COY,

Chairman Democratic Committee:

Knowing the feeling of discord generally among our people and my feeling personally, I would say that if the Democracy of this county will avail itself of the present opportunity, there is here a great prospect of the Democracy to sweep the entire country next fall. My people are ripe for a general revolution from Republican domination. Now, the question is, if the county Democracy aid a few of us in organizing into clubs for the purpose of affecting a sure break and helping the Democracy to victory. There will be a break and the Republicans can never more expect a solid vote of the negro ranks. What we want is organization among us in this county; and whatever may be the incidental expenses in so doing, we will look to you for assistance.

There is a move on foot to get up a negro Democratic paper, to be run in the interests of the Democracy, and I simply call your attention to these matters that you may avail yourself of the present and come into power.

Yours,

A. HARRISON,
No. 1 Clifford avenue.

E. E. Cooper, being sworn, says that he is twenty-six years old, and has known Fred Harrison seven years. That about two weeks previous to the county Democratic convention, held in this city in June —, 1886, affiant was at a meeting of a non-partisan literary association of the colored people, held in Allen Chapel, on Broadway, in this city, and said Harrison made a speech of about thirty minutes, in which he addressed the colored people to leave the Republican party and to join the Democratic party, and stated in detail the advantages that had come to the colored people from the Cleveland administration, and he called attention to the fact that he had obtained a place in the post-office, and Mr. Hill in the Railway Mail Service, and Dr. Robbins had the option of a place in Washington City, and Scott Turner had had the offer of a place in the mail-bag department of the city post-office, but had declined it, thinking it wasn't good enough. And he laid great stress on the fact that if, with only ten or twelve colored Democrats, they had obtained such political recognition, they had only to come over to the Democratic party in great numbers to obtain great recognition, and that the Democratic party had now the money and power, and would probably remain in power sixteen or twenty years. That about a week later affiant heard Fred Harrison make a speech of about the same length and in the same vein at another literary meeting in South Calvary Church, on the corner of South Meridian and Morris streets. That said Harrison at these times was a carrier in the Indianapolis post-office.

Later Harrison was arrested on a charge of forging a check, for which he was indicted, and is now awaiting trial. During the preliminary investigation the following document was brought to light and used to prove his handwriting:

Amson Swannegan vs. Lucy V. Swannegan, June 6, 1883, wherein A. Harrison appears for the defendant.]

The following proposition, though a digression from the ordinary course of practice, I hereinafter agree to, in consideration of the facts and circumstances of the case, to wit: I will default the case and not appear when it shall be called, nor will I inform my client of the matter; and further, to better hide my tracks from being known, I will have legal business out of the city that day when the case is called up, say at Richmond, Ind., where I shall be gone when the case is called.

It can be worked in this way nicely and successfully, and while she is in bed, more successfully. I will so default my client upon these terms in consideration of \$10, nothing more or less. And not after it is done and all over; I will only accept in advance. You may trust my honor as to this, my proposition, for I will do as agreed, and here stipulated. And if we agree as to my terms let me know at once, and will then take the steps necessary to effect our purpose.

I will, if we agree, look for and expect a settlement in terms mentioned by at least Saturday morning, June 9, 1883.

See your client Saturday, being rule day, in room 3; you would better, if we agreed, have the defendant called and the case set down for trial, and let it be settled as soon as possible.

Yours,

A. HARRISON.

Harrison is still retained by Mr. Jones, but he is at present under suspension. He was a prominent stage usher at a political meeting in Indianapolis addressed by Senator Voorhees, September 27 last.

I place beside the Harrison case that of Eddy and Armstead. They were carriers when Mr. Jones came into office. Eddy had been a carrier twelve years and Armstead four years. Both had families, and were men of good character; their efficiency was of the highest. Regarding Eddy, I quote from Mr. Jones himself: "You are the best carrier we've got in the office, and you've got more friends on your route than any other man in the office." One morning these carriers disputed in the presence of the superintendent of carriers; the dispute could have been stopped by a word, but it was allowed to go on, and the men came to blows. It would seem that this offense, compared with the offenses of Harrison, would have much in its favor, and that, considering the high standing and many years of good conduct and faithful and efficient service of Eddy and Armstead, a period of suspension would have been a severe and ample punishment. They were, however, dis-

missed without anything that could be called a hearing, and without any attempt to determine if either was excusable.

James O. George was appointed carrier. His standing as a politician is fairly illustrated by the following from the Indianapolis Times of September 3, 1885, relating to a primary of the twenty-second ward, held in the rear of a saloon :

Pat. Kelly was made chairman, and, obedient to the dictation of Wagner's saloon crowd, refused to allow votes to be taken by division. The Wagner crowd yelled "Aye," Kelly said the "Ayes have it," and all was settled. Wagner brought down list of delegates. James O. George, of the eighteenth ward, moved that the list be elected unanimously, and Wagner's crowd yelled "Aye," and Kelly said "Carried." * * * The indignation was intense, as Wagner's crowd numbered thirty at the outside. A citizen of the twenty-second ward stood upon a table and announced that the "bum" elements of the eighteenth and other wards, * * * having nominated their delegates and councilman, the citizens of the twenty-second ward, if allowed, would proceed to nominate their ticket.

George had already been elected a delegate from his own primary.

The following affidavit shows his views of the duties of the politician in the classified service. Dr. Ferguson is a reliable citizen of Indianapolis :

THE POSTAL SERVICE HERE.

To the EDITOR OF THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS:

For over one year I have been annoyed beyond endurance by the delay in the delivery of my mail, and by the loss of some of my most valued exchanges. Mail belonging to other parties and to other publications has often been delivered at my office, and has lain there for days before I have had an opportunity to return it to the carrier, while my mail has been bandied about in various quarters of the city before it has reached its proper destination. The mail of the Indiana Eclectic Medical Journal, the Indiana School Journal, the Indianapolis Journal, the Physio-Medical Journal, and various other publications, has often been left at my office, as well as many private letters belonging to other parties in various parts of the city.

I have often protested to the carrier and to Mr. Jones against such gross and inexcusable carelessness, but to no purpose. About two weeks ago a letter was left in my office belonging to a lady living at 48 East North street, where it lay for three or four days before I had an opportunity to return it to the carrier. When I returned it to him, with the remark that "48 North street was a long way from 19 West Ohio," he became insolent, and gave me to understand that he would leave just such mail at my office as he chose, and if I did not like it I could go to hell, or words to that effect. I reported him to Mr. Jones, but he paid no attention to the matter.

On the 6th of this month I wrote to the publisher of one of my exchanges, complaining that I had not received a copy of his publication since December, 1885, to which I received the following reply :

"SAINT LOUIS, July 7, 1886.

"DR. FRANK C. FERGUSON:

"DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 6th instant to hand. The reason we stopped the 'Annals of Surgery' is that the January number was returned by your office. We have now placed you again on our list, etc.

"J. H. CHAMBERS & Co."

Postmaster Jones's total unconcern for the prompt delivery and dispatch of mail; his entire indifference to the just complaints of our citizens and business men; his discharge of faithful and competent employes for no other reason than that they are Republicans, and filling their places with ward heelers and party bums, some of whom can scarcely read, has produced widespread distrust, and is doing the city great harm. The postal service in this city is a disgrace to Jones, to his party, and to the State.

FRANK C. FERGUSON,
Editor Indiana Medical Journal.

STATE OF INDIANA, County of Marion.

Frank C. Ferguson, M. D., being sworn, says that the statements in the above letter are true. That the name of the carrier referred to is James George, and that said carrier was appointed by Postmaster Jones in place of an efficient carrier. That when remonstrated with as stated in said letter, said carrier's words were, "I'll leave just such mail here as I like, and if you don't like it, you may go to hell."

That the affiant, in the presence of the carrier, repeated these words and the other facts to Postmaster Jones, and said Jones, in a rude and insulting manner, told affiant that he had heard enough, and that the carrier would remain.

FRANK C. FERGUSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1886.

LUCIUS B. SWIFT,
Notary Public.

As Mr. Jones indicated, George "remains." It is proper to contrast this case with that of James M. Eades, a crippled soldier, with many years of service satisfactory to the public at his back, whose affidavit states that having demanded his resignation and been severely criticised for it, Mr. Jones then said there had been complaints that Eades did not look for letters for people waiting. Being asked for their names, Mr. Jones replied that he did not know their names, but that he would know those persons if he should see them.

Charles Noe, appointed carrier, had been in the service but a short time when he was detected stealing registered letters. He plead guilty and was sentenced by the United States court to one year in the work-house. His antecedents were well known, and were such as to put the postmaster upon the most diligent inquiry concerning the boy himself. Such an inquiry would have shown Noe's complete unfitness for appointment. The mystery of his appointment has never been explained.

Patrick Ward, appointed carrier, was formerly a hand in a mill, managed by Mr. Jones. He reads writing with the greatest difficulty, and while delivering mail frequently called upon other persons to read the addresses of mail to be delivered. He was put upon a route, but the people made such an outcry over his mistakes that he was withdrawn and set to collecting mail. His mistakes were such as arise only from illiteracy. He is a politician of long standing. I learn from entirely reliable sources that by reason of his defective education his admission into the service was inexplicable to those who had known him long and well.

David M. Conklin and John B. Green, appointed clerks, were employes of the Indianapolis Sentinel. Since his appointment, Green has been a delegate to a convention. William Darby, a driver, and James Cantlin, a "spotter" of the street-car company, were appointed carriers. Arthur Byfield, appointed clerk in the money-order department, is the son of a very influential Democrat. Sometime later he resigned and another son, C. W. Byfield, who had not been in the service, was appointed to the same position, and has since held it.

George W. Kuhn, a young man appointed in place of Hans Blume, is of the political type known as a "hustler." A prominent Democrat, complaining of his factional treachery in the Bynum Congressional controversy, said, "I helped him to get his place." According to the "records" he came in under the competitive system. Since his appointment he has peddled tickets, been a committeeman, and in other ways worked diligently in the primaries, and wanted to be a delegate to the recent Bynum convention.

Joseph House, appointed clerk in place of Eades, was and is a chronic ward politician. He works hard for delegates in primaries and candidates in conventions. At present he is a councilman. Ed. R. Ellis, F. A. Lorenz, William R. Marlatt, H. W. Harrington, and others have, since appointment, done political work. I quote from an affidavit relating to Marlatt, and referring to a Congressional primary:

That said Marlatt, being then such mail carrier, was present at said primary, taking an active part therein on behalf of said Bynum; that he was peddling tickets for said Bynum, and handed one to this affiant.

One excellent carrier was dismissed on the charge of intoxication. His place was filled by a man who, much of the time for many months, was so far removed from sobriety as to make his delivery of mail a masquerade. The following is a specimen :

Not long since a letter plainly directed to Ed. E. Schroer, county recorder's office, was left at the drug-store, corner Seventh and Illinois streets, where it remained for several days, and was then returned to the carrier. In a few days it was again returned to the drug-store, and it was a week at least before it reached its destination. Then there is complaint that a plainly-printed address, showing the mail was intended for William F. Hensley, 204 College avenue, was left with John H. Hensley, 16 Hall Place, a long distance away from its destination. There has also been mail left at the drug-store, as above, equally as plainly addressed to the care of well-known business houses on Washington street, and so it goes.

After this investigation was begun, and it was known to the post-office authorities that this carrier's peculiarities were the subject of inquiry, he "resigned."

RECAPITULATION.

Unclassified service—former incumbents.....	15
Succeeded by Democrats.....	15
Federal Building, care-takers—former incumbents.....	6
Succeeded by Democrats.....	6
Classified service—former incumbents.....	71
Forced out by Postmaster Jones (all Republicans).....	36
Admitted under competitive system—former incumbents.....	11
Forced out by Postmaster Jones (included above).....	*
Number appointed by Postmaster Jones, examined June 10, 1885.....	42
Total number appointed by Postmaster Jones (all Democrats).....	43

Length of service of employés forced out of the classified service by Jones, so far as I can learn :

	Years.
3 (3 soldiers) had served about.....	17
2 (2 soldiers) had served about.....	16
2 (1 soldier) had served about.....	13
1 (1 soldier) had served about.....	12
2 (1 soldier) had served about.....	11
2 (1 soldier) had served about.....	10
2 (1 soldier) had served about.....	9
1 (0 soldier) had served about.....	8
1 (0 soldier) had served about.....	7
1 (0 soldier) had served about.....	6
3 (0 soldier) had served about.....	5
8 (5 soldiers) had served about.....	4
13 (1 soldier) had served about.....	3

THE EFFECT UPON THE SERVICE.

There is unquestionably a deep-seated belief in Indianapolis that the efficiency of its post-office has been seriously impaired, and this in spite of the claim that the "records" show an improvement. The places having been given out as spoils upon the demand of party leaders, or, as Mr. Jones and Mr. Dodd express it, upon "pressure," the appointees feel a proportionate independence both of their superiors and of the public. From personal observation and from good authority I believe that the postmaster has not his new appointees in hand. A great number of well-authenticated complaints have been made in the public press and continue to be made. Such faults as non-delivery, misdelivery, and slow delivery have prevailed to so wide an extent as to prove beyond question that this post-office is overburdened with carelessness and in-

* Or less. † Competitive system.

efficiency. Instances have already appeared in this report, and I select also the following :

[From Labor Signal, July 24, 1886.]

For the reason that the matter has been given a partisan extract by the papers of this city, the Signal has refrained from commenting upon the management of the Indianapolis post-office, hoping that Mr. Jones would make an effort to correct evils from which the whole community suffers, the existence of which he can not be in ignorance. Every week we have numerous complaints from subscribers who fail to receive their paper, and while we are willing to make all due allowances for oversight on our own part we know that copies of the paper, plainly addressed, have been found among waste in the basement of the post-office. Last Saturday no less than a dozen subscribers residing in one neighborhood failed to get the Signal. On Wednesday we mailed additional copies to each one, and up to date they have not been delivered. All this is very exasperating. In the eyes of Mr. Jones and some of his employes the Labor Signal may be of small consequence, but as soon as the postage is paid upon the paper, and it has passed into the custody of the Government, it is entitled to as much consideration as the Sentinel or Journal, or any other paper. We have borne this imposition without a murmur for the reason that we did not care to join in the hue and cry against the post-office management. It is a matter of no concern to us whether the office is in Democratic or Republican hands, so long as it is properly conducted.

Number of letters advertised at the dates indicated.

Wildman—1884.		Jones—1885.		Jones—1886.	
Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.
May.....	491	May.....	551	May.....	085
June.....	416	June.....	527	June.....	650
July.....	387	July.....	554	July.....	085
August.....	504	August.....	663	August.....	583
September.....	347	September.....	598	September.....	550
October.....	435	October.....	646		
November.....	503	November.....	752		
December.....	400	December.....	707		
January.....	480	January.....	798		
February.....	347	February.....	485		
March.....	384	March.....	578		
April.....	350	April.....	507		

It may be claimed that comparatively few of these letters were called for. They were not, however, advertised steadily in the same paper, but were shifted from one to another until the sixth has been reached, some of these having a limited circulation. Mr. Jones has had an increase of two carriers. This table corroborates the steady complaints of the public.

I quote from the following affidavit:

Daniel Sellers, being sworn, says he is a member of the firm of Sellers Bros., doing business of peddlers' exchange at Indianapolis, Ind. That said firm hauled waste paper from the Indianapolis post-office to their place of business several times in 1885; that in August, 1885, while the women in the employ of said firm were sorting said waste paper affiant noticed a draft for about \$1,000 in the pile and another smaller draft, and on examination he found several large packages of unopened letters, and having called up an officer from said post-office he turned said letters over to him; that said officer cautioned affiant not to say anything about it; that on two other occasions, a month or more apart, affiant found unopened letters in waste paper hauled from said post-office to said place of business; that about two hundred letters were found the first time and about one hundred the second time and one letter the third time.

Mr. Jones discontinued his sales of waste paper to this firm.

An ex-colonel of the Army had occasion to address members of his former regiment, and out of one hundred letters posted thirty-five were returned to him. The persons addressed lived here, but were mostly

working men, and not always readily found. Many of the returned letters were delivered by the sender as he met the men on the street.

Under the former administration of this office the mail from the West in the afternoon over the Vandalia line was delivered the same day, enabling orders to be filled and letters answered for the night mail back. Under Mr. Jones this mail has not been delivered until the next morning. A commercial institution formerly received a daily report from Terre Haute on the last afternoon delivery, but the present postmaster does not deliver it until the following morning. The evils of the reduction of the distributing force to get a salary for the postmaster's son do not appear to have been confined to the needless payment of \$1,500 to him.

These instances could be prolonged indefinitely, but they are best summed up by the long-continued open declarations by bankers and business men of want of confidence in the post-office, and this irrespective of party.

A SINGLE RULE.

The affidavits of the dismissed men from part of which the foregoing extracts are given were not easily obtained. The men who have thus been deprived of their means of living have spoken with reluctance. They are well and favorably known in Indianapolis, and from personal knowledge I can speak highly of their sense of manliness and independence. As a rule, the older of them are efficient and faithful veterans, the younger are clean-handed, intelligent, and active, and with each year must have been of greater service to the public—and this applies especially to those who obtained their places under the competitive system. Without a civil-service law the dismissal of these men would have been an injustice to them and to the public; no matter who succeeds them, the service for a long time is impaired. A good carrier, who has delivered mail five or six years on the same route, can not be succeeded by any inexperienced man, who can get the same mastery of all the details relating to carrying mail on that route in less than a year at least.

It is not meant that no removals could profitably have been made. It is clear that Mr. Jones might have improved the service by the gradual dismissal, for cause, of a few—the highest authority puts the number at six.

We look in vain for any just rule of dismissal governing the postmaster. It has not been a question of improving the service. There was no better employé than Wilmington, whom he discharged among the first, and Fitch, among the last, was the best man but one in his department. No work was ever more faithfully done than by Oakley Johnson in his district, yet the "change" brought on his route Patrick Ward, who had to be taken off from the route because he could not deliver his mail, but who is still kept in the service; and not even a quibble could be raised against McClelland. It has not been personal shortcomings in employés; for, although he dismissed a carrier on a charge of intoxication, yet he put into his place a man well known to yield to that habit, and did not dismiss him, although the condition recurred many times. He also appointed the negro Harrison, and kept him after it was shown that he had offered to sell his services in a political campaign; and still keeps him although he has since been shown as an attorney, to have shamefully sold out a client for money. It is not a question of discourtesy to the public, for although after sharp criticism by the newspapers he recollected having heard a complaint against Eades, yet he refused even to reprimand George for his ruffian

insolence; and of the rudeness of Kuhn, the successor of Blume, there are many complaints. It is not a question of former partisan admission to the service; for he has dismissed eight of the eleven who had obtained their places under the competitive system, Wood among the first and Schmedel and Blackledge among the last, all admirable men; while he has appointed House, Kuhn, George, Reed, Cantlin, and Darby, who all were active small politicians.

It is not a question of non-partisan conduct in the service, for since his unfounded charges in one case he has not even pretended that partisanship was a reason, and of the great bulk of those dismissed it could not truthfully have been alleged, and he has retained in the service an employé who had been very conspicuous in ward work. And further, he has allowed his own appointees to go to all party lengths in wards, caucuses, and conventions.

He once excused his acts in a newspaper interview, saying: "I want to organize my office, though in a way that I will not be required to speak in a whisper while in it. I do not see that *the Democratic party is either advanced or encouraged* by retaining in office a class whose sole duty seems to be in the line of spies and informers." This simply means that to advance the Democratic party the blunders of the post-office are to be concealed, and it is proved by the fact that when a janitor appointed by him reported the facts to the Labor Signal, upon which the above complaints were based, Mr. Jones lectured the janitorial force in the basement upon his requirement that no occurrence in the office should be mentioned outside.

The only rule governing him is to be drawn from his own repeated declarations, and that is the rule of making a vacancy and working a Democrat into it, all in answer to "pressure" by his party politicians, who exacted places for relations and workers. In a single year he forced out of the classified service more than half of the original employés, every one of whom was a Republican. Although working under the competitive system he has never appointed a man who was not a Democrat. Doubtless the examination and other records appear regular. But civil service reformers, Republicans and Democrats alike, believe that Mr. Jones and Mr. Dodd have not honestly administered the law.

After the following from the Democratic State organ, the Indianapolis Sentinel of July 14, 1886, this statement will hardly be questioned:

A DIRECT ANSWER.

The law [the civil service law] says to everybody in our Indianapolis post-office, for example, "So long as you honestly perform your duty you shall retain your place." Has this law been honestly and fairly followed in our post-office? Let us have a direct answer to this question.—(News.)

And we answer, no, it has not; it never was, and, until employés of the Government cease to identify themselves with the party of power, and cease to obstruct the party of opposition, it never will be, nor ever should be.—(Sentinel.)

Upon his rule Mr. Jones has acted until he has made his office simply a part of the party machine. The competitive system, which before brought in such young men as Wood, Chittenden, Williams, Schmedel, and Blackledge, ostensibly now brings in "Pat" Ward, "Jim" George, "Mugwump" Harrison, "Joe" House, and others of like savor.

The list of eligibles is now so arranged that no one not a Democrat can be appointed. The life of the law, confidence that competitors will be fairly dealt with, and that a period of probation and low pay will be followed by a *tenure depending upon "efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty,"* has been completely destroyed. It would be a waste

of time for any one not a Democrat to appear at an examination. And now the postmaster and his friends, when asked why none but Democrats are appointed, answer that no others apply for examination. This is the natural result of intrusting the execution of a reform law to an officer who says publicly, "I despise it." Acting under that feeling, instead of being governed by a high sense of duty as an impartial public officer, the management of this post-office by Mr. Jones will be a lasting discredit to him.

POST-OFFICES—SECOND CLASS.

These are 16 in number, and in 15 the former postmasters have been succeeded by Democrats. In most of these the employés have been almost entirely changed. In several, as Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, and La Fayette, the number of employés has been increased by one to three. The figures showing former incumbents and their successors include the postmasters.

Post-offices.	Former in- cumbents.	Succeeded by Dem- ocrats.	Additional Democrats appointed
Evansville	22	20	3
Terre Haute	17	17	2
Fort Wayne	17	14	1
Richmond	16	11	.....
La Fayette	13	13	1
South Bend	12	11	.....
New Albany	7	6	.....
Logansport	7	6	1
Valparaiso	6	3	1
Vincennes	5	4	.....
Crawfordsville	5	2	.....
Peru	4	4	.....
Madison	4	3	.....
Elkhart	6	5	.....
La Porte	3	3	.....

In the Evansville post-office the money-order clerk was dismissed, but had to be recalled because his successor could not fill the place. Some of the carriers dismissed had been carriers since that service was introduced in 1873. In the South Bend office the one employ  retained was the daughter of a Democrat. In the New Albany office the one employ  retained was a Democrat. In the Peru office the present postmaster notified the former employ s through his predecessor to leave with the latter. One new employ  is a son and one is a daughter of the chairman of the Democratic committee and who went to Washington and secured the postmaster's appointment. He and his two male employ s have been active in primaries and conventions as ticket peddlers and in other capacities, and bestirred themselves especially for a nomination sought by the above-named chairman. Postmaster Booe, of Crawfordsville, although appointed some months since, did not take charge of his office until September 1. He has discharged one good clerk, a widow, and appointed to her place a young ward worker, usually as challenger.

POST-OFFICES—THIRD CLASS.

There are 76 third-class offices, and in 68 the postmasters have been succeeded by Democrats. Attica is one of the remaining 8. The

at postmaster is editor of the Attica Ledger, and for several months had the names of Blaine and Logan at the head of his columns candidates for 1888. A majority of the patrons of the office, and the bodies of the local Grand Army of the Republic and of the Arts of Labor endeavored to secure the appointment of Martin over as postmaster. At this juncture Hon. J. E. McDonald made an issue between the citizens of the town and Mr. McDonald, is not yet decided. In the mean time the former incumbent of the enjoys the emoluments and labors in the interest of Blaine and

other of the 8 is the office at Notre Dame. This is held by a priest university, and is presumably of their own selection.

Brazil office is yet unchanged. Two Democrats have applied for it is claimed that both have Mr. Lamb's promise of support in g. The change dragged, and the Democrats, hoping to hasten an election in March last, 565, being nearly all, voting. John ch was chosen, and Mr. Lamb, then district attorney, was noti- Lynch never received the office, which, it is claimed, is now prom- to another man, to be delivered after election.

POST-OFFICES—FOURTH CLASS.

re are about 1,800 of the fourth-class offices. The best informa- can get indicates that in about 1,200 the postmasters have been ed. This information also indicates that the 600 unchanged are not, as a rule, desirable places, being largely cross-roads offices. With many of these it has always been difficult to get is to perform the duties. The emoluments run from \$20 to \$50 a Shelby County is an illustration. It has 27 post-offices, of which are changed, but the remainder are such insignificant offices that ld be a matter of considerable time and trouble to replace the at incumbents.

following are fair instances of the changes:

County.	No of offices.	Changes.	Remarks.
.....	27	18	
.....	13	9	
.....	15	14	
.....	13	11	
.....	20	12	
.....	30	24	
on.....	11	9	
.....	9	6	
l.....	36	34	
.....	22	14	
as.....	28	26	
.....	29	18	
.....	16	10	
l.....	25	19	Difficult to find available postmasters.
.....	17	14	The three holding over are Democrats.
.....	26	24	One remaining incumbent—a crippled soldier—Democrats petitioned Congressman Matson to retain.
.....	14	13	Husband of one holding over a Democrat.
.....	19	16	The three holding over are Democrats.
new.....	18	10	Two holding over are Democrats. For four offices no available Democrats.
eph.....	15	10	Remaining offices except one are cross-roads.
.....	13	7	One holding over a Democrat.
.....	8	4	Three were Democrats. Congressman Howard removed one of these and put in a benchman. Two holding over are women, one an old lady long in service.
.....	27	10	Eight holding over are Democrats, and for two offices no available Democrat.

County.	No. of offices.	Changes.	Remarks.
Perry.....	22	10	Most of the small offices always held by Democrats. Remaining offices small, hard to fill. One holding over a Democrat ; has been in fifteen years ; other offices small, hard to fill.
Shelby.....	27	9	
Starke.....	12	3	
Johnson.....	17	17	Possibly a slight error.
Madison.....	20	20	Do.
Boone.....	17	17	Do.
Marion.....	30	30	Do.
Martin.....	11	11	Do.
Rush.....	17	4	A notable exception.

Marshal's office :	
Former incumbents	8
Succeeded by Democrats	7
Pension office :	
Former incumbents	3
Succeeded by Democrats	3
Additional Democrats appointed	7
[The system has been changed, and while the number of clerks has been increased, the agent says that the cost to the Government is less. The number of pensioners has increased 3,500. Of the medical examining boards two-thirds of the former incumbents seem to have been succeeded by Democrats. The same is believed to be true of the special examiners.]	
The custom-house at Indianapolis :	
Former incumbents	4
Succeeded by Democrats	4
Government depot at Jeffersonville :	
Former incumbents	1
Succeeded by Democrats	1
District attorney's office :	
Former incumbents	2
Succeeded by Democrats	2
Collectors of internal revenue :	
Indianapolis District :	
Former incumbents	56
Succeeded by Democrats	53
Soldiers formerly employed	52
Soldiers now employed	4
Kokomo District :	
Former incumbents	16
Succeeded by Democrats	16
Terre Haute District :	
Former incumbents	22
Succeeded by Democrats	22

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The headquarters of the division embracing Indiana are at Cincinnati, and the routes of the clerks are not limited by State lines. So far as changes have been made the spoils system has been followed, and the places not being peculiar to Congressional districts, there appears to have been something in the nature of a free-for-all race by Congressmen. each getting as many as he could. Congressman Matson boasts that all but two in his share have been put out. This investigation covers only that part of the service running in or through Indianapolis. There are two heavy mail lines running through this city; the Pan Handle line from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, with fifty-five men, and the Vandalia line, its continuation to Saint Louis, with forty-nine men, form one; the other is the Kankakee line, from Cincinnati to Chicago, with thirty-six men. There are nine smaller lines, with a total of forty-six men. All of these men, except the thirty-six on the Kankakee line, are under

Chief Clerk Hitt, at Indianapolis, and are examined by him. I have applied to Division Superintendent Gwin and Chief Clerk Hitt for exact information as to the number of changes on the above lines, but no replies have been received. Chief Clerk Hitt in conversation stated of the 150 men under him he thought 60 had been changed. Other authority states that about 40 of the former incumbents remain. This is believed to be nearly correct. The service here has been thrown into disorder. Bankers, business men, and manufacturers are almost infallible in this matter, and they have for months complained steadily, irrespective of party. Out of hundreds of proofs I select a few.

I happened recently to be in the office of a large wholesale firm of this city when the carrier came in with the mail, and the delivery was followed by an irritation now common. I found that a customer at Frankfort, 40 miles out, had mailed a registered letter with money and an order for goods. This should have been delivered the next day in time to send the goods to Frankfort the same afternoon. The goods not coming, the customer came down the second morning to see what the matter was, and the letter was not delivered until some hours after his arrival. Large quantities of unworked mail, before rarely seen, have been a daily sight. For instance, on the Vandalia line, from 40 to 160 sacks of mail have been going into Saint Louis four days in the week unworked. And what is without precedent, the Illinois mail from the East has reached Indianapolis with as high as 23 sacks unworked. This mail should be worked, and formerly was worked, before reaching Indianapolis. Mail that formerly went into Peoria worked, ready to be forwarded on different roads, now goes in a heap to the Peoria post-office; the delay is evident. In leaving Indianapolis the men are not nimble enough to separate the mail for the first stations, but comparatively large quantities are now carried past to be returned some hours later. Mail plainly directed constantly travels hundreds of miles unnecessarily because the new clerks have not learned their schemes, or can not read writing readily. Of other lines running through Indiana, the Ohio and Mississippi line has carried into Saint Louis as high as 119 sacks unworked. And the Wabash line is in equally bad condition. The aggregate of these and similar defects has, since the changes in this service began, grown steadily, until it has become a great public inconvenience, and financially a serious loss.

The railway mail service was possessed of a fine body of trained men, and the service was justly a pride to them and a satisfaction to the public. Its high state of efficiency had been reached in spite of the spoils system and under an extended suspension of its rules. The requirements had become rigid, the examinations were thorough and the officers and men worked with growing reliance upon the public wish that their tenure of place should depend upon fitness and faithfulness alone. The collapse has been complete. These men have here been largely displaced by politicians, who were given their positions as a reward for past or future services to a Congressman. They can not do the work, first, because they are without experience, and second, because the bulk of them are inferior men. Formerly a permanent appointment in this division was obtained upon an average of 95 per cent. in six examinations during the six months of probation. Now men are appointed permanently after only two examinations, averaging less than 90 per cent. The negro politician, James T. Hill, was one of these. Before about one-half of the probationers failed to reach the standard entitling them to an appointment. Now, although a great number have been recently put on probation, it is a rare occurrence for one to fail. The records of the service will show these facts. This has no reference

to those who were probationers March 4, 1885, and who were dropped for political reasons. I can assert, almost without fear of contradiction, that the demoralization of this service is at present beyond control, and this demoralization has not yet reached the highest point; that will be reached when the heavy autumn and winter mails are put upon the cars. There is only one near remedy by which the service could in any considerable degree be restored, and that is the heroic measure of disestablishing the Congressmen, of dismissing nine-tenths of their appointees, and restoring to the service the trained men who have been put out on various pretexts. In the course of time, if the power of Congressmen does not prevent the resumption of rigid rules and tests coupled with a weeding out of worthless new appointees, the service may be retaught, *esprit de corps* may return, and former efficiency may be restored.

FORMER INCUMBENTS—REMOVALS FOR CAUSE.

In accomplishing removals doubtless the word of a Congressman has gone a good way; but it would seem that in most cases he has brought forward evidence. A henchman of his has wanted a place. The place is picked out, a charge is prepared, usually by the henchman, the incumbent is dismissed, and the henchman appointed. This has been the course of the bulk of appointments to those places where vacancies have been made for cause. With extremely rare exceptions the accused has not been allowed to see the charges, or to know the names of his accusers. Charges have not been required in all cases. For instance, a postmaster or a revenue collector, having secured his place, has proceeded like a conqueror of a province to clear out those under him and put in his own henchmen, or his Congressman's henchmen. The foregoing tables show how thoroughly this work has been done. There has been no pretense of a cause.

NEW APPOINTEES—CAUSE FOR REMOVAL.

Before entering into details it is better to note some interpretations by the Administration of the terms "offensive partisanship." Robert L. Taylor was pension agent at Knoxville, and being anxious to attend a convention where he expected to be nominated for governor, he wrote, in August last, asking permission to do so. The Administration withheld permission saying: "While no doubt exists as to your good faith in your proposed action, your presence at the convention will place you and the Administration, if not in a false position, in one subject to misconstruction."

J. B. Hill, marshal of the eastern district of North Carolina, was suspended. Of this Attorney-General Garland wrote, July 27, 1886:

I beg leave to say that the President authorizes me to state that such suspension was made for the sole reason that Mr. Hill left his home in Raleigh in 1884, while he was marshal of the United States, and went to the Republican convention of the First Congressional district—in which he had lived before his removal to Raleigh, but from which he had removed many years since—and by an active canvass succeeded in having himself appointed by said convention in the capacity of delegate, and participated in the proceedings of the same.

With this measure of offensive partisanship in view the following facts should be considered:

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD'S DISTRICT.

Mr. Howard was unfortunate in his distribution of spoils. He appears usually to have settled upon a man for a place, but to have lost nerve at the outcry against the proposed appointment, and then to have shifted

to some one else, thereby raising a turmoil which he could not quiet. In consequence, his efforts for renomination were met by open rebellion. He, therefore, was obliged to marshal his place-holders, whom he disciplined by removing a lukewarm Democratic postmaster, and putting in his place a man of more zeal. In a speech, at New Albany, September 23 last, to an audience in which Federal place-holders were a conspicuous element, Mr. Howard denounced civil-service reform in unmeasured terms, and referred to the Departments at Washington as places at which no Democrats need apply.

F. M. Stockslager headed the opposition, although he was holding the office of Assistant Land Commissioner at Washington. He worked actively before and at primaries, and participated in an anti-Howard convention, whose Congressional nominee he became. He has since, however, withdrawn, but another candidate has been substituted.

Harvey S. Wolf, Corydon, pension examiner, took a very active part in a county convention, making more motions and speeches than any other person present. He was also a delegate to the Congressional convention. W. H. Ramsey, postmaster at Ramsey, was recently a candidate for recorder. W. B. Douglas, assistant postmaster at Corydon, was a candidate before the county convention for representative, and defeated. B. K. Gladdon, postmaster at Lexington, is an active politician, and is now a candidate for county auditor. Oscar Allen, postmaster at Brownstown, was recently a candidate for recorder. A. A. Davisson, postmaster, is chairman of the Democratic county committee. Wm. Fultz, postmaster at Crothersville, is member of the Democratic county committee. G. W. Jenkins, postmaster at Crandall, was a delegate to the county convention. M. Hubbard, postmaster at Scotts-burgh, and Mail Agent J. A. Miller, Corydon, are reported as continuing active party work. John B. Mitchell, postmaster at New Albany, is a large stockholder in the New Albany Ledger, and I am credibly informed continues actively to shape the course of that paper.

JOHN E. LAMB'S DISTRICT.

John E. Lamb was a candidate for Congress in 1884, and was defeated. He was anxious to be elected to Congress, and, therefore, the general assembly of 1885 arranged a district for him. His nomination was not desired by the better elements of his party, but a year ago Senator Voorhees gave notice that the nomination would have to be made. In the mean time he made Mr. Lamb district attorney. But on account of the protests of many respectable people he was never confirmed. The patronage of his district was divided with an eye single to his Congressional nomination, more than thirty appointments, aggregating salaries of over \$50,000 having been distributed in Terre Haute alone. Mr. Lamb, though holding his Federal office, attended in person the convention at Rockville which nominated him. Here are other prominent instances of party work in this district.

John F. Regan, postmaster at Terre Haute, has been the chief manager in "setting up" delegations in wards and townships in Mr. Lamb's interest.

John G. McNutt, assistant district attorney, is the secretary of the Vigo County committee. John A. Booe, appointed postmaster at Crawfordsville, was chairman of the county committee. Postmasters Donaldson at Ladoga; Lynch at Darlington, Mitchell at Alino, were all active workers in "setting up" delegations for John E. Lamb. Postmasters Witterwood at Newport, Bell at Eugene, Vansickle at Hillsdale,

Edwards at Summit Grove, Brenner at Quaker Hill, and John Redmond and James Chipp, in the revenue service, have been active in party work. D. M. Blue, postmaster at Meron, attended the county and Congressional conventions. Postmasters Gravemeier at Dugger, and Snapp at Carlisle, have been active in convention work.

Peter Gfroerer, appointed gauger, was, until the paper stopped publication, two months ago, the editor of the Terre Haute Banner.

CONGRESSMAN LOWRY'S DISTRICT.

Mr. Lowry built up a great reputation as a getter of places. It is claimed that he has secured over one hundred. He calls such positions "patronage pie." His course is truthfully indicated by the following extract from an open letter of P. S. O'Rourke:

* * * The Democratic victory of 1884 was not a victory of the Democratic party or its principles; but a victory for spoilsmen, who have resolved themselves in this district into a machine for the support of Mr. Lowry, thus constituting a Lowry party. Postmaster Kaough, instead of employing his time attending to the duties of his office, is looking after the interest of his political master: but not satisfied in doing this in his own county, must go over into Whitley County to assist Postmaster Brown while both are assisted by two newly-appointed mail agents.

These Federal office-holders, with most of the postmasters in this district, managed and manipulated by Mr. Cope, take the various counties in detail, and as the primaries take place in each at a different time, they are able to put their paid army in the field, each soldier of which is made to understand that he is working for his bread and butter. I have some warm friends in the various townships and in this city who would be willing to contest, even against such odds; but the struggle is too unequal and the power of corruption too great for me to allow my friends to fight such a combination, hence I will not be a candidate for the nomination.

I have in attempting to get the names of Federal place-holders who have done party work in this district been repeatedly met with the fact that it was a useless labor, because all had been actively thus at work. A reliable correspondent writes: "All the postmasters in the district were either delegates at the convention or were leaders and advisers on the floor of the convention." Another says: "When I say *every postmaster in the district* [was working in the Lowry convention] I mean it literally."

The following are leading examples:

William Kaough, postmaster at Fort Wayne, was the chairman of the Democratic county committee in the campaign of 1884. Since his appointment he has given much of his time to a public participation in political affairs. The day that Congressional primaries were held he stood at the polls in Lowry's interest. His carriers were similarly employed. At the convention, though not a delegate, Kaough was recognized as the director of the Lowry men. He also had full charge of naming the delegates in his county, and when adjoining counties held their primaries he went over and took a hand. He was perhaps the most active man in the whole district in securing Lowry's nomination. The superintendent of the Government building and his clerk were delegates to the convention.

J. Frank Snyder, postmaster at LaGrange, is the owner of the Democrat, and since his appointment has taken in a partner and still edits the paper. This paper in the factional Congressional fight has worked in the interest of Lowry. In the county primaries anti-Lowry delegates were chosen for the Congressional convention. Mr. Snyder published a card in his paper for another primary, which convened. This he attended, and this time delegates favorable to Lowry were chosen. Snyder's wing is known as the postmaster's machine.

James E. McDonald, postmaster at Ligonier, is one of the editors of the *Ligonier Banner*. He is also secretary of the county committee.

The following postmasters, **Smith**, at Kendallville; **Vogeding**, at Avilla; **Chapman**, at Rome City; **Borland**, at Auburn; **Erich**, at Spencer; **Eli W. Brown**, postmaster at Columbia City, met as a member with the Democratic Congressional committee at Fort Wayne, and has been Postmaster **Kaough's** right-hand man in his work for Mr. Lowry. **Herman Freygang**, postmaster at Angola, also met with the above committee. **Kelly**, postmaster at Waterloo, in the interest of Mr. Lowry, engaged in a personal encounter at the township convention in March last. **C. A. Zollinger**, pension agent at Indianapolis, was a member of the Democratic State committee and continued so for several months. He was also a member of the Democratic Congressional committee of Mr. Lowry's district, and met with it as chairman in March last.

CONGRESSMAN MATSON'S DISTRICT.

Mr. Matson was vigorously opposed for renomination and it required very earnest efforts by his place-holders to secure it. In a speech at a recent convention in Danville he prided himself on having in such a short time removed all but two of the postal clerks in his district, and in having put all of the post-offices into the hands of Democrats except a few not wanted by Democrats.

Postmasters **Brown**, at Franklin; **Calvin**, at Nashville; **Wilson**, at Greenwood; **Voyles**, at Elizabethtown; **Douhost**, at Jonesville; **Fields**, at Spencer; **Spellman**, at Gosport, were hard workers for him at the convention and before it. **Dr. F. A. Schell**, a Federal employé at Washington; **James R. Fritts**, pension agent, headquarters at Chicago, and **Frank Duncan**, from Terre Haute, left their duties in order to return to work for Mr. Matson. **Drs. W. H. Lopp** and **K. D. Hawley**, pension surgeons also, were earnest laborers in this field.

E. W. Callis, postmaster at Martinsville and editor of the *Gazette*, attended the convention. "He wore a Mitchell badge and carried a Mitchell cane and worked for Matson's renomination."

Ira Bray, postmaster at Monrovia, is a correspondent of a Democratic newspaper, a member of the Democratic county committee, pays no attention to his office, is now a candidate for county treasurer, and has attended the Congressional and judicial conventions and all the primaries of his party.

J. M. Fry, postmaster at Mahalasville, has been a candidate for township trustee and has attended three conventions. **Levin Gamble**, postmaster at Brooklyn, has attended the Congressional and judicial conventions, and is now a candidate for auditor. **Levi Paddock**, postmaster at Waverly, has attended two conventions and has been a candidate for township trustee. Postmasters **Secrist**, at Alaska; **Rooker**, at Mooresville; **Richardson**, at Centerton; **Mannon**, at Eminence; **Wingler**, at Wakeland, have attended the Congressional and judicial conventions. All the above postmasters are correspondents of some Democratic newspaper.

R. H. Tarleton, pension surgeon, has attended three conventions, and besides been a candidate for mayor at Martinsville, and is now a candidate for county treasurer.

W. L. Cox, pension examiner, is chairman of the Democratic county committee. **Henry J. Feltus**, postmaster at Bloomington, is the editor of the *Saturday Courier*. Feltus gave as a reason for his appointment

as postmaster that it would relieve the Democratic party of the burden of supporting his paper. George E. Finney, postmaster at Columbus, is the editor and proprietor of the Columbus Daily and Weekly Herald. M. R. Slater, appointed land agent, was at the time editor of the Franklin Jacksonian.

. CONGRESSMAN HOLMAN'S DISTRICT.

Mr. Holman found great difficulty in securing a renomination, and therefore in his district, also, the party work of place-holders centers at the Congressional convention. His views are indicated by the fact that he "objected" to the last appropriation to carry out the Pendleton act.

W. D. H. Hunter, collector of internal revenue, is the editor and proprietor of the Lawrenceburgh Register. At the county convention, June 5, he was a delegate, and chairman of the committee on resolutions. At the Congressional convention, June 16, he was the most active worker for the renomination of Congressman Holman. He was at Greensburgh before the convention, "setting the pins," and there during the convention as a Holman manager until the close. The delegates appear to have come to the hall headed by Mr. Hunter. In addition he had his deputies, gaugers, and five postal clerks hard at work. Three of these clerks were off duty upon the day of their run.

Storekeepers Miller, Grayson, Billings, Kennedy, White, Gold, and Dodd, Gaugers Leibecke, Claypool, Webster and Keller, Postmasters Huber, at Lawrenceburgh; Jenkins, at St. Paul; Thieband, at Veray; Egan, at Liberty; Barnett, at Madison; from the revenue service, Gibbs, Armstrong, Captain Rief, and McCullough, E. D. Baunister, Indian agent; Dr. Brandt, Federal placeholder; Doctors J. T. Hitt, W. F. Riley, pension examiners, are some of the place-holding henchmen of Mr. Holman, who, as delegates or workers, insolently and defiantly labored at primary, convention, and elsewhere to secure the renomination of their patron.

Gold was a delegate to the county convention, and a member of the committee on resolutions. Dodd was a delegate and chairman in the recent legislative convention. Huber, in the county convention, was chairman of the committee on credentials. Thieband has been so much engaged in his political work as to leave his post-office in the charge of a subordinate. His predecessor, A. E. Shaw, was removed upon a series of charges, part of which were false and the rest trifling deviations from rule. Egan was so ardent a supporter of Mr. Holman as to neglect his office and be offensive to the members of his own party. Barnett was chairman of the Democratic county committee in 1884, and is the owner of the Herald. Captain Rief was delegate and teller at the county convention. Baunister, a member until recently of the Democratic State committee, returned from his Indian agency, and for several weeks journeyed among his old neighbors in the interest of Mr. Holman. He was president of the county convention. Postmasters Buxton, and Zacharias, at Kent, have been active in party work. Zacharias was a delegate to the legislative convention at Brookville.

From four, and as I believe reliable, sources it is stated that from Collector Bishop's district two employés, under the charge of Guager Lemon, came from Cincinnati two days before the convention with a large box. They engaged rooms at the hotel where Congressman Holman was stopping, and set up a bar. One correspondent writes:

Some of my friends visited the room, and they told me it was a first-class bar, with Lemon as barkeeper. * * * They would take delegates that were outspoken Cravens men into the room and in a short time send them out full, and with a Holman badge on them.

CONGRESSMAN BYNUM'S DISTRICT.

Although this district has Federal offices which do not belong exclusively to Mr. Bynum, yet the party work of place-holders chiefly relates to him. By no other means could he have secured a renomination. In a speech to the delegates, he said :

I know that the Democrats of Indiana are somewhat lukewarm over the policy of the Administration. I know that they do not indorse the civil-service law as it now exists and is administered, and I fully share in this sentiment. Much of the following work was done under his personal supervision.

AUGUST M. KUHN.

August M. Kuhn was appointed collector of customs at Indianapolis on the recommendation of Congressman Bynum. In addition he continues to run a coal business. He has three deputies, and the following facts show that he has not been, or allowed his deputies to be unmindful of Mr. Bynum's interest. Since his appointment he has been a persistent, violent, and disreputable party worker, and a most useful tool of his Congressman.

The following is from an affidavit :

William C. Newcomb, being sworn, says that in the year 1885 he was a Republican member of the Indianapolis common council. That he knows A. M. Kuhn, collector of customs at Indianapolis. That, in December, 1885, said Kuhn, being such collector, called upon affiant at affiant's place of business, and stated that he was under obligations to Albert T. Beck, the law partner of Congressman Bynum; that Beck had been very influential in getting him appointed collector of customs, and he wanted to return it by helping Beck get elected city attorney by the council, which election was to take place in a few days. Said Kuhn further told affiant that there was nothing in politics, anyway, except the money a man made out of it, and he offered affiant \$100 if affiant would vote for said Beck, who was a Democrat. That the conversation was then interrupted, and said Kuhn left; in the afternoon affiant went to said Kuhn's office and notified said Kuhn that he would have nothing to do with any such proposition. That the next morning said Kuhn came to affiant again and raised his offer to \$200, and affiant told him for no amount of money could he be induced to dispose of his vote. That said Beck was voted for as such attorney in said council, and was defeated by a small majority.

With regard to the last township election an affiant says that Kuhn was "electioneering and working, and giving out tickets for the Democratic party; that when affiant expostulated with said Kuhn for being an active worker when he was holding a Federal office, said Kuhn laughed and replied that affiant was crazy."

With regard to one of the last Congressional primaries an affiant states : That said Kuhn was present at said primary, taking an active part herein in the interest of W. D. Bynum, making speeches and motions, collecting ballots and so on. That after said primary split said Kuhn remained and helped organize another primary, which elected Bynum delegates; that before said primary was held, for more than a week, said Kuhn was around in said ward, and several times asked this affiant to get up a crowd and come down to said primary to help said Bynum." For several weeks before the primaries Kuhn was around in various wards of Indianapolis endeavoring to secure the election of delegates who would vote for Mr. Bynum's renomination. In saloons and other places he repeatedly offered bets that certain anti-Bynum delegates could not be elected, or that Mr. Bynum would be nominated. He attended the twenty-fourth ward primary with his deputy, Kissel, carrying printed tickets bearing the names of Kuhn, Kissel, and Miller. When the meeting became riotous because the ballot-box had been stuffed and, after a motion to adjourn, was about to disperse, Kuhn jumped upon a

table and shouted, "Don't go boys till you have some beer. I'll set up the beer." The meeting then split, and the Bynum faction declared Kuhn, Kissel, and Henry Miller elected. The other faction chose delegates, including Thomas Madden.

At the convention May 27, 1886, which followed these primaries Kuhn was present as a delegate and Bynum leader, and was one of the most prominent and noisy in that turbulent meeting. The convention split and made two nominations, Mr. Bynum being one nominee. An interval of wrangling followed, in which Mr. Kuhn bore a conspicuous part, meeting with and stimulating the Bynum faction by act and exhortation, one instance being at Mozart Hall, August 23. It was decided to call the delegates together again, and Kuhn immediately set to work to make proselytes for Mr. Bynum, going from delegate to delegate and soliciting their votes. When the second convention met, September 4, last, Kuhn was again present as a delegate, and was the most zealous and prominent supporter of Mr. Bynum. He promptly led off in smothering any movement not in Mr. Bynum's interest by derisive utterances, known in such assemblages as "cat calls," and by other noise and turbulence. He carried his bullying of delegates to the extent that in the interest of Mr. Bynum he was about to engage in a personal encounter with another delegate, but was prevented by bystanders.

The committee on credentials admitted as delegates from his ward Kissel and Miller of one faction and Thomas Madden of the other, ruling Kuhn out. He paid no attention to this, but continued his proceedings, and when the vote of his ward was called delivered it solid for Mr. Bynum. This was corrected, but the collector of customs held on his course to the end.

The question if he was not a Federal office holder was shouted to him across the room and he defiantly shouted back that he was.

KUHN'S DEPUTIES.

Rudolph Mueller was at the Congressional primary in the Twenty-third ward working for Mr. Bynum, having already canvassed the ward in that interest for several days. He served on a committee on nominations until the meeting split and the Bynum men held a separate primary of which he was secretary. Later he was at a primary to choose delegates to the county convention and was one of the committee on nominations. He was elected delegate.

Peter Carson for two weeks before the Congressional primaries was driving around working to secure delegates for Mr. Bynum. He was in a Twenty-fifth ward primary making motions and being otherwise active to the same purpose. He was a delegate to both meetings of the convention.

C. Fred Kissel, in addition to his duties as deputy, keeps a saloon. For more than two weeks previous to the Congressional primaries one affiant says that Kissel "was constantly around working for said Bynum, and to affiant's question how he could afford to spend so much money, said Kissel replied that it was Bynum's money, or the money of some of Bynum's friends." [Mr. Bynum stated after the first meeting of the convention that it had so far cost him \$1,500, and that he could not afford a further contest.] Kissel, along with Collector Kuhn, was at the Twenty-fourth ward Congressional primary as secretary of the meeting. He put a handful of the printed Bynum delegate tickets into the ballot-box and was detected as he did it. This broke the meeting in two, and he became secretary of his faction. He was a delegate at both meetings of the Congressional Convention.

A petition for Kuhn's removal, embodying the facts here stated concerning him and his deputies, has been filed with the President by the officers of the executive committee. The President is there referred to the following persons as witnesses, by each of whom one or more of the facts may be shown:

Joseph E. McDonald, ex-Senator, Indianapolis.

William H. English, president First National Bank, Indianapolis.

John P. Frenzel, president Merchants' National Bank, treasurer Democratic State committee, Indianapolis.

Austin H. Brown, member of the Democratic National committee, Indianapolis.

Thomas Madden, manufacturer, Indianapolis.

James Renihan, undertaker, Indianapolis.

Michael O'Connor, wholesale grocer, Indianapolis.

A. Kiefer, wholesale druggist, Indianapolis.

John Carlon, printer, Indianapolis.

John W. Kern, supreme court reporter, Indianapolis.

Henry Russe, president German Orphan's Home, Indianapolis.

Joseph W. Pennington, foreman Acme Milling Company, Indianapolis.

Wm. A. Peele, jr., chief Indian bureau of statistics, Indianapolis.

William E. English, ex-Congressman, Indianapolis.

Aquilla Jones, sr., postmaster, Indianapolis.

C. Byfield, lawyer, Indianapolis.

Dr. C. N. Metcalf, secretary Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis.

H. C. Newcomb, produce dealer, Indianapolis.

John Baker, insurance, Indianapolis.

Philip Zapf, saloon-keeper, Indianapolis.

Louis Howland, editor of the Freeman, Indianapolis.

W. P. Fishback, master in chancery, Indianapolis.

T. J. McMahan, cashier Exchange Bank, Anderson.

John Beggs, distiller, Shelbyville.

Charles G. Offut, lawyer, Greenfield; and also

T. C. Crawford, of the New York World.

JAMES T. DOWLING.

This well-known case is given in detail as an illustration of the power of a spoilsman. The clerk referred to can secure some votes for his Congressman, and he is, therefore, still kept in service.

James T. Dowling, appointed railway mail clerk by Mr. Bynum, has since headed the delegation from his ward in the convention to nominate Indianapolis city officers. In order to work for the renomination of Mr. Bynum for Congress in the south wards of the city, he left his run May 11, and did not return to it until June 8. He occupied his time "setting up" delegations. On the night of the primaries he held the meeting for his precinct separate from the balance of the ward. It met early, did up the business sharply, and then went in a body to where the rest of the ward had just begun its meeting, with Col. James H. Rice, auditor of the State, presiding, and created such a riot that Rice declared the meeting adjourned until the next morning. The result was, that while from Dowling's precinct the delegation was uncontested, the disunited parts of the swamped meeting sent contesting delegations to the convention. At the State convention, August 11, Dowling sat and voted as a delegate, having obtained a proxy. At an adjourned county convention, held August 16, Dowling was present as a worker.

I give other facts illustrative of his conduct as a citizen and public servant:

To W. F. VILAS, *Postmaster-General*:

We, citizens of Indianapolis, who voted for Grover Cleveland for the office of President, respectfully lay before you the following facts:

Early last summer James T. Dowling, of this city, was appointed to the Railway Mail Service, of which service he has been ever since and is now a member. He has

been for several years a member of the common council of the city of Indianapolis. On and about August 1, 1885, he declared publicly, at different times and places, and in the presence of different persons, that upon a former occasion he had bribed certain of his fellow-councilmen. These facts are shown by the following affidavits of William R. Holloway, Scott C. Bone, and Marcus L. Brown:

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County, ss:*

William R. Holloway, being duly sworn, upon his oath says that he is a resident of the city of Indianapolis, and that he is personally acquainted with one James T. Dowling, now employed in the Railway Mail Service. That on the 1st day of August, 1885, said Dowling declared in affiant's presence that he had bribed certain members of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, he being at the time a member of said body, using substantially the following language: "I bought them for the street-car company; they were all Republicans; and I want to say to you that I bought 'em God damned cheap." And further affiant saith not.

WILLIAM R. HOLLOWAY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of October, 1885.

[SEAL.]

LOUIS HOWLAND,
Notary Public.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County, ss:*

S. C. Bone, being duly sworn, upon his oath says that he is a resident of the city of Indianapolis, and that he is personally acquainted with one James T. Dowling, now employed in the Railway Mail Service. That on the 1st day of August, 1885, said Dowling declared in affiant's presence that he had bribed certain members of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, he being at the time a member of said body, using substantially the following language: "I bought them for the street-car company; they were all Republicans; and I want to say to you that I bought 'em God damned cheap." And further affiant saith not.

SCOTT C. BONE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of October, 1885.

[SEAL.]

LOUIS HOWLAND,
Notary Public.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County ss:*

Marcus L. Brown, being duly sworn, says upon his oath that he is a resident of the city of Indianapolis, Marion County, Ind., and that he is personally acquainted with one James T. Dowling, now employed in the Railway Mail Service of the Government: that on Sunday, the 2d day of August, 1885, at the post-office in said city, he had a conversation with said Dowling in regard to what he (Dowling) had said the day before about bribing certain members of the Indianapolis council; that Dowling declared that he wanted an investigation by the grand jury, as he could prove that he had bribed certain Republican members of the council to vote against the street-car ordinance; that when it was said to him that he ought not to make such charges recklessly and without being sure of his proof, he replied that there would be no trouble about proof; that he had it down in black and white; that he had bought several of the Republican councilmen, and that he wanted an investigation by the grand jury so that he could show them up. And further affiant saith not.

MARCUS L. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October, 1885. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.]

A. W. APPLGATE,
Notary Public.

The grand jury of the criminal court of Marion County summoned Dowling before them for the purpose of investigating the transactions in bribery upon which he had declared himself as above. Before that body he declined to answer any questions touching the matter, giving as an excuse that he would thereby criminate himself. He was then brought by the prosecuting attorney before the acting judge of the criminal court upon an information stating the facts and circumstances; and insisting upon his plea of self-crimination, he was, by said judge, excused from answering, and the grand jury was thereby precluded from further investigation of the matter. These facts are shown by the following certified copy of the information and by the affidavit of the deputy prosecuting attorney.

[Criminal Court of Marion County. Filed August 6, 1885. M. G. McLain, Clerk.]

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County, ss:*

Comes now William N. Harding, prosecuting attorney for said county and State, and informs the court that James T. Dowling was duly sworn as a witness before

he grand jury of said county, and upon being asked the following questions refused to answer them, for the reason that the answer to them might possibly criminate himself, which questions are as follows:

First. Do you know of any money being paid to any member of the Indianapolis city council for 1882 and 1883, or do you know of any member of said council receiving any money from the Citizens' Street Railway Company to influence him or them to vote in favor of said company on any matter whatever pending before the said council?

Second. Have you any knowledge of any money passing to any member of the Indianapolis city council for the years 1882 and 1883 from the Citizens' Street Railway Company, or any other corporation, in order to influence his vote on any matter whatever before that council?

Third. Do you know of the Citizens' Street Railway Company of Indianapolis, or any of the agents of that company, paying any money to — Bedford, Ed. Brundage, W. H. Morrison, Peter F. Bryce, Allen Caylor, B. W. Cole, John Egger, Henry Mauer, Nelson Yoke, or any other member of the Indianapolis city council for the years 1882 and 1883 in order to influence him or them in his or their vote on any matter before the said council, or any person above named receiving any money from said company?

To which interrogatories the said Dowling refuses to answer for the reason that it might criminate himself.

WILLIAM N. HARDING,
Prosecuting Attorney.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County, ss:*

I, Moses G. McLain, clerk of the criminal court within and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of the interrogatories propounded to James T. Dowling before the grand jury of said county, and of his reason for refusing to answer them or any one of them, as appears from an original paper signed by the prosecuting attorney, William N. Harding, filed in my office on August 6, 1885, and now in my custody and keeping.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the criminal court, at my office in the city of Indianapolis, the 18th day of September, 1885.

[SEAL.]

MOSES G. MCLAIN,

Clerk of the Criminal Court of Marion County, Ind.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County, ss:*

Joseph B. Kealing, being sworn, says that he is and has been for more than six months last past deputy prosecutor of said county; that he was present when the information of which the foregoing is a copy was laid before the acting judge, Ross Clark, of the criminal court of said Marion County, in chambers, and that the court, after considering the same, excused James T. Dowling, mentioned therein, from answering the questions therein set forth, on the ground of said Dowling's plea that he might criminate himself, and the investigation by the grand jury was therefore brought to a close.

JOSEPH B. KEALING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 17th day of October, 1885.

[SEAL.]

MOSES G. MCLAIN,

Clerk of the Criminal Court of Marion County.

The common council then proceeded to determine whether Dowling had made the declarations ascribed to him of bribing his fellow members, and by a vote of 17 to 3 that body, after full investigation, decided that he had made such declarations. The council then proceeded to vote upon the expulsion of Dowling, and upon this vote 13 were in favor of his expulsion and 7 were against it; only 1 vote of the necessary two-thirds was lacking. These facts are shown by the following certified copy of the proceedings of the common council:

In the matter of the trial of Councilman James T. Dowling.

At a special meeting of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., held in the council chamber on Monday evening, September 28, 1885, the following, among other proceedings, were had: The common council proceeded with the consideration of the charges heretofore preferred against Councilman James T. Dowling, which charges are as follows, viz:

To the Hon. JOHN L. MCMASTER,

*Mayor, and the members of the common council of the
city of Indianapolis, except James T. Dowling:*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, members of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, and composing a majority of the special committee appointed by said coun-

cil to make inquiry into certain matters touching the character of James T. Dowling, a member of this body, and challenging his fitness to longer sit as a member thereof, after due inquiry and consideration, present and charge: That said Dowling has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of this body, in this to wit:

First. That said Dowling on, to wit, the 1st day of August, 1885, while a member of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, did publicly charge, state, proclaim, and admit, in the presence of various citizens in said city, that he, said Dowling, did bribe, corrupt, and buy certain members of the common council of said city for the years 1882 and 1883, by paying them money and giving them other things of value, to vote for certain measures and against certain other measures then pending in and before said council:

Second. That said Dowling on, to wit, the 1st day of August, 1885, while a member of said council, did publicly charge, state, and proclaim, in the presence of numerous citizens in the city of Indianapolis, that he, said Dowling, did bribe, corrupt, and buy, certain members of the common council of the said city for the years 1882 and 1883, by paying them money and giving them other things of value to vote for certain measures and against certain other measures then pending in and before said council, all of which said charges, statements, and proclamations were false.

Third. That said Dowling on, to wit, the 2d day of August, 1885, while a member of said council, did publicly reiterate, repeat, charge, state, and proclaim, in the presence of numerous other citizens of said city of Indianapolis, that he, said Dowling, did bribe, corrupt, and buy certain members of the common council for the years 1882 and 1883 by paying them money and giving them other things of value to vote for certain measures and against certain other measures then pending in and before said council, and did then and there further state that he had proof thereof in writing that all such statements were true, whereas all such statements were untrue and false.

Wherefore they ask that said Dowling be expelled.

W. C. NEWCOMB.
PRESTON C. TRUSLER.
Majority of Committee.

The following persons were sworn as witnesses and examined: W. R. Holloway, M. L. Brown, H. J. Mauer, A. W. Johnson, John Egger, C. T. Bedford, M. D., and Allen Caylor. The chair then announced that the roll would be called on the charges in the order as presented, and the councilmen should answer as their names are called, "guilty" or "not guilty."

The roll was then called and a vote had on each specification of the charges, the vote in each case resulting as follows: Those who voted guilty were Councilmen Benjamin, Edenharter, Gallahue, Haugh, Mack, McClelland, Newcomb, Pearson, Rees, Reinecke, Reynolds, Smither, Spahr, Thalman, Trusler, Wharton, and Wolf—17. Those who voted not guilty were Councilmen Coy, Curry, and Doyle—3.

The several charges having been sustained, the chair then put the question as to the expulsion of Councilman Dowling. Those voting for his expulsion are as follows: Councilmen Benjamin, Gallahue, Haugh, McClelland, Newcomb, Pearson, Rees, Reynolds, Smither, Spahr, Thalman, Trusler, and Wharton—13. Those voting against his expulsion are as follows: Councilmen Coy, Curry, Doyle, Edenharter, Mack, Reinecke, and Wolf—7.

The statute requiring "that any member of the common council may be expelled or removed from office by a two-thirds vote," the chair declared the accused as not expelled, not having received the necessary number of votes. [Total number of councilmen, 25.]

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I, George T. Brennig, clerk of the city of Indianapolis, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing statement of the action had by the common council of said city in the trial of charges against James T. Dowling is true, as appears by the record now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of the city of Indianapolis this 16th day of October, 1885.

[SEAL.]

GEO. T. BRENNIG,
City Clerk.

Applying the principles common among honorable business men, this man can not, without violence to those principles be longer retained in the service of the people. No sound business man would retain an employé who declared that he had cheated a former employer. The people demand that the same rule shall be applied to their business, and that no man who publicly boasts that he has cheated them, and has

become a criminal by bribing their representatives, shall ever again have confided to him a public trust. We therefore ask that James T. Dowling be dismissed from the public service.

LUCIUS B. SWIFT.
ALEXANDER METZGER.
LOUIS HOWLAND.
ARTHUR A. MCKAIN.
LINDLEY VINTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 28, 1885.

The Postmaster-General refused to consider the above evidence as sufficient, but relied on the secret opinion of eminent Democrats, who said that they had great confidence in Dowling. The danger of such reliance was a little later shown.

We, the undersigned, would most earnestly request of the proper person for making the appointment, to appoint Bernard Conroy to the position of transfer agent for transferring the mails at the Union Depot, Indianapolis. We have known Mr. Conroy for a long time as an earnest worker in the cause of Democracy, one who is always at the polls early and late. He is a hard-working, honest citizen, and as he has never before asked an appointment, we think him worthy of recognition now.

ISAAC P. GRAY,
Governor.
OSCAR B. HORD.
JOHN J. COOPER,
Treasurer of State.
S. P. SHEERIN,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.
W. E. NIBLACK,
Supreme Judge.
JAMES H. RICE,
Auditor of State.
FRANCIS T. HORD,
Attorney-General.
W. R. MYERS,
Secretary of State.

Conroy was appointed by Mr. Bynum to the Railway Mail Service. He had served two terms in prison, being sent from Indianapolis, where he had been for many years a conspicuous object in police circles and in the criminal court, having been eleven times in jail on criminal charges. When appointed he was in the employ of Mr. Bynum's chief henchman, Frank Creelman.

To return to Dowling, he has repeatedly entered upon his duties more or less intoxicated, and several times could not go on duty because in that condition. Since entering the service he has been promoted. He has considerable natural capacity. As a mail clerk he is a masquerader. Sometimes he does not put off mail at a place; sometimes he does not take it on; sometimes he gives the mail of one town to another, and the latter's mail to the former. On one trip he scarcely put off or took on mail between Indianapolis and Crawfordsville, there being eight stations. In a single month recently he was checked for 300 errors. A good clerk would have been disgraced by fifty. It can be safely asserted that he made 1,000 errors in a single week.

Dowling's predecessor was John Baker, from whose affidavit I quote:

John Baker, being sworn, says that he is forty-nine years old. That he served in the Twelfth Infantry and Twelfth Artillery, New York regiments, about three and one-half years, and was twice wounded. That he was appointed railway mail clerk in 1874, and served eleven years, being dismissed May 11, 1885, on a charge which was true. That he had had charge of the artillery during the reception of Blaine and Logan, at Indianapolis, in the preceding Presidential campaign. That while he was in the civil service his party work consisted in twice having charge of artillery on public occasions, in the day time, and in peddling tickets at various times at the

polls, and in talking freely. That in his eleven years of service he never was a challenger, or member of a committee, or a delegate, or one of an election board, or a "set-ter up" of primaries. That the things he has mentioned as having done, except talking, he did exclusively those weeks when he was off his run, as entitled to be by the rules of the service. That during his eleven years of service he never missed a "run" or failed to answer a call for an extra "run," except for seven weeks in 1882, when disabled by a railway accident, except, also, six weeks when he resigned and was re-appointed. That his work has always been upon the heaviest lines, and his errors averaged from twenty to thirty-five monthly. That, in 1876, he ran on the fast mail leaving Cincinnati at 2 o'clock in the morning and reaching Indianapolis at 5. That his work on that train was such as to draw forth to Mr. French, division superintendent, an expression of satisfaction from the Enquirer, Commercial, and Volksblatt, of Cincinnati, and for this work his pay was raised from \$1,000 to \$1,100 a year.

That during the campaign of 1884, James T. Dowling, who has since succeeded this affiant, notified him that in case of Democratic success he would cut off affiant's head, meaning thereby that he would secure affiant's dismissal from the service, which he did.

O. T. Wells, appointed railway mail clerk upon the recommendation of Mr. Bynum, became, after noisy work at the primary, a delegate to a township convention. He was off his run May 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, during which time he was busy in the eleventh ward endeavoring to secure a delegation, including himself, for Mr. Bynum. In this he was very conspicuous, driving about in a buggy and diligently hustling. On the night of the primary he brought people there in hacks to vote for Bynum candidates; he made all the motions, and was the general manager for that faction. When defeated, Wells called another meeting, and got up a contesting delegation, which was denied admittance to the convention.

R. P. Corey, appointed railway mail clerk upon the recommendation of Mr. Bynum, was off duty for some time, working in Lawrence Township, Hancock County, to get up a delegation for Bynum. Richard Mustard, also railway mail clerk by the same influence, was off duty two days, and was a loud worker for Mr. Bynum on the floor of the Congressional convention. Philip H. Wolf, Charles H. Rogers, and Eugene Lewis, Bynum railway mail clerk appointees, were off duty May 26 and 27, working for his renomination. Lewis spent the entire day at and around the polls. Philip Doyle and John Payne, in the same service by the same influence, were off duty for the same purpose. Wolf and Doyle, who, it is well to remember, had supported Mail Clerk Dowling when accused in the Indianapolis council, were defeated for delegates to Mr. Bynum's convention, also Timmons and Hick, other Bynum railway mail clerks.

W. P. Canfield, postmaster at Haughville, was a delegate to the Bynum convention. Postmasters Major, at Shelbyville, Avery, at New Augusta, Campbell, at Anderson, Parkhurst, at Fairland, are other instances of Federal place holders conspicuously working for Mr. Bynum's renomination; as are also Willis McGinnis, defeated for delegate, Benjamin Wadsworth, and Joseph Lacey, all in the revenue service, and Post-office Inspector Stewart, all Bynum appointees.

Smith H. Myers, superintendent of mails in the Indianapolis post-office, took part in a Democratic primary August 9. He has, of late, been active in the support of Mr. Bynum, attending a meeting of the Bynum faction at Mozart Hall, speaking there, and being zealous in other places.

Henry Miller, as we have seen, was at the Twenty-fourth ward primary with Kuhn and Kissel. Being in debt he went, before the meeting, to his creditor, a Republican, and asked him to come to the primary and help "set up" Bynum delegates. He held out that if successful he

would get an appointment in the Railway Mail Service, and could pay his debt. The Republican complied. Bynum delegates were, in a manner, chosen, and Miller has received his appointment. In part of his work, before the primary, he was accompanied by Congressman Bynum in person.

J. T. Hill, postal clerk, is member of a negro political club, and an active politician, having in the township election been a ticket peddler.*

Edward Hawkins, appointed United States marshal, was one of the Democratic State committee, and continued so for several months. At the State convention, August 11, he, with his deputy, Taylor, worked diligently for the nomination of Martin Kreuger. Kreuger and Mr. Hawkins are from the same county. He also took part in a political meeting September 27, his deputies, Stein and Taylor, marching with a political club to the same meeting. J. L. Reiley is a clerk in the pension office, and was, until recently, secretary of the Democratic State committee, as such signing a call to that committee July 24, 1886. Jacob Deitzer, deputy collector, is foreman of the Shelbyville Democrat. L. Baring, postmaster at Carrollton, has, since his appointment, been a candidate for a county office. He left his post-office for several weeks while he electioneered. Jesse J. Jackson, postmaster at McCordsville, is a member of the Democratic county committee. Albert Pogue, postmaster at Mount Comfort, is charged with fighting and rioting at the township election in 1886.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Norval Blackburn, postmaster at Decatur, is the editor of the Democrat. He removed his newspaper office into the same building and on the same floor as the post-office. He is also the secretary of the Democratic county committee, and was an alternate at the State convention August 11.

D. J. Eastburn, postmaster at Fowler, is the editor of the Benton Review. He continues to be an active politician, and August 11 he attended a convention at Goodland.

Dr. H. C. Davisson, pension examiner, is the regular correspondent from Hartford City for the Cincinnati Enquirer; also, occasionally for the Indianapolis Sentinel. He was at the State convention August 11.

A. B. Crampton, postmaster at Delphi, is the editor and proprietor of the Times. He was a member of the Democratic State committee in 1884, and an active politician otherwise.

B. F. Louthain, postmaster at Logansport, was chairman of the Democratic county committee in 1884, and was also the editor of the Pharos. I am credibly informed that he still secretly edits that paper.

W. H. Norton, postmaster at Elkhart, is the owner of the Sentinel.

John M. Higgs, postmaster at Connersville, is the editor of the Examiner. He also continues to be active in all the other party work of the primary and convention.

A. T. Bitters, postmaster at Rochester, was the owner until May, 1886, of the Sentinel.

W. H. Evans, postmaster at Princeton, is the editor of the Democrat,

* Since this report was in type Scott Turner, a negro politician, president of a political club, has been appointed by Mr. Bynum to the Railway Mail Service. His judgment in refusing a place in the bag department under Postmaster Jones because 'not good enough' is thus vindicated. It would seem, too, that Mail Carrier Harrison's efforts with negro voters are receiving substantial support.

and has continued to be active in all other party work. He was chairman of the committee on rules in the McCullough convention, attended the convention July 15, as a member of the Congressional district committee. His view is shown in the following from his paper:

We can understand why Republicans might engage in such contemptible business; but for men claiming to be good Democrats to prefer charges of offensive partisanship against a Democrat for attending and taking part in Democratic conventions is hard to understand. It is "littleness whittled down to a fine point."

Upon which the Vincennes News (Democratic) remarks:

In his frequent utterances relating to offensive partisanship Mr. Cleveland did not limit its application to Republicans. We took it that the President meant what he said, and that it was just as reprehensible in a Democrat to violate the law and orders of his superiors as in a Republican. It is possible that Mr. Cleveland really did not mean that his definition of offensive partisanship should cover Democrats who took active part in party work, but we have preferred to believe him honest and sincere, and our actions have been on this assumption.

Albert A. Sparks is the editor of the Democrat, and upon assuming the duties of postmaster the following notice appeared in his newspaper, with a conspicuous heading:

NOTICE.

Having assumed the duties of postmaster of this city of Mount Vernon, Ind., it will be necessary for me to remain in the post-office during business hours; therefore persons desiring to see me on special business connected with the Democrat will please call at the post-office.

July 16, 1886, a petition, signed by John R. Gardiner, S. H. Pierce, James T. Welborn, Silas P. Jones, E. E. Thomas, prominent Democrats, praying for the removal of Mr. Sparks, because as a Federal officeholder he had used his position to dictate the political action of his party associates and to throttle their freedom of action within party lines, was sent to the Postmaster-General, and Jacob Harlem, Charles M. Spencer, James Kilroy, and Isaac Lawrence were cited as witnesses.

John O. Henderson, revenue collector, retains his large interest in the Kokomo Dispatch, and I am informed continues his editorial work. He was at the State convention August 11.

H. E. Wadsworth, postmaster at Laporte, was and is the editor of the Argus.

A. J. Kitt, postmaster at Goodland, is the owner and publisher of the Herald. His predecessor says he got her removed on the false charge that she was a non-resident.

W. L. Underwood, postmaster at Cannelton, is the editor and proprietor of the Enquirer and Reporter. He takes an active part in all meetings of committees and caucuses. He was secretary of the McCullough convention. The chairman whom he nominated appointed him on the Congressional district committee. He attended that convention as a committeeman of Perry County.

Thomas J. Leamans, postmaster at Wabash, is a stockholder in the Wabash Times, and continues other party work. D. T. Krisher, postmaster at North Manchester, was, at the time of his appointment, the editor of the Wabash Times, and still owns stock in the paper. He continues to be active otherwise in politics.

William Swint, postmaster at Booneville, is the editor of the Enquirer. He acted as secretary of first convention, and was put on the Congressional district committee. He was very active in "setting up" Warrick County for Mr. McCullough, Congressional nominee.

B. F. Binegar, postmaster at Albany, presided at a township primary. James H. Quillen, postmaster at Lyons, was a delegate at a convention in June. Mr. Quillen uses a post-office letter-head containing his address and official title, and also the pictures of Cleveland and Hendricks. Under the pictures is the legend, "Our benefactors."

J. H. Organ, deputy collector, was a delegate to the State convention August 11.

J. B. Ruger, postmaster at La Fayette, has presided at a convention, and continues active party work.

G. W. Welker, postmaster at Centreville, was a delegate to the State convention August 11.

J. H. Macke, deputy revenue collector, was the chairman of the Wayne County committee in 1884, and was a delegate to the State convention August 11.

John Holland, a Richmond letter-carrier, was a delegate to the State convention August 11.

L. Mehlig, postmaster at Sharpsville, is a member of a Democratic committee.

William Wilson, deputy postmaster at North Manchester, is chairman of the Democratic county committee.

Oliver C. Cook, postmaster at Green's Fork, is a member of the Democratic county committee.

I. R. Thomas, postmaster at Fountain City, is a member of the Democratic county committee.

George W. Duke, deputy revenue collector, was chairman of the Democratic county committee in 1884, and about July 22 called the Democratic county convention to order as chairman. He was vice-president at a political meeting September 27 last.

A. A. Davisson, postmaster at Seymour, is chairman of the Democratic district central committee.

William Fultz, postmaster at Crothersville, is a member of the Democratic county committee.

James C. Carlton, postmaster at Bedford, is a member of the Democratic county committee.

R. M. Roberson, postmaster at Tipton, was chairman of the Democratic county committee in 1884, and still holds that office.

Oscar Allen, postmaster at Brownstown, was a candidate before a convention for recorder.

B. S. Gray, son of the governor, was the editor of the Sun, and was appointed postmaster, as I am informed, against the wishes of the citizens. He is an absentee from his office a large part of the time, and is not an active politician at all caucuses and conventions.

George B. Cobb, a son of Congressman Cobb, was at the time of his appointment as clerk of the land commissioner, a reporter for the Vincennes Sun.

J. D. Armstrong, deputy revenue collector, was at the time of appointment the editor and proprietor of the Sentinel.

James Elder was publisher of the Richmond Democrat, and appointed postmaster. Soon after his appointment he died, and his son succeeded him.

L. A. Kirkwood, post-office inspector, was when appointed editor and proprietor of the Muncie Democrat.

James E. Kackley, postmaster at Vincennes, continues to be an active politician. He attended the State convention, August 11, as a zealous worker for Reiter, a candidate for nomination. The following

charges of offensive partisanship have been filed against him by some civil-service reform Democrats of his town:

VINCENNES, IND., August 12, 1886.

To the Hon W. F. VILAS,

Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the city of Vincennes, Ind., hereby most respectfully prefer and make the following charges against James E. Kackley, postmaster of said city, to wit:

(1) He did absent himself from said office and from said city on the following days: Saturday, August 7, Sunday, August 8, Monday, August 9, Tuesday, August 10, and Wednesday, August 11, 1886.

(2) He did, on the 7th day of August, 1886, at Petersburg, Pike County, Ind., where he had gone for that purpose, take part in a political convention, composed of delegates from the counties of Knox and Pike, and held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State senator from said counties.

(3) He did, on Sunday, August 8, 1886, go to Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained until the following Wednesday or Thursday, and took an active part in the Democratic State convention and attended and took part in various preliminary meetings and caucuses incident to the convention. He had, prior to that time, procured for himself a written proxy from one Thomas Robertson, a duly appointed delegate from Knox County to said convention, and said Kackley acted as a delegate therein and was active in working for and against candidates before said convention.

We most respectfully submit that said acts and each of them are in violation of the laws of the United States, the rules of your Department, and the orders of the President. We pray that said charges be investigated, and, if found to be true, that said Kackley be dismissed from said office.

In support of the first charge we ask that the following witnesses be examined: Frank Reiter, Joseph Roseman, Theodore S. Love, Helen Holland, Mason J. Niblack, and William A. Cullop.

In support of the second charge we ask that the following witnesses be examined: Newton F. Malott, R. E. Purcell, George R. Alsop, and Henry S. Cauthorn, of Vincennes, Ind., and Jefferson Lytton, of Wheatland, Ind.

In support of the third charge we ask that the following witnesses be examined: Orlan F. Baker, Dexter Gardner, Harry V. Somes, Wm. B. Robinson, John Dneisterberg, Thomas Robertson, and Thomas R. Cobb, of Vincennes, Ind.

We further submit herewith marked copies of various newspapers in this State for the purpose of showing that the facts herein stated are well known.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS.
WARREN W. BAILEY.
CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN.
WILLIAM BAKER.
JOSEPH A. SWARTZEL.
JOHN A. RANDOLPH.
CHARLES M. WETZEL.

Postmasters Crane at Locke, Casteller at Waterford Mills. Shaw at Kingsbury, McCormick at Union Mills, Sharpless at Rolling Prairie, Hale at La Fontaine, Hatton at Williamsport, Steinspring at Marshfield, Morple at State Line, Gehris at Walnut Grove, White at West Lebanon, Dale at Monticello, were active politicians when appointed, and have continued to be active politicians since.

Postmasters West at Millersburgh, Stoutnour at New Paris, Long at Benton, Hoover at Middlebury, Milrin at Wakarusa, Smith at Vistula, Nicholson at Bristol, Eby at Nappanee, Overman at Marion, O'Donnell at Mitchell, Baker at Winamac, and Guager Shanks, of Lawrence County, have been active workers either in primaries or at conventions, and in most cases at both.

It is reported to me that in the counties of Clinton, Dubois, Henry, Huntington, Jasper, Ohio, Randolph, Saint Joseph, and Wells, Federal place-holders have abstained from party work.

The following is a list of Federal employés who at the time of their appointment were connected with a Democratic newspaper as editor,

proprietor, or stockholder, and with possibly eight exceptions some such relations still continues :

James Elder, postmaster, Richmond.	J. F. Snyder, postmaster, La Grange.
W. H. Norton, postmaster, Elkhart.	A. B. Crampton, postmaster, Delphi.
D. Krisher, postmaster, North Manchester.	H. J. Fettus, postmaster, Bloomington.
E. Copner, postmaster, Waynetown.	H. E. Wadsworth, postmaster, La Porte.
B. S. Gray, postmaster, Portland.	W. A. Barnett, postmaster, Madison.
T. J. Leamans, postmaster, Wabash.	W. H. Evans, postmaster, Princeton.
D. J. Eastburn, postmaster, Fowler.	A. A. Sparks, postmaster, Mount Vernon.
W. Swint, postmaster, Booneville.	B. F. Louthain, postmaster, Logansport.
A. J. Kitt, postmaster, Goodland.	Stephen Belding, postmaster, Washington.
J. E. McDonald, postmaster, Ligonier.	A. T. Bitters, postmaster, Rochester.
E. W. Callis, postmaster, Martinsville.	J. D. Armstrong, internal revenue, Rockport.
J. M. Higgs, postmaster, Connersville.	Peter Gfroerer, internal revenue, Terre Haute.
G. E. Finney, postmaster, Columbus.	M. R. Slater, land agent, Franklin.
W. L. Underwood, postmaster, Cannelton.	L. A. Kirkwood, post-office inspector, Muncie.
Norval Blackburn, postmaster, Decatur.	B. W. Hanna, foreign minister, Crawfordsville.
J. B. Mitchell, postmaster, New Albany.	J. S. Williams, Third Auditor of the Treasury, La Fayette.
J. O. Henderson, internal revenue, Kokomo.	
W. D. H. Hunter, internal revenue, Lawrenceburgh.	

PARTISANSHIP OF PLACE-HOLDERS SINCE JULY 14, 1886.

On the above date the President issued his order warning place-holders to refrain from partisan activity. This order has secured slight obedience. To make this clear, in addition to instances already given, I select from Morgan County regarding a county convention held August 19, 1886.

Bray, postmaster at Monrovia, was present, and changed his candidacy from county treasurer to commissioner; was nominated, and is working for his own election.

Frey, postmaster at Mahalasville, was present, and for a time was candidate for county clerk.

Rooker, postmaster at Mooresville, was present, and successfully worked for Richardson for clerk.

Gamble, postmaster at Brooklyn, was present and successfully worked for his township man for auditor.

Dr. R. H. Tarlton, pension surgeon, was present, taking his usual active part.

Dr. S. A. Tilford, pension surgeon, was present, and was a prominent leader in a factional fight in the convention. He was charged with being "the leader of a ring at Martinsville, who was trying to control everything."

E. W. Callis, editor and postmaster at Martinsville, was not at the convention in person, but sent representatives, and has lately been doing his party work by deputy. He devotes, however, little time to his post office, but attends to his newspaper.

To these should be added the following place-holders, previously mentioned in this report: Norval Blackburn, Lewis Douhost, D. J. Eastburn, H. C. Davisson, W. Zacherias, James E. Kackley, J. H. Organ, J. W. Welker, J. H. Macke, John Holland, Joseph Sheppard, Smith H. Myers, John Van Stan, J. T. Dowling, A. M. Kuhn, C. F. Kissell, Rudolph Mueller, Peter Carson, Edward Hawkins and his deputies, Stein and Taylor, J. O. Henderson, Dennis Colbert, G. W. Duke, John W. Leach, John W. Dodd, Alfred Harrison, J. T. Hill, Rev. O. H. P. Abbett.

THE COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Taking the State as a whole, in a year and a half, with unimportant exceptions, the Federal employes have been displaced by a new set. In

May last Judge Lewis Jordan, a prominent and well-informed Democrat, said, in the Indianapolis Sentinel :

Why should there be any dissatisfaction in Indiana when all the Federal officers in the State, save a few postmasters, have been changed? * * * In some of the Congressional districts there is not a Republican postmaster left.

At the State convention, August 11 last, R. W. Miers was nominated for secretary of state. In his speech of acceptance he said: "Notwithstanding it (the Administration) has been hampered by the civil-service law, the rascals are nearly all out." And ex-Senator McDonald, in a recent interview, said: "Our State is thoroughly satisfied, as far as Federal patronage is concerned."

Employés, whose aggregate wages amounted to a very large sum, have been deprived of their places and in large numbers are now seeking other employment. Untrained men have been hired by the Government to do their work. For party objects the new men were taken from the party workers; they were, when appointed, offensive partisans of the ultra type. Congressmen have chosen from the worser elements of their party. The general wrangle with which the changes have been made is an unhappy public sight. The public business has been hampered. It brings the whole case vividly to mind to ask if a long suffering people is to be called upon to repeat this experience, now lasting a year and a half, in the first part of another Presidential term, should another party come into power at the end of four years? Congressmen, to an extent never exceeded, have attempted to keep their places by giving places to others. The opposition to a number of Congressmen was in each case nearly overbalancing, and the work of Federal placeholders was the single weight that turned the scale. Having had their way, these political sharpers seek to hide the ignominy thus heaped upon a reform Administration by breaking out into loud praises of the President. Mr. Bynum, patronizingly, to his convention, says: "No more devoted patriot, sincere and honest official than Grover Cleveland ever filled, in my judgment, the Executive chair." Voorhees, Holman, Matson, and Lowry, all fresh from throttling the will of the people, are "surprised" to find how strong the President is.

When I look at the appointees I can but conclude that charges of offensive partisanship have been largely, so far as Congressmen and those making them are concerned, a pretense only; everything has bent to the exigencies of Congressmen. For instance, Postal Clerk Steinhaner, at Indianapolis, was dismissed for having, while in the service, gone to Cincinnati and acted as deputy marshal at the State election in 1884. He was a hard-working, efficient clerk. He went to Ohio by order of his superiors. His successor, Conroy, was found too unsavory to keep. Baffled in rewarding Conroy, Mr. Bynum could not at once allot this spoil, and Steinbauer was put back and borne with over six months until it suited the purpose of Mr. Bynum to turn him out again. This he did, and put in Miller, to pay for what Miller did for Mr. Bynum's re-nomination, and of which I have already spoken.

The treatment has not been even-handed. Very few men could get any information whatever as to their removal, and a hearing was universally refused. Yet, in the Dowling case the matter was referred to Mr. Bynum, and Dowling was given the fullest opportunity to answer, the Postmaster-General writing:

It is fair to any man who has been appointed and since his appointment has continued in the service without complaint as to the manner of his performance from the officials over him that he should have notice of such an accusation as you make, because inquiry might put a different complexion upon the case as you understand it.

And the names of those who secretly answered for him were refused to those who publicly made the charges.

Again, Isabella De La Hunt, widow of a Democrat who died of wounds received in the service, held the post-office at Cannelton. She was removed for alleged partisanship, first located in the campaign just closed. This had no foundation, and it was then laid upon editorials printed more than eight years before in a paper owned but not edited by her, and soon after sold. Her successor is the editor of a paper, was delegate and secretary in a recent Congressional convention, cast the vote of his township for one man, although the delegates had been instructed to vote for another, and was made one of the Congressional committee.

Again, the postmaster at Martinsville was dismissed because he owned and edited a paper. His successor, E. W. Callis, editor of the *Martinsville Weekly Gazette*, supported his application by the following editorial from his paper of February 14, 1885:

CITY AND COUNTY.

The editor of this paper is a candidate for postmaster of the city of Martinsville, and he thinks that he ought to be successful. In fact, he has been a standing candidate for a number of long years contingent upon the success of the Democratic party in a national election. Since that point has been reached, he has a right to expect that party pledges and promises should be redeemed. He expects the support of all Democrats who are connected with this party programme. He expects the support of all Democrats who believe in Mr. Cleveland's motto, "tell the truth," and who believe that the right way to strengthen their organization is to strengthen their county paper. A newspaper is successful according to the means furnished for its support. The means now provided while they are free of cost to the party are of vast importance to the editor of this paper, and should be freely bestowed without contest or question.

This editorial was sent with the successful application for appointment; and the Columbus, Decatur, and Bloomington post-offices afford analogous instances.

Benjamin Bagby, a negro, was a postal clerk living at Indianapolis. James T. Hill, also a negro, wanted his place, and succeeded in getting evidence of Bagby's offensive partisanship. This he forwarded to the Postmaster-General, and along with it an application for himself supported by a showing of his own zealous work in the last Presidential campaign. This was successful, and Hill has since held the place.

After fifty-five years of the spoils system, during which subordinates have felt that their continued employment would be jeopardized by refusal to do party work, it was manifestly unfair to spring upon minor place holders, such as clerks and laborers, an *ex post facto* rule, punishing them for a course pursued under a former administration, and usually under orders of superiors; and the unfairness becomes more patent when it is remembered that more active party workers have taken their places.

Experienced subordinates have been dismissed by wholesale, not for the benefit of the public service, but, it is claimed, to punish them for having in former years been challengers, or committeemen, or delegates, or walkers in processions, and their places have been given to challengers, or committeemen, or delegates, or walkers in processions who continue openly to be such. Furthermore, under the system of secret charges hiding both charge and accuser, it is believed that a large number have been displaced for false or trivial reasons. The course pursued has not been in accordance with the well-doing of the public business or with the dignity and honor of a great Government professing to institute a great reform.

CONCLUSIONS.

Regarding the Pendleton act, the President said :

My conception * * * of public duty requires that this * * * should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and * * * I have in effect promised the people that this should be done.

Yet, in the Indianapolis post-office, the only office in Indiana within the Pendleton act, that law has been completely and faithlessly evaded and nullified.

With regard to removals, the President said that—

They should not be made during the terms for which they (the incumbents) are appointed solely on partisan grounds for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power.

Yet, the displacement of former employes by those in political accord with the appointing power has, in this State, using the words of Mr. Hendricks, in 1876, been a "remorseless proscription for political opinions."

Speaking of former partisan officials, the President said :

Such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place.

Yet, their successors have been platoons and companies of "unscrupulous manipulators of local party management."

The President said of many former incumbents that—

They had forfeited all just claims to retention * * * because instead of being decent public servants they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.

Yet, of the hundreds of their successors who in Indiana have impudently and brazenly manipulated the local party machine not one has forfeited his place.

The President said :

Selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness.

Yet, the places in Indiana have been given out as the booty of Congressmen in disregard of fitness.

The President said, October 30, 1884 :

There should be no mistake about this contest. It is an attempt to break down the barriers of the people of the United States and those that rule them. The people are bound down by a class of office-holders. * * *

Yet, this year, in six Congressional districts of this State, the Federal office-holders have, without hindrance or rebuke, thwarted the will of the people.

It is not a pleasant task for those civil-service reformers who had a steadfast faith that every promise would be kept, to examine the work done and report the truth; but their sincerity is on trial. Besides, to stand silent now would impose silence when some other party succeeds to the national administration. The truth must be stated plainly. In Indiana, civil-service reform has been disgraced and made contemptible.

LUCIUS B. SWIFT.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 28, 1886.

THE CHAIRMAN. I think that is all this morning.

Mr. FOULKE. I desire to say that in this matter I have not laid these things before the committee at the request of the Association and do not pretend to represent anybody in regard to them. I communicated some of these facts to Senator Hale, and at his request I have appeared before you this morning.

The select committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 13, 1888.*

The select committee met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Present: Senator Hale (chairman), Senator Chace, Senator Spooner, and Senator Blodgett.

TESTIMONY OF LUCIUS B. SWIFT.

LUCIUS B. SWIFT sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your name and residence.—A. My name is Lucius B. Swift; I reside in Indianapolis, Ind.

Q. You have been a resident of Indiana for several years?—A. I have been a resident of Indiana for sixteen years.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Foulke, who came before the committee with some papers in the early part of the session?—A. Yes, sir; I know him well.

Q. Has your attention recently been called to the fact of his having presented papers to this committee; and, if so, in what way?—A. I saw the printed report of his testimony given before this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. He was not sworn. It was his statement, made to the committee.

The WITNESS. Later than that I saw in the Indianapolis Sentinel, I think, that Senator Blackburn had made some strictures upon his statement, and had characterized it with an intimation that he had perjured himself. I saw that statement somewhere in some paper, and also that Senator Blackburn had charged Mr. Foulke with being a tramp. I indicated to Mr. Foulke that I should be willing to be examined upon the matter connected with my report which he had put in, and I suppose that accounts for my being here.

Q. Now, to come right to the root of the matter, do you identify this report which Mr. Foulke left with the committee as your report?—A. Yes; I have examined the report as printed by the committee, and that is a copy of the report that I made in 1886 (pp. 12-64).

By Senator SPOONER:

Q. In what capacity did you make it?—A. I was a member of the executive committee of the Indiana Civil-Service Reform Association.

Q. And as such you made the report?—A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Based upon investigations that you made?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator Spooner:

Q. Officially made; that is, by order of the association?—A. Yes. Before the report was published I had gathered some facts for the National League, and our executive committee thought that such other facts as the investigation revealed would be proper to publish, and therefore they appointed me a special committee to prepare the report.

Q. So that it was an official function which you discharged in preparing that report?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You identify this as the report?—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please read the heading?—A. (Reading.)

"Indiana Civil-Service Reform Association. Document No. 2. A report relating to the Federal Civil Service in Indiana since March 4, 1885."

Q. And signed by you at the end ?—A. And signed by me at the end, and dated Indianapolis, September 28, 1886.

(The document referred to is marked as Document No. 2, Indiana Civil-Service Reform Association, and is printed on pages 12 to 64 of the testimony.)

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. You make that part of your testimony ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not to take up too much time, as that report will all go in, are there any special cases that you wish to bring to the attention of the committee, which you have in your mind and can refer to ?—A. I have some special cases in mind, which are partly in that report and partly in a succeeding report which I made, and are partly in a complaint which was made in 1885 directly to the President by the independent organization which advocated his election.

Q. The facts stated in this report (Document No. 2) came to your knowledge ; are they correct statements to the best of your knowledge and belief ?—A. Yes, sir. Perhaps I ought to explain the method which I followed in preparing that report. There was existing in Indiana a state of affairs which I did not think, and the supporters of the administration at that time, of whom I was one, that President Cleveland would sanction if he knew of it.

Q. Did you give information of that state of affairs to President Cleveland ?—A. Yes, sir ; in 1884 there was an independent committee of one hundred in Indiana, of which committee I was chairman, and for some three months I was engaged in helping to elect President Cleveland.

To come back to that report. We filed our complaint, made directly to the President—I say our complaint, I mean the complaint of the independent organization—and nothing more was done, except in one or two individual cases, until the summer of 1886, when this report, marked Document No. 2, was prepared. The method of preparing that report was as follows: I had a large business acquaintance through Indiana, and I addressed a great many letters to these people. Then I watched the papers carefully, and got letters from people of all shades of politics with regard to the facts which are embodied in this report. I was very careful not to use any fact until I was satisfied that it was well established as a fact. There may be in the report some minor inaccuracies, but if so they are only minor inaccuracies. I want to say that the report was published and was commented upon all over the country by leading papers, and I have never heard of but one thing in the report that was disputed.

By Senator SPOONER :

Q. I was just going to ask you whether you had been led to doubt the correctness of any substantial statement in that report by any subsequent criticism of it ?—A. The only fact in that report which I have ever heard being disputed, was in regard to a clerk of Postmaster Jones, who is charged in that report with having had a fight at a primary in the interest of Mr. Bynum. I understood that he protested, not that he did not have a fight, but that he was not in the interest of Mr. Bynum, but opposed to Mr. Bynum. That is the only criticism I have ever heard made as to the facts in the report.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Now go right on and identify the next report, and state the circumstances in regard to that.—A. The report, marked Document No. 2, pp.

12-64, was transmitted by the National League Civil-Service Reform Association to President Cleveland. After no results came from that report I merely watched the passing events as a citizen. That report was published in 1886. After that some things occurred, but I did not deem it worth while to make any report about them, because it seemed to do no good to continue the process of making reports. Some cases, however, did occur afterwards at Indianapolis, which the Civil-Service Reform Association thought ought to be brought to the notice of the public, and that led to the making of this report, which is headed as follows:

“Indiana Civil-Service Reform Association. Document No. 4. A supplemental report relating to the civil service in the Indianapolis post-office.”

That report is dated Indianapolis, July 14, 1888, and signed by myself.

Q. Do you make the same statement in regard to the facts contained in that report as you did in regard to the other?—A. Yes, sir; I have not the slightest doubt of the truth of the facts therein stated.

(The report referred to was marked Document No. 4, and is as follows:)

DOCUMENT NO. 4.

INDIANA CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT RELATING TO THE CIVIL SERVICE IN THE INDIANAPOLIS POST-OFFICE.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 14, 1888.*

To the Executive Committee of the Indiana Civil-Service Reform Association:

GENTLEMEN: I ask leave to submit to you two or three of the late instances of the management of the civil service in the Indianapolis post-office.

J. A. Downey, on the 7th of May last, had been a letter-carrier of the Indianapolis post-office for fifteen years, and had had the same route the entire time. This route included one side of that part of Meridian street in this city devoted mostly to the wholesale trade, and considering the value of the interests involved and the supreme necessity of promptness and regularity in delivering and taking up its mail, the route was of the highest importance.

Toward the last of April, 1888, Postmaster Jones called Downey into his room and told him that he wanted his resignation, either willingly or otherwise, by May 10. In answer to questions by Downey, Jones told him that he had nothing against him, but that he simply wanted his place for another man. Downey, depending entirely on his pay for support and not having expected a dismissal, asked the chairman of the Democratic county committee, and for whom he had carried mail for years, to ask Postmaster Jones to extend his time a little to give him a chance to look for another place, which, he correctly anticipated, his partial deafness would render it difficult to find. The chairman did so, and a few days later Jones called Downey in and told him that he would extend his time to June 1 if Downey would then resign without any “fuss.” Downey agreed to do so. Again Jones repeated that he had nothing against him, but wanted his place for another man and would give him a recommendation at the proper time.

As this point the people for whom the work was being done and whose

interest presumably was first to be consulted, stepped in, entirely without Downey's knowledge, as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3, 1868.

Mr. AQUILLA JONES, *Postmaster, Indianapolis*:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, whose mail is and has been delivered by J. A. Downey, one of the letter-carriers of your office, understand that his resignation has been asked for by you.

We hereby express our highest satisfaction with the manner in which he has performed his duties and respectfully ask that he be retained in the service.

M. T. Kelly.	W. W. McCrea.	H. H. McGaffey.
J. D. Moore.	Geo. Hoffman.	Frommeyer Bros.
O. Gates.	R. H. McCrea.	J. Frommeyer.
Charles L. Bieler.	Aug. Deitrichs.	H. Frommeyer.
J. H. Syphers.	David Neuman.	H. Techentin & Co.
B. P. Brown.	Fred. C. Kreutler.	M. S. Zimmerman.
Syphers, McBride & Co.	David Kahn.	Omer Rodibaugh.
W. A. Applegate.	I. L. Segar.	W. G. Sherman.
Hollweg & Reese.	F. L. Spahr.	John Haslinger.
Charles C. Caldwell.	Wm. Daggett.	Levy Bros. & Co.
Daggett & Co.	Jno. F. Darmody.	W. J. Griffin.
W. H. Schmidt.	H. P. Makepeace.	Fred. Riebel.
Griffith Bros.	Vanla Saunders.	Daniel Stewart.
Fahnley & McCrea.	J. S. Lakin.	John W. Carey.
McCune, Schmidlap & Co.	W. Schwenrogg.	Lewis A. Langdon.
Schwabacher & Selig.	Charles Reimer.	Wm. V. Burkert.
Hays Bros.	Joseph G. Tilly.	H. L. Brown.
George C. Webster, jr.	G. A. Schmitt.	Julius M. Mathews.
C. F. Wm. Cook.	L. Schmidlap.	W. M. Levey.
Jno. Reagan.	E. McCune.	L. H. Levey.
A. W. Reagan.	Charles McBride.	A. W. Glassbrenner.
N. J. Sumner.	C. J. W. Parker, jr.	L. D. Wells.
W. M. Ballard.	T. A. Alford.	P. M. Hildebrand.
Conduitt & Sons.	Reynolds Raschig.	Hildebrand & Fugate.
J. D. Rook.	Henry Schnull.	C. S. Hildebrand.
Asbury York.	W. J. Marks.	John Vestal.
C. H. York.	M. Manion.	Lucius B. Swift.
George M. Duncan.	Wm. H. Bennett & Son.	B. F. Witt.
J. A. Richards.	R. R. Bennett.	Coons & Graham.
C. S. McCloskey.	Fred. A. Swan.	C. & E. W. Bradford.
Fred. Cook.	H. B. Mahoney.	T. W. Garduer.
William Weigel.	Indiana Cigar Co.	Livingston Howland.
Hugo Priller.	D. C. Hitt.	N. McCarty.
J. U. Rhodehamel.	J. K. Sharp, sr.	Wm. S. Hubbard.
Herm. Weinberger.	J. K. Sharp, jr.	C. W. H. Brown.
Frank Bachtrog.	H. H. Condit.	John T. Garduer.
Gust. Hess.	S. N. Collins.	E. D. Garduer.
Howland, Condit & Co.	H. W. Diamond.	L. W. Comstock.
H. E. Zimmer.	L. W. Drew.	John H. Ohr.
Hawkins & Shaw.	Fairbanks & Co.	Moore & Coughlen.
Ben. F. Kohue.	McKee & Branham.	

Except possibly a few persons who may have been missed and three who refused to sign, the list embraces all the people, Democrats, Republicans, and those of all other political proclivities, for whom Downey worked. The president of the Hendricks club and two other Democrats refused to sign, but not one had any fault to find with the way in which the work had been done.

This petition was taken to Jones by Mr. John C. Perry, a large wholesale grocer. Jones said he would not grant it because Downey had agreed that if he would extend his time to June 1 he would resign, and that he had promised his place to another man. The change was made at that date.

Andrew J. Wells served through the Mexican war as a private and was a soldier in the Union Army during the entire war of secession. He was made lieutenant for conduct on the battle-field of Shiloh. To

day completes nineteen years and one month's service in this post-office. During that time, except as hereinafter stated, he has received but one demerit mark, which was for a tardiness of two minutes.* A few days ago he was handed his dismissal, to take effect to-day, for failure to perform his duties and for insubordination. He was told that his failure to perform his duties consisted in not having taken the mail from a certain box last Sunday. The box was not and never has been since 1883 upon his route. He, however, passes it every day and as a matter of accommodation to the carrier upon that route, he has, by an arrangement made in 1883, ever since taken the mail from that box on week days—never on Sundays, and he never was ordered to do it on Sundays. His insubordination consisted in simply attempting to defend himself when charged by James H. Deery, head of carriers, with the failure to perform his duties as above stated. It was done in proper language and manner. But Deery remarked that he must have discipline, and a failure to keep quiet was evidently in his mind a breach of that requirement. Mr. Wells is a well-known and respected citizen and is held as a model public servant by the people whom he served in that capacity.

Side by side with these cases I set another. Postmaster Jones appointed John R. Tompkins a clerk in this post-office. He had not been a soldier, but his father had served in the Confederate army. He was put to work at one of the delivery windows, in view of the public passing through the post-office vestibule. The records of the Marion County criminal court show the following, filed November 17, 1887:

State of Indiana vs. John R. Tompkins. No. 20329.

The grand jurors for the county of Marion and State of Indiana, upon their oath, present that John R. Tompkins, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1887, at and in the county of Marion and State aforesaid, did then and there unlawfully give to Alice M. Archer, who was then and there a person under the age of twenty-one years, a quantity of intoxicating liquor greater than a gill and less than a quart, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana.

In the same case, November 26, 1887, the following entry was made in order book 23, at page 469:

Comes now the State of Indiana by James L. Mitchell, prosecuting attorney, comes also the defendant in person and by counsel (Aquilla Q. Jones). The said defendant now waives arraignment to the indictment herein, and enters a plea of guilty. It is by the court, therefore, ordered and adjudged that the said defendant, for the offense by him so committed, do make his fine to the State of Indiana in the penal sum of \$25, that he pay the fine and costs herein, and stand committed until said fine and costs are paid or replevied.

The additional undisputed facts are that the "person under the age of twenty-one years" was a girl thirteen years and some months old. That she got acquainted with Tompkins in passing through the vestibule of the post-office on her way to and from school. That he asked her to ride, and met her away from home at night for that purpose. That the liquor was given her at a saloon across Fall Creek, outside of the city, and again at a resort some 5 miles farther in the country. The arrested man was first brought before the mayor. One of the sons of Postmaster Jones appeared as his attorney, and the matter was sent to the grand jury. The same attorney appeared when the prisoner plead guilty and was fined in the criminal court. The grand jury is known as "Sullivan's grand jury," and is the same that refused, in the face

*Six years ago he was severely injured by a scaffold falling on him at the office; this injury lasted two years, but, although in constant suffering, he performed his daily work.

of the plainest evidence, to indict the tally-sheet forgers, who have since been sent to the penitentiary by the United States court.

When arrested, Tompkins was suspended by Postmaster Jones. Afterwards he was returned to his clerkship in the post-office, and is in that position now.

The termination of the case in the criminal court was not published in the papers at the time as is usually done, and the public was first informed of the termination when it was observed that Tompkins had returned to work. How long he had then been re-instated is not known, as he was put at work which kept him usually from public view.

Comment can not add anything to these cases. They are simply additional examples of the brazen shamelessness with which Postmaster Jones, in violation of his oath of office and of the law, has worked out all but twelve of the former employés, and in every case has worked in and kept in his partisans. He started in by saying that he would not appoint Republicans in the classified service, no matter how high they stood on examination, and he never has. He started in by saying publicly of the law, "I despise it," and without hindrance he has literally spewed it out of his post-office. March 30, 1888, he said in the Indianapolis Sentinel: "When I filled a vacancy I always put in a Democrat who had passed the civil service examination, in preference to a Republican—a course which was not only natural, but entirely justifiable." With the commencement of his operations the service began to deteriorate, and during all this time this city has had, and has now, an inefficient and unreliable mail service. And the working efficiency of the office was never so badly wrecked as it is to-day. Within six months mail has lain undisturbed in this office until the rats have eaten through the sacks and built nests in it.

The difference between the men dismissed and the men appointed by Postmaster Jones is radical. I distinctly make a few exceptions from both bodies. But, in the aggregate, the former were tidy; these are not. The former had a good bearing; these have not. The former took pride in their work and in the high grade of their office; these care little but for pay-day and in some way to get mail off of their hands. The former were extremely careful; these are careless to exasperation. The former were complete masters of the work of the office; these practically never are. The former were thoroughly skilled; these are unskilled, and have no desire to become skilled. The former were ruled by the postmaster; these act and feel independent of the postmaster. The former were not "offensive partisans;" these are petty politicians. This comparison could be carried further and into matters more offensive, but it is sufficient to say that if the merit system, impartially carried out, should produce such results, the law would better be repealed.

At the present time the indications are that Postmaster Jones means to take away every place from the twelve remaining old employés and put in his partisans before the coming election.* In some cases he picks up a cause; this is the only lawful ground for dismissal. But the same rule should be applied to all alike. Now Postmaster Jones does not apply the same rule to all. This charge was shown to be true two years ago, and it is true now. Few can compare the retention of Tompkins with the dismissal of Wells "for cause" without a feeling of outrage; this is the spoils system in its most degraded form. George, a Democratic carrier, grossly insulted a reputable citizen for remonstrating with him about unbearable blunders in the delivery of mail; yet

* One, G. W. Sulgrove, a soldier, has since been notified to leave August 1.

the citizen could not even get a respectful hearing from Jones. But a street-car driver told Jones that Sterns, a Republican, had made a slighting remark of Mr. Hendricks. Sterns denied it, yet he was dismissed instantly and was refused time to bring witnesses to sustain his denial, while George is in the service to-day. Two Republican carriers, Eddy and Armstead, fight, and are dismissed forthwith. Two Democratic carriers, Ellis and McDonald, fight, and are retained. He dismissed Sample, a Republican, for owing a debt of \$10 to a store-keeper, which he was trying under difficulties to pay. But he refused to dismiss Crane, a Democrat, who owed a widow \$47.96, and would not pay.

After he had dismissed Wilmington, a soldier of four years' service and a clerk without fault, Jones said he had done it because Wilmington had been a challenger at the polls at the Presidential election of 1884. This charge was proved to be a deliberate falsehood; yet Wilmington has not been re-instated, and Jones has not even apologized for his dishonorable course. On the other hand, Postmaster Jones has always allowed his Democratic employes to indulge in all manner of political activity, of which late example are Conklin, a clerk, going without permission, but unpunished, to the Saint Louis convention, which recently renominated President Cleveland, and James H. Deery, head of carriers and chairman of a seventh ward meeting to form a Cleveland campaign club; and while the Government at one end was spending money to bring "Sim" Coy, the tally-sheet forger, to justice, employes of the post office, without rebuke from Jones, were contributing at the other to help Coy to escape. Further, Jones kept the negro, "Mugwump" Harrison, after it had come to light that he had offered to sell his services in 1884 to a Republican for \$25. Later he offered his services to organize Democratic clubs to Mr. Simeon Coy, then chairman of the Democratic county committee, if the latter would assist in the "incidental expenses." Then it came to light that as an attorney in the case of *Swannegan v. Swannegan* he had in writing offered to sell out his client for \$10, "nothing more or less." He spoke of it as a "digression from the ordinary course of practice." All this did not seem to stagger Postmaster Jones. But when Harrison was tried in the criminal court on a charge of forgery and was found innocent by the jury, Jones discharged him. Following the Tompkins case, it might be reasoned that if Harrison had plead guilty, he might, after suffering his punishment, have again taken up his duties as carrier. These few examples, taken at random, show that the rule has not been the same for all. The history of this office during the past three years has been and is now fittingly crowned by the spectacle of John Dodd as the ruling spirit of the local civil-service examining board.

Nearly all of these facts have been brought before the Administration—a course which it is useless to pursue further. The Administration is not uninformed. It has never been without an absolute and instantaneous remedy. Its studied indifference to violation of law is the insolence of office, and it is alike insulting to civil-service reformers and to the people of Indiana.

The cause of civil-service reform is not lost in Indiana. In no other State does it progress so rapidly. Two years ago the lower branch of legislature passed, by a decided majority, the best reform bill that has yet been drawn, and it only needed a change of four votes to get it through the upper house, when legislation became locked by a rupture between the houses. There is every prospect that at the coming election a general assembly will be returned that will gladly pass this bill.

And the time will come when this post-office will have a postmaster and a local examining board who will have the confidence of the people as an upright judge has it, and whose conscientious performance of their duties will not fill this office with a crop of favorites and ward politicians and all of one political stripe. Then every man or woman in Indiana who wants to share in public employment will, without hesitation, enter the competitive lists, and will feel that whatever his color, his religion, his politics, his occupation, or his social station, and however devoid of official or partisan influence, he will be fairly and justly treated, and that if by the competitive tests he is the best man, he will receive an appointment accordingly. And further, when he has thus obtained his position, he will not be deprived of it by thimble-rigging "politics," but he will be judged by the way he does his work—by his faithfulness and efficiency alone. That condition of doing public business upon business principles will, by comparison, only make more apparent the trickery of the management of the past three years.

LUCIUS B. SWIFT.

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Marion :

J. A. Downey being sworn says that he is the J. A. Downey mentioned in the annexed report, and that the statements therein concerning him are true.

J. A. DOWNEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th September, 1888.

[SEAL.]

B. F. WITT,
Notary Public.

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Marion :

Andrew J. Wells being sworn says that he is the Andrew J. Wells mentioned in the annexed report, and that the statements therein concerning him are true. He further says that after he received his notice of dismissal, and before the same took effect, with reference to the pretended charges against him, he asked Assistant Postmaster Dodd if he believed affiant guilty of anything, and said Dodd answered, "No; that is only a mistake."

ANDREW J. WELLS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th September, 1888.

[SEAL.]

B. F. WITT,
Notary Public.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Go on now in your own way with your statement.—A. There is one case mentioned in that report (Document No. 2) which I refer to as that of Wallace Foster, who had been a soldier, and who was stone deaf. He occupied a position in the Indianapolis post-office as distributing clerk. That was a work which he could do, not quite so well as a man who could hear, but the former postmaster, Mr. Wildman, found him to be a fair average clerk, and said that he earned the salary which the Government paid him. But the first night after Mr. Jones took possession of the post-office he dismissed Foster.

Q. The Mr. Jones you refer to is Mr. Aquilla Jones, who is President Cleveland's appointee as postmaster at Indianapolis?—A. Yes, sir. He dismissed Mr. Foster at once, and another clerk named Wheat, who was an able-bodied man. It was first given out that those two places would not be filled. I afterwards learned, however, though not until after we had made our first complaint to the President, that the salaries—that those two men were transferred from what might be called the classified service to the unclassified service, and \$1,500 of salary was used as follows: The former assistant postmaster had been Thompson. He had worked for \$2,000 a year; he had performed the duties of assistant postmaster and cashier. When Mr. Jones came into the office

he appointed John W. Dodd as assistant postmaster, and his son, Ben. Jones, as cashier. They were not satisfied with the amount of money that there was to be divided, so Foster and Wheat were dismissed, in order to get money enough to make up the salary for these other two men. They then entered upon their duty, and were drawing \$2,000 a year for Dodd and \$1,500 for the other, Ben. Jones. They together drew \$3,500 for performing the same duties that were formerly performed by Mr. Thompson for \$2,000, which they have since performed and are to-day performing.

There is another case which is mentioned in that report (Document No. 2) of a man named Sterns. That case came about in this way: A car-driver went in to Mr. Jones and reported to him that Mr. Sterns, who was a carrier in the Indianapolis post-office, and who had always performed his duties well—there has never been any claim to day that he did not—but the car driver reported to Mr. Jones that Sterns had remarked that Hendricks's old toe would not trouble him any more. That remark was said to have been made on the night that Mr. Hendricks died. Sterns was called in, and Mr. Jones told him of the remark, and Sterns said to him: "Now, there were two men in the street-car with me when the remark was said to have been made. I do not know them by name, but I would know them if I saw them, and if you will give me time I am sure I can find them. I did not make any such remark, and I can prove it by them, because I was in their presence." Mr. Jones instantly dismissed him. Later on Mr. Sterns found the two witnesses, one of whom was a reputable attorney in Indianapolis, and the other was the president of the Bank of Commerce, and an entirely honorable man. Their affidavits are in the report, in which they state that no such remark nor anything like it was made in their presence, and they rode many blocks in the street-car with Sterns. There was, however, a few minutes' time after they left the car when the driver on the front end and Sterns in the car were all the persons in or about the car. So the case rested on the testimony of the car-driver and Mr. Sterns, who had always been a faithful servant. An investigation into the character of the car-driver showed that he had been arrested for grand larceny, and had been committed to the reform school by the grand jury. So it would seem, to me at least, that the balance of testimony was in favor of Sterns. Sterns, however, has never been re-instated.

There is another case in there of a carrier named Sample. He had been a substitute carrier for a long time under the former postmaster, Mr. Wildman, and had earned about \$6 per week on the average. His father being a carpenter and out of work, the support of the family had fallen upon him. He owed \$10 for a cloak he had bought for his sister. It does not appear that he owed any other debts. After Mr. Jones went in he was promoted to full carrier and earned full wages. He was called into the office of Mr. Dodd, the assistant postmaster, and was told that this debt stood against him, and he was given to understand that he would have it to pay. He went away understanding that he was to pay it as soon as he could do so, and that was to be before long. He (Sample) told him (Dodd) that he had only just been promoted to a situation where he had begun to earn full pay. Nevertheless, a short time after that he was dismissed.

Then came a widow named Simmons, of Indianapolis, who complained that one of Mr. Jones's appointees named Crane had for a long time owed her \$47.96, but Mr. Jones refused to do anything for her. Crane is in

the office to-day, and the debt is not paid. That is the result of an investigation I made just before coming here.

Q. So that the debt business only worked one way?—A. Yes, sir. There is another case, that of a man named Wilmington, who had been a soldier and had been in the post-office service in Indianapolis thirteen years. He was not a politician, and had confined himself simply to voting and attention to his duties. In the original complaint made by the Independents to President Cleveland, which I delivered to the President in person, we claimed that Mr. Jones, in opposition to the President's repeated promises that men should be retained for efficiency, had discharged, among others, this one efficient man without cause.

Q. You presented that complaint, after investigation, to the President?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Yourself?—A. Yes, sir; in person. And the President turned that part of the complaint over to the Civil Service Commission, and they came out to Indianapolis to investigate; and Mr. Jones then, although he had told myself and Mr. Louis Howland, who was a member, or one of the officers of the Independent organization, that he had nothing whatever against Wilmington; that he had discharged him because he had promised this place to another man; yet after the Civil Service Commission came out to Indianapolis he evidently got frightened and began to look up causes. So he got six men to sign a statement that Wilmington had been a challenger at the polls at the election when President Cleveland was elected, and that statement was shown to me. I took it and went with Mr. Howland up to Wilmington, and found him working upon a building as a carpenter. He at once got down one of the signers of the statement from the building, and the signer immediately said that he did not say that he had been a challenger, did not mean to say that, and had signed the statement without reading it. I then took the statement around to another signer, who lived in that neighborhood, a man named France, whom I know well. He said they came to him to get him to sign, and he signed without knowing what the statement contained. That is my recollection of his reply, and that is put into the report. They told him it would be kept quiet at any rate, and so he signed the statement. We brought before the Civil Service Commissioner the actual challenger that was at that particular precinct where Wilmington was charged to have been, and we brought the two committeemen and proved conclusively that Wilmington was not at that polling place except about fifteen minutes about noon, when he went there to vote, and then after he voted stood on the outside of the crowd. So that the statement that he had been there all day was disproved by the facts. Yet nothing has ever been done or said in the way of apology to Mr. Wilmington, and neither has he been reinstated.

Q. Do you know what treatment the Commission gave that case?—A. They refused to let any of us read the evidence; I have never seen it. But that evidence should show that this man, France, the second man I spoke of, went down to Mr. Thoman, the commissioner, feeling that he had done a great wrong, and that he should do all he could to set it right, and said to Mr. Thoman that his statement had no foundation in fact, so far as he was concerned.

Q. When was this examination made in the office which resulted from your complaint to the President?—A. That was in August, 1885.

Q. Was there any perceptible change after that as to the conduct of the office in the way of removals?—A. None whatever, except, perhaps,

a slight interval, when they did not make any. But they began again before long to make them in great numbers.

Q. What was the result of this removal in the Indianapolis post-office in its effects upon the old force? How many of them were left?—

A. There are nine left to-day.

Q. Out of how many?—A. They had sixty-one or sixty-two originally. There are nine left to-day of the old force.

Q. What was the effect upon the business of the office as connected with the business and affairs of the people of Indianapolis?—A. I think it is not going too far to say that the office has been, since Mr. Jones took charge of it, almost in a demoralized condition.

Q. What sort of men did they get in?—A. He turned up a queer class of men. If there had been no civil service rules, and the spoils system had been in full force in that office, I would have supposed that it would have produced at least as good a class of men, and in many cases it would have produced exactly the same class of men. So far as I had been able to learn—and I have made a wide inquiry—they were men who were active in different wards of the city in helping along the organization of the Democratic party, running the primaries, attending conventions, being delegates, helping to get out the voters at election, and performing all such duties.

Q. Have they continued in the same way since they were appointed? Is there any change in their course?—A. I do not think that there is any change in their course. I have noticed from the Indianapolis Sentinel that James H. Deery, the head of the carriers, was recently made the chairman of a meeting to get up a Cleveland club. I also notice from the Indianapolis Sentinel that H. K. Millhouse, one of the clerks, made a speech at a political meeting in the city. The report shows a large number of cases of political activity in the election of 1886. As I say, since that report was made, in 1886, I have merely seen these things as other cities have seen them. When I found that I was coming before this committee I made some little observation, merely to show how it is just now; but I think there is no pretense, either in the post-office employes or among other Federal employes in Indiana, of abstaining from active participation in politics.

Q. So far as your observation goes throughout the State, what is the present working of the Federal service in Indiana?—A. The working of it is bad. I do not know that I can better illustrate that point than by exhibiting to the committee an envelope which speaks for itself, and I will read what it says. It was mailed at Dallas, Tex., April 23, at 5 p. m. It is addressed in print on the outside to the Bradstreet Company, at Indianapolis, Ind. It appears by a stamp on the envelope to have gone to Connersville, Ind., and reached there April 25, and was there opened by the Connersville Buggy Company, according to an indorsement made by some one. It apparently was delivered by the postmaster at Connersville to the Connersville Buggy Company, and opened by them. It is sealed up, where it was opened, by a label which has the mark of the Connersville Buggy Company on it, and it appears then to have reached Indianapolis on April 28, at 12 o'clock, noon. The address appears to be plain, and there is no accounting for such work as that except by—well, old-fashioned stupidity. Now, that is a fair example of a very large class of blunders that are made in the postal service.

Q. Do you hear of numerous complaints all through the State?—A. I hear not only of numerous complaints, but almost innumerable complaints.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. Do you think that is owing to the appointment of incompetent men as officials?—A. I think it is owing to the removal of men who were fully and entirely competent, and the appointment of incompetent and new men.

I have a case which I have brought with me to exhibit to the committee, that occurred on September 7, only a few days ago, which is a very similar case to that one. That is a case of a letter addressed by Joseph R. Perry to Robert A. S. Follette, at Georgetown, Ind. It was mailed by him in the Indianapolis post-office, August 3, and reached Georgetown, Ill., August 7, four days later. It lay there until a few days ago, when it was returned to Mr. Perry at Indianapolis. I called upon Mr. Perry to authenticate that case. I also have here a registered letter that was registered at Alton, Ill., September 3, 1888. Alton is seven hours from Indianapolis in a direct line. That letter was directed to Henry Coburn, the brother of General John Coburn, of Indianapolis, and he indorsed on the back of it and signed his name to it, saying that it was received at 2.30 p. m., Thursday the 6th of September. He had telephoned to the post-office at Indianapolis in regard to it, and had received the reply that no letter had been received. Cases like these, and cases perhaps of greater, and certainly hundreds of cases of lesser importance, are occurring all the time in Indiana. I have talked with a great many business men of Indianapolis, and I do not think that any fair man can say that the mail service in Indianapolis and throughout Indiana is not very poor.

While I am on that point of efficiency, I will refer to the Indianapolis post-office again. The office, under the charge of Mr. Wildman, was undoubtedly a very efficient office. That was the testimony of the Indianapolis Sentinel on two separate days after he went out of office, granting that it was the opinion of all parties that the office had been well managed. Mr. Jones began with twenty-eight carriers, and increased the number to thirty-seven; that is an increase of 25 per cent. I think that 12½ per cent. would be a very liberal allowance for the increase of population within the working of the postal service there during the three years. Since the eight-hour system went into vogue they have put on six more carriers, making forty-three in all; that is an increase of about 20 per cent. to make up for the less time that they work. Now they have taken off the 4 o'clock delivery, at least to a very great extent. I do not get my 4 o'clock mail, which I got under the former postmaster, Mr. Wildman, as well as under the present postmaster until some weeks ago. But now the letters that should be delivered at 4 o'clock, or between 4 and 5, are not delivered until the next morning. So that the carrier force has certainly been increased to a greater proportion than the population has increased, and the amount of work has been lessened.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your observation about the participation of the office-holding element in Indiana in the campaign?—A. I have here fourteen papers that I can hand to the committee that I think are very largely edited by postmasters. In a few cases the postmaster has some connection with the paper, not as editor. There are a great many more cases than that of postmasters in Indiana who edit papers. These papers happened to get into my possession just before I came away, and I brought them along.

By Senator CHACE:

Q. Are they partisan papers?—A. Entirely so. There is one man who has just made the statement in his paper, the Goodland Weekly Mail, that his paper will not be hereafter a party paper. This paper is volume 1, No. 1. He had a paper which I understand was Democratic, but on August 25 he issued this as his first public announcement that it will not hereafter be a party paper.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. Is he the postmaster of this town?—A. Yes, sir; at Goodland. All the rest are party papers, and some of them print what I should certainly call very offensive articles.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Give the names of those, so that the reporter can take them down.—A. I will state to the committee that those names and a great many more are printed in the report which I have submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Q. Now state what you know in regard to other participations in conventions, as delegates, and the like.—A. As an example of offensive partisanship, I could cite to the committee the case of the assistant district attorney at Indianapolis. His name is Bailey. He made a speech on the evening of August 29, which is published in the Indianapolis Sentinel of August 30, this year. That speech I should call not only an offensive speech, but an incendiary speech, by reason of the fact that it attempts to stir up the passions of the workingmen, to whom it was particularly addressed, mainly on the ground that Harrison had said—that was the whole burden of the speech—that a dollar a day was enough for any man, and intimated and attempted to argue to those men that he (Harrison) had wanted to shoot them down for striking for higher wages.

Q. Do the office-holders there attend political conventions as delegates the same as ever?—A. Two years ago I do not think there were ever so many office-holders in conventions. The conventions which have been held so far this fall to renominate Congressmen I do not think have had such a great proportion, although there have been office-holders in them. But those Congressmen had their struggles two years ago, and by the aid of the Federal office-holders succeeded in entirely defeating opposition, so that now there is no opposition; for instance, to Mr. Bynum. Two years ago Mr. Bynum could not possibly have been nominated without the aid of the Federal office-holders. But this year there was no opposition to him, and it was understood there would be no opposition, and there was therefore no occasion for working. The same way with Mr. Holman and the other Congressmen who have been renominated.

To come back to the question of offensive partisanship, George W. Julian was announced for a speech at Indianapolis when I came away. He holds some commission connected with the Land Department, I believe, in New Mexico.

At the colored convention, which was held in the latter part of July—I am now citing the reports made in the daily papers, and which have never been denied—there seemed to have been a number of colored office-holders in the Federal service there helping to manage the convention. One of those, who is reported as a railway-mail clerk, from Cincinnati, in one of their difficulties which they had in the convention—I take the report from the Indianapolis News, of July 26, 1888, and the

News is an independent paper—is reported to have attempted to shoot one of the other members of the convention, and there was, so the report goes, a warrant afterwards gotten out for him, but he left the town.

The CHAIRMAN. His partisanship would be offensive to that other man, at any rate.

The WITNESS. There is another matter connected with the service as it exists to day that I think is important. I made a thorough investigation of it, and I have no doubt whatever of the truth of it: The post-office employes under Postmaster Jones have a habit now, when Republican processions go by, of going out either to the doors of the post-office or upon the curb-stone and hooting at the procession, and calling out opprobrious terms at the people going by. The case that I have particularly in mind occurred the night that General Harrison came home from Middle Bass Island. He was met by some Republican clubs and citizens, and was being escorted home. I have these facts from the sergeant of police, who, having heard former reports, placed himself in front of the post-office on purpose to stop any demonstration of the kind. When General Harrison and his procession were coming by some of the clerks came out of the post office and out upon the curb-stone, and one of them, whom the sergeant named particularly as Taylor, began to yell "Rats," among other things, at the procession. The sergeant threatened to arrest them if they did not cease that. They then went back from the curb-stone to the door of the post-office, and turned around again and began to call out to the procession, and another man yelled "Rats" at them, and the sergeant then went to him and notified him that he would take him to the station-house if he repeated it, and by his determined attitude he succeeded in getting the procession by unmolested. He told me that, as I have already stated, he went there that night particularly because he had heard so much complaint about the employes coming out of the post-office and disturbing processions going by.

When Mr. Matson, who is now running for governor, was nominated, for several days preceding his nomination a number of office-holders appeared on the scene, headed by Mr. Henderson, a deputy commissioner of internal-revenue here at Washington, I understand, and he was accompanied by a pension agent named James Fritz, and a principal pension examiner named Buskirk, and a special examiner named Maginnis, I believe, and some other office-holders. I am now quoting from the daily reports of the Indianapolis papers and from some private information which I got by inquiry. Their leader was Mr. Henderson, as I have stated, and they were there several days working to compass the nomination of Congressman Matson, in which they succeeded. I think these are all the cases I have in mind.

Q. What do you know about the way in which soldiers have been used in these removals and appointments?—A. Well, I don't think the Federal service in Indiana has been conducted with any reference whatever to soldiers. I think that those who have had the power of turning out and putting in employes have, so far as acts show, never had an idea that there were any soldiers. So far as I can see they turn out soldiers, and wounded soldiers, and crippled soldiers, as readily as they do anybody. Now, I have some cases that are very trying, which I have taken from the Indianapolis post-office. I can cite the cases of Crane, Mattern, and Bratton.

Q. What makes these hard cases? Relate the circumstances. Were they soldiers?—A. They were men with whom in the course of my investigation I became quite well acquainted. I cite these cases from

among others merely because their names are here. I was impressed with their dignity, good bearing, and utter freedom from anything in a partisan way, as well as evidence of good discipline, and their pride in doing their work well. I should not hesitate to-day to challenge the production of any reason for their dismissal.

Q. They were soldiers?—A. They were soldiers, soldiers of long service. I have already cited the case of Foster, who was there then.

Q. Were soldiers put in their places when they were turned out or not?—A. Oh, no, sir. A few soldiers they got into the service, but only a few. If a soldier happened to come up in the right place and be the right man, the fact of his having been a soldier, I think, has not worked against his getting on. From anything I have ever been able to see I could not say that the fact that a man had been a soldier has had the least effect in getting him a place. At a rough estimate, they have put in perhaps one-tenth as many soldiers as they have put out.

There is the case of Eades, which is in the report (Document No. 2). Eades had been a soldier in General Harrison's regiment; he had lost a leg and went with a wooden leg. I know him well. He is a quiet citizen, has a family, and is thoroughly temperate and orderly in every respect. He occupied a position at the general delivery. He could stand upon a wooden leg and do that work as well as any man. He gave the utmost satisfaction to the people. I do not think that anybody ever complained of him. But Mr. Jones turned him out of his place. Into that identical place he did not put a soldier that I happened to be aware of. I cite that as a case of great hardship. A man with a wooden leg, who has been a long time in Government employ, has great difficulty in locating himself in any work as a private citizen.

I have in the report, which, I believe, is marked Exhibit B, a case to which I will briefly call the attention of the committee. There had been a carrier there named Downey who had been fifteen years a carrier upon one of the most important routes in the city. Not long ago, in April or May, Mr. Jones told Mr. Downey that he would like his resignation. He told him repeatedly that he had nothing against him whatever. This man, Downey, was very much liked by the people for whom he had worked, and so, entirely without his knowledge, one of the citizens went around with a petition, which is printed in the report, and obtained the signature of nearly every person for whom Downey carried mail—Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, everybody. There were three Democrats who refused to sign, but they had nothing against the way in which he had done his work. That petition was carried to Mr. Jones by a large wholesale merchant, and Mr. Jones only remarked that Downey had agreed to resign if he would extend his time a little, which he did to enable him to send in his resignation, and he had promised his place to another man.

There was another man in this service, named Wells, who had served in the Mexican war as a private, and had served in the Union Army during the entire war of secession. He was made a lieutenant for good conduct on the battle field of Shiloh. The day he went out of office he had been nineteen years and one month employed in the Indianapolis post-office. He had worked for probably thousands of people as a carrier. I do not think there is one of them will come forward and make any criticism of him. Mr. Jones called for his resignation. That is not quite accurate. I should say that in the nineteen years that he had been there he had only been tardy one single time. He was charged by the head of carriers with having omitted to gather mail from a box on the Sunday preceding. The fact seems to be that in 1883 he passed that

box every day, and has done so ever since, though it was not on his route, and an arrangement was made under Postmaster Wildman by which he was to gather the mail from that box every week day, but not on Sunday. He had done that for five years, and had never been near the box on Sundays. When this charge was made against him, he immediately made his explanation that he had never been ordered by any one to take mail from that box on Sundays. But he was discharged, after he had been notified that his services would not be required after a given date. Mr. Dodd, the assistant postmaster, admitted to him that the charge against him was a mistake. In order that I might sustain that I have obtained his affidavit to this last report, which, with the permission of the committee, I will file, attached to Exhibit B.

I will say, further, in connection with this soldier business, that I have personally known a great many soldiers who have been dismissed from the railway-mail service and other positions in Indiana, and I do not think it is going too far to say that they were capable and efficient men. My observation of the men who have taken their places is that no more than one in ten—that is, that proportion—would be so.

There is one other case to which I will briefly call the attention of the committee, because it has in a sense been completed since the report of 1886 was published. There was a man named Dowling appointed in the railway-mail service by Mr. Bynum. After he had been appointed he boasted that as a member of the Indianapolis common council, of which he had been a member, he had bribed other members of the council in a matter connected with a street railway. That boast was made in the presence of witnesses, and four days afterward, in the presence of other witnesses, he repeated it. The common council took up the matter, investigated it, and determined that he had made his confession of bribery, but upon the question of the dismissal the Democracy in the council was under the control of Simeon Coy, who at that time was chairman of the Democratic county committee, and was practically the manager of the party, but he is now in the Michigan City prison serving a sentence for being concerned in altering tally-sheets. Coy was in control of the Democrats in the council, and a majority large enough to dismiss Dowling could not be obtained. So he was not dismissed from the council.

I addressed a letter to Postmaster-General Vilas, I being then, as I was when the report of 1886 was made, a supporter of the administration; and, believing that they had but to know the facts in order to make correction, I addressed a letter to Postmaster-General Vilas, which I have not here, but I have his reply, and that is followed by three other letters from me relating to this matter, urging him to take some action and not let the public scandal go on of retaining such a man in the public service. He answered me that my letters were not supported by affidavits, and I therefore went to work to get up the case. I took the report of the common council, and the investigation by the grand jury, where Dowling refused to testify on the ground that it would criminate himself. I put that in the record and signed it myself; got other citizens of Indianapolis to sign it with me, and transmitted that to the Postmaster-General. After waiting a long time I received a letter the original of which I have here, and to which I made a reply, and that closed the case.

The CHAIRMAN. You may put those papers in, unless you have some objection.

The WITNESS. I have no objection to their going in. They are not long.

The correspondence referred to is as follows:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Your communication and accompanying papers in respect to J. T. Dowling, postal clerk, were duly received, and the subject has been very carefully and patiently considered. Dowling was guilty either of having given a bribe or of indiscreet and foolish speech. He denies the first, and there is nothing but the fact of an indiscreet and foolish speech to charge him with. He was not convicted of it by the council of the city, nor has he been by any tribunal. I am unable to decide, nor find sufficient evidence to believe, that he was guilty of having given the bribe, on the evidence.

I have no hesitation in finding that he was guilty of reckless and foolish speech. The question is what effect that should have. Had the matter been presented to me before his appointment it would have stood differently. But he was properly appointed, has served his term of probation, and the reports of the officers in charge are as favorable as of any probationary clerk whose record I have examined. Every question and every point of inquiry is answered favorably to him. His examination superior—hardly a better one reported of a new probationary clerk. The officers commend him as industrious, of good memory, as showing aptitude and taking interest, as obedient, as careful, as quick, as learning distribution rapidly, of good habits, especially on duty, of good disposition and neatness, orderly in his work, and as a fit person for promotion, and they accordingly recommend his re-appointment.

Such a record seems to me to justly outweigh the folly and indiscretion of a single speech made under excitement. Besides to such a man it seems to be fairly due to afford the opportunity of mending his ways and becoming the good citizen that he seems to possess the capability of. I am also assured by men of eminent position and high character that they have great confidence in him. Upon these grounds, I think it my duty to give him the appointment to which his record entitles him. I think you would give a similar judgment upon all the facts as they appear to me. I make the unusual course of writing you this full explanation, because I am sure you were patriotic and sincere in your representations, and that it is due to you to be informed that they have been not lightly but very seriously considered.

Yours truly,

WM. F. VILAS,
Postmaster-General.

HON. LUCIUS B. SWIFT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 16, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter of December 23, stating that you had decided to retain in the service postal clerk Dowling. I thank you for the detail in which you give your reasons, and I can assure you that this case has assumed an importance which will retain in this community an importance which justifies the careful attention I have given to it. I am not surprised that Dowling is to be kept in the service. I sometime ago found out that even under this Administration if a Congressman wanted to keep his "man" in place he could do so, and if he needed them he could always get "men of eminent position and high character" to say and do whatever was necessary to accomplish the end. Dowling is Mr. Bynum's "man" and can give him or take away from him some votes among the vicious elements of this city. I think Mr. Bynum's price for the votes is dear.

I do not wish to be understood as urging this matter further, but I can not refrain from protesting against your statement of what the evidence before you shows. That evidence shows that Dowling boasted of having bribed certain members of our city council; that twenty-four hours later, in a different place and to a different set of persons, he repeated the same boast and wanted an investigation by the grand jury; that four days later still, when called before the grand jury, he refused to answer, because, as he said under oath, it might criminate himself, and when taken before the judge he persisted in this plea and was therefore excused. I do not see how you can look over that evidence and say that the offense is simply "the folly and indiscretion of a single speech made under excitement." His denial, which you mention, now comes for the first time. After the charges were filed he came to my office to brow beat and threaten me into withdrawing them. But when I said to him, "Since you were before the grand jury you have said to different persons that you did bribe members of the council, and you won't now deny it to me;" he answered, "I know I did, and I never have denied it and I never will; but I didn't handle the money. Don't want you to think I was such a fool as that."

His denial is like that of the chicken thief who stood denying all knowledge of the whereabouts of certain chickens while chickens in plain sight looked out from rents in his hat. No doubt zealous defenders sprang up to say that these chickens were not the same chickens, and that the accused had put on a hatful of them in a fit of abstraction.

This man's present efficiency is not to the point. I do not need to tell you that any prison could furnish men who would excel him and would also be glad of the chance to try.

In the prosecution of this matter those who signed the charges have not been afraid of the daylight. They have been willing that not only Dowling but all their neighbors should know what was said and done. On the other side everything is done in the dark. Yet the eminent men of whom you speak have no right to hide their work, and I ask for their names for publication here. The people of this community know Dowling well, and they would like to know, and have a right to know, who among them of eminent position and high character have great confidence in him. I say plainly that you have been duped, and it is due to you and to the Administration to let the people here know who have helped to bring this about.

I must also say to you that this Administration can not continue to occupy the ground upon which it was elected if it shall not deal impartially with its employes. By that I mean that the method of investigating accusations and the weight given to evidence must take no account of the political affiliations of the accused. There must be one rule for all. I can not look at the Dowling case and say that there is one rule for all. I can not compare his privilege of making some secret defense with the case of J. H. Kimberlin, of McCordsville, Ind., who was expelled from the Railway Mail Service upon affidavits which he has repeatedly asked for in vain, from your Department, to use before the grand jury of his own county; or with the case of the letter-carriers, Henry Sterns, of this city, dismissed upon the unsupported statement of a street-car driver, a recent inmate of the reform school, and refused time to make proof that the charge was false, which it now turns out he could have done; or with the case of August M. Kuhn, the collector of customs here, who a few days ago went to a Republican member of our common council to solicit his vote for Mr. Bynum's law partner for city attorney, and who has since been charged in court, under oath, by that councilman with having then offered him a bribe of \$100. I can not compare these cases and not feel forced to say that adherence to another party would have secured the prompt handing of the Kimberlin charges to a member of Congress, to be followed by a completely satisfactory refutation; that Sterns would have been given the fullest hearing; and that long before this Mr. Bynum and Senator Voorhees would have laid Mr. Kuhn's action before the Administration, and his dismissal, on the ground of being an active partisan, coupled with a suspicion of having given a bribe, would speedily follow. I feel also, forced to say that no notice whatever will be taken of this clear case of offensive partisanship and manipulation of local party management.

If it should seem to you that these are matters of which you know nothing, I am willing to confine myself to your Department and say that you did not treat a multitude of employes whom you found in the service as you have this man Dowling. Prompt dismissal for partisanship is righteous punishment, but the Administration is called upon to fulfill its promise to apply it impartially to all. It has no right to dismiss a clerk for working for Mr. Blaine, in off hours, and allow three Federal office-holders to remain on the Indiana State Democratic committee. If the hand of the Administration is to fall with unequal weight, it will lose, and it will deserve to lose, the confidence of all but the partisans who are benefited.

I must further remind you that the declarations of this Administration in favor of the destruction of the spoils system, of the honest enforcement of the Pendleton act, and of punishing partisanship in office have not been few or low-voiced. The spoils system referred to is mainly the ownership of places by Congressmen, yet in this State Congressmen continually come home and are awarded a triumph by their party machine for the great number of places they have secured. I believe at present the laurels are about even with Mr. Lowry and Mr. Matson. This is the dead weight upon civil-service reform. Why do you permit Congressmen to go on working in their henchmen?

The Pendleton act applies to the Indianapolis post-office and to no other in the State. Since the present postmaster took charge, in April last, he has dismissed over half of the eighty classified and unclassified employes; a few for good causes, part of the rest on trumped-up excuses, and the balance for the reason, boldly avowed, that their places were wanted for Democrats. If a great number of complaints which are left unanswered are anything to judge by, the efficiency of the office has been seriously impaired. Every one dismissed was a Republican, except one, who was appointed by this postmaster, and who soon fell to stealing the registered letters, for which he is now serving a penal sentence. When he was appointed it was well known that his antecedents were of the criminal class. Every new appointee is a Democrat. The postmaster tells a newspaper reporter, for publication, that he "despises" the law.

President John Quincy Adams found it necessary to make two removals in four years. The number made by this postmaster, and the fact that he appoints only his own partisans, interpreted by his contempt for the law, show that this office is being run as part of the party machine, and the places are being rapidly turned over as party spoil.

No doubt the books show an apparent following of the letter of the law, but it is this dishonest evasion of the spirit that it is your highest duty to punish. It was this kind of an official that the President said he would "flip" out. Any one who knows the men knows that you might as well trust a dog with your dinner as to expect any honest practice of the principles of civil-service reform by the hungry crowd now managing this post-office.

Why do you permit the partisan use of this office to go on? These changes are reported to your Department; does the dismissal in eight months of over half the employés excite no surprise? If the change goes on, as it bids fair to do, until none but Democrats are employed, will it still be regarded as a fair enforcement of the law and an honest application of the principles laid down by the President? You can not be surprised that those who have believed in the promises of the Administration, yet who see day by day this insolent defiance of those promises, should call upon you to make your word good.

I do not believe that the silver question, or the tariff question, or any other question requiring legislation is going to permanently raise this Administration out of the common place, creditable though its position on these subjects may be, any more than similar questions did preceding administrations. It will by the future be judged by its management of the civil service; that is its one exclusive field under the Constitution. I can not say that in Indiana any progress has been made. One set of spoils distributors seems to have been displaced for another and worse set. On the 4th of March last no men were more submissive than these spoilsmen, being perfectly aware that not to them was the victory due. Their true nature, however, asserted itself. Gradually they drew near the flesh pots and got permission to lick the edges. With appetites thus whetted they began to whine and complain and got permission to reach over. Immediately they raised a great cry and turmoil, under cover of which they have secured their footing, until they are in the full enjoyment of the division of spoil. At the same time cringing timidity has been succeeded by bold insolence.

The Administration is now relying on these men, and in doing so it is but following a path beaten for fifty years. But it was chosen expressly not to follow that path. It is deceived by noise. There is not a spoilsman from Indiana who works a man into a place but whose first thought is to choose a man who will be strongest for him in the future; his last thought is the good of the service or the welfare of the Administration. Wherever these men fail, as in the case of the Marine Hospital, and in the case of Superintendent Burt, nine-tenths of the people are glad of it. You are making the fatal mistake of relying on them rather than asserting your constitutional rights and relying blindly on the people to sustain you.

Very truly, yours,

LUCIUS B. SWIFT.

To the POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

[From the Freeman, Thursday, October 29, 1885.]

THE DOWLING MATTER.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., September 14.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th is received and contents noted. It is fair to any man who has been appointed, and since his appointment has continued in the service without complaint as to the manner of its performance from the officials over him, that he should have notice of such an accusation as you make, because inquiry might put a different complexion upon the case as you understand it. I intend by the remark no criticism upon your statement, but make it prefatory to the inquiry whether you are willing I should send your letter to Mr. Bynum, who nominated Dowling, if I remember rightly, in order to see what may be said on the other side?

I hope I shall ever be as willing to remove an unfit person when appointed by me as if he had been found in the service as I took it; and I shall do my utmost to render it as efficient as possible and free from bad men. Please reply early.

Very truly, yours,

WM. F. VILAS,
Postmaster-General.

LUCIUS B. SWIFT, Esq.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 14, 1885.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of September 14 in relation to the Railway Mail Service man, Dowling. When I wrote my letter of September 12 to you I supposed that the facts in respect to this man had all been laid before you, and I therefore thought that a condensed statement of the case was all that was necessary. I did not suppose that I was filing original charges, and I wrote with a feeling of surprise that no action had been taken. I know that Mr. Burt, superintendent of this division, knew the facts, and I was told that although he felt embarrassed by Mr. Bynum's silence he had nevertheless resolved to do his duty without Mr. Bynum's help, and had forwarded a complete statement of the case to the Department.

This matter is as notorious as murder committed in open daylight in a crowd. So far as human foresight can see, there is no possible defense, and certainly no defense has ever been attempted. It seemed to me, and it now seems to me, that the proper method of dealing with such a case would be for Dowling's immediate superiors to take notice of the case and report the undisputed facts, with any statements that the accused might choose to make. Such a case ought not to be left until private citizens interfere. I have, with others, had some experience in filing charges against a Government employé. I refer to the case of Postmaster Jones, of this city. The charges were, with unimportant exceptions, and still are, true. A couple of them were referred to the Civil-Service Commission for investigation, and that Commission, by its method, cut us off from any fair chance to prove the charges, and yet we were held responsible for them.

Now, I do not with pleasure take up this Dowling matter, but it is damaging the Administration in this State seriously. People can not understand why Dowling is retained, and no true friend of the Administration can keep silent. Therefore, if formal charges against Dowling are necessary I will prepare them and see that they are signed by reputable citizens and file them with the Department, provided we can be assured of a fair chance to prove them; and I do not thereby mean a noisy public investigation. For instance, let an inspector come here with power to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, and with a stenographer. Allow me to be present with such assistance as I may choose and with the right to examine and cross-examine witnesses and introduce evidence in chief and in rebuttal. Under this plan I can prove as follows: That Dowling, since his appointment in the Railway Mail Service, declared publicly that he had on a former occasion, and while a member of the city council, bribed other members of that body. This would be proved by the two persons to whom he particularly directed this declaration. That he was called before the grand jury and questioned about the matter and refused to answer, and was then taken before the judge and persisted in his refusal, on the ground that by answering he would criminate himself, and the investigation before the grand jury was thereby rendered futile. This would be shown by a certified copy of the questions which were included in the complaint upon which Dowling was brought before the judge and by the testimony of the prosecuting attorney. That the common council, of which Dowling is still a member, appointed a committee to look into the case, and by a majority report the committee recommended his expulsion from that body. He thereupon applied to the court for an injunction forbidding the council to expel him, raising no question whatever upon the merits of the case, but relying solely on the point that the council had no authority. The court, after full argument, denied the injunction last Saturday. This would be proved by the records of the council and of the court, and by oral testimony if necessary. And Dowling has now appealed to the supreme court.

I heartily concur in your statement that those who have charges preferred against them should see the charges, and it has relieved my mind of anxiety in another direction. Mr. W. D. Foulke, a Republican member of our State senate, told me a few days since that he had investigated a large number of removals in this State by your department after charges preferred, and that in no case had the discharged employé been allowed to see the charges. I am glad to find that Senator Foulke was mistaken, for I could not excuse to him this anti-Saxon method. While I am in full sympathy with the policy of the Administration in dismissing inefficient and partisan employés, and in rendering the service non-partisan, and in giving the Democrats a fair share of the offices in the unclassified service, yet if a man has charges preferred against him he should have a chance to meet them.

Although my first letter to you was not intended to be a formal presentation of "charges," I am perfectly willing that Mr. Bynum and Mr. Dowling should have both that letter and this. I do not think that much is to be expected from Mr. Bynum. When remonstrated with for recommending such a man as Dowling, he answered, "I have got to look out for these politicians." After Mr. Dowling announced himself a briber Mr. Bynum was asked if he would recommend his dismissal, and he answered that he had put Dowling into the service with a promise to keep him there so long as he kept sober, and that he should not recommend his dismissal unless he got drunk. I have the two witnesses to whom Mr. Bynum made the above remarks. This is

mply another proof of the unreliability of recommendations of members of Congress.

Since Mr. Bynum is to see my letter, and since his relations to the civil service areightfully no different from mine, I therefore request that I may have his reply.

I neglected to keep a copy of my letter of the 12th to you, and I shall esteem it a great favor if you will have a copy sent me before handing the original to Mr. Bynum.

Very truly yours,

LUCIUS B. SWIFT.

To the POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, *October 8, 1885.*

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to a letter from you of September 14 I wrote to you three weeks ago a full statement of the Dowling matter, and I also replied in the affirmative to your question whether I was willing that my letter to you of September 2 should be handed to Mr. Bynum, asking only that you would first have a copy of that letter returned to me; this I have not received.

Dowling is still in the Railway Mail Service, and the people of the State who like to see public positions held by honest and honorable men are at loss to account for his retention. I can not conceive that Mr. Bynum has denied what I have before written you relating to Dowling's criminality, and yet there must have been a denial by some one whom you thought worthy of confidence, or the man would have been dismissed. It is to be regretted that Mr. Hendricks, or Mr. McDonald, or Governor Gray, or some other well-known political leader living here, and, as each one is, thoroughly conversant with the facts, has not given you the information that would have induced you to take the Administration out of the absolutely indefensible position of retaining this unworthy man in service.

Since I last wrote you the common council of this city, by a vote of 17 to 3, have declared that Dowling made his admissions of bribery. By a vote of 13 to 7 the same body held that he ought to be expelled, but there was not the two-thirds vote required. This was not a party action, but the majority represented the feeling of all good citizens.

I assure you that I am not making too much of a small matter. This case is a notorious one in this State, and it can not be met by silence. The public service should be filled with upright men, and the humiliating position of the sincere friends of the Administration here in regard to this matter is an injustice to them.

Very truly, yours,

LUCIUS B. SWIFT.

To the POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, *October 28, 1885.*

MY DEAR SIR: I must again call your attention to the Dowling matter. In a case where the facts are so easy of access by means of the inspectors and other agents at our hand, and where these facts, when ascertained, can have but one interpretation, I should have deemed it impossible that such a man would not long ago have received his merited dismissal.

A railway-mail clerk is of minor importance, and this one intrinsically least of all; but his retention in the face of his publicly acknowledged criminality is of the greatest importance. Any influence which secures his retention is a corrupt influence, and the persons exercising it are the enemies of the President and of the people. Their only purpose is to secure personal benefit or to bring to nothing the aims of the President towards administrative reform.

So imperative does the duty of continued protest seem to me, that without regard to a future investigation I inclose proof of my former assertions; this is in the form of a statement, with the necessary affidavits and other evidences and signed by citizens of this city.

Very truly, yours,

LUCIUS B. SWIFT.

To the POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

to W. F. VILAS,

Postmaster-General:

We, citizens of Indianapolis, who voted for Grover Cleveland for the office of President, respectfully lay before you the following facts:

Early last summer James T. Dowling, of this city, was appointed to the Railway-Mail Service, of which service he has been ever since and is now a member. He has been for several years a member of the common council of the city of Indianapolis. On and about August 1, 1885, he declared publicly, at different times and places,

and in the presence of different persons, that upon a former occasion he had bribed certain of his fellow-councilmen. These facts are shown by the following affidavits of William R. Holloway, Scott C. Bone, and Marcus L. Brown.

STATE OF INDIANA,

Marion County, ss:

William R. Holloway, being duly sworn, upon his oath says that he is a resident of the city of Indianapolis, and that he is personally acquainted with one James T. Dowling, now employed in the Railway-Mail Service. That on the 1st day of August, 1885, said Dowling declared in affiant's presence that he had bribed certain members of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, he being at the time a member of said body, using substantially the following language: "I bought them for the street-car company; they were all Republicans; and I want to say to you that I bought 'em God damned cheap." And further affiant saith not.

WILLIAM R. HOLLOWAY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of October, 1885.

[SEAL.]

LOUIS HOWLAND,
Notary Public, Marion County, Ind.

STATE OF INDIANA,

Marion County,

S. C. Bone, being duly sworn, upon his oath says that he is a resident of the city of Indianapolis, and that he is personally acquainted with one James T. Dowling, now employed in the Railway-Mail Service. That on the 1st day of August, 1885, said Dowling declared in affiant's presence that he had bribed certain members of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, he being at the time a member of said body, using substantially the following language: "I bought them for the street-car company; they were all Republicans; and I want to say to you that I bought 'em God damned cheap." And further affiant saith not.

SCOTT C. BONE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of October, 1885.

[SEAL.]

LOUIS HOWLAND,
Notary Public.

STATE OF INDIANA,

Marion County, ss:

Marcus L. Brown, being duly sworn, says upon his oath that he is a resident of the city of Indianapolis, Marion County, Ind., and that he is personally acquainted with one James T. Dowling, now employed in the Railway Mail Service of the Government; that on Sunday the 2d day of August, 1885, at the post-office in said city, he had a conversation with said Dowling in regard to what he (Dowling) had said the day before about bribing certain members of the Indianapolis council; that Dowling declared that he wanted an investigation by the grand jury, as he could prove that he had bribed certain Republican members of the council to vote against the street car ordinance; that when it was said to him that he ought not to make such charges recklessly and without being sure of his proof, he replied that there would be no trouble about proof; that he had it down in black and white; that he had bought several of the Republican councilman, and that he wanted an investigation by the grand jury so that he could show them up.

And further affiant saith not.

MARCUS L. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October, 1885. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.]

A. W. APPLEGATE,
Notary Public.

The grand jury of the criminal court of Marion County summoned Dowling before them for the purpose of investigating the transactions in bribery upon which he had declared himself as above. Before that body he declined to answer any questions touching the matter, giving as an excuse that he would thereby criminate himself. He was then brought by the prosecuting attorney before the acting judge of the criminal court upon an information stating the facts and circumstances, and insisting upon his plea of self-crimination, he was by said judge excused from answering, and the grand jury was thereby precluded from further investigation of the matter. These facts are shown by the following certified copy of the information and by the affidavit of the deputy prosecuting attorney.

Filed August 6, 1885.

M. G. McLAIN,
Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Marion County, ss :*

CRIMINAL COURT OF MARION COUNTY :

Comes now William N. Harding, prosecuting attorney for said county and State, and informs the court that James T. Dowling was duly sworn as a witness before the grand jury of said county, and upon being asked the following questions refused to answer them, for the reason that the answer to them might possibly criminate himself, which questions are as follows:

First—Do you know of any money being paid to any member of the Indianapolis city council for 1882 and 1883, or do you know of any member of said council receiving any money from the Citizens' Street Railway Company to influence him or them to vote in favor of said company on any matter whatever pending before the said council?

Second—Have you any knowledge of any money passing to any member of the Indianapolis city council for the years 1882 and 1883 from the Citizens' Street Railway Company, or any other corporation, in order to influence his vote on any matter whatever before that council?

Third—Do you know of the Citizens' Street Railway Company of Indianapolis, or any of the agents of that company, paying any money to — Bedford, Ed. Brundage, W. H. Morrison, Peter F. Bryce, Allen Caylor, B. W. Cole, John Egger, Henry Maner, Nelson Yoke, or any other member of the Indianapolis city council for the years 1882 and 1883 in order to influence him or them in his or their vote on any matter before the said council, or any person above named receiving any money from said company?

To which interrogatories the said Dowling refuses to answer for the reason that it might criminate himself.

WILLIAM N. HARDING.
Prosecuting Attorney.

STATE OF INDIANA,
Marion County, ss :

I, Moses G. McLain, clerk of the criminal court within and for the county afore-said, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of the interrogatories propounded to James T. Dowling before the grand jury of said county, and of his reason for refusing to answer them or any one of them, as appears from an original paper signed by the prosecuting attorney, William N. Harding, filed in my office on August 6, 1885, and now in my custody and keeping.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said criminal court, at my office in the city of Indianapolis, the 18th day of September, 1885.

[SEAL.] MOSES G. MCLAIN,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Marion County, Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA,
Marion County, ss :

Joseph B. Kealing, being sworn, says that he is and has been for more than six months last past deputy prosecutor of said county; that he was present when the information of which the foregoing is a copy was laid before the acting judge, Ross Clark, of the criminal court of said Marion County, in chambers, and that the court, after considering the same, excused James T. Dowling, mentioned therein, from answering the questions therein set forth, on the ground of said Dowling's plea that he might criminate himself, and the investigation by the grand jury was therefore brought to a close.

JOSEPH B. KEALING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 17th day of October, 1885.

[SEAL.] MOSES G. MCLAIN,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Marion County, Indiana.

The common council then proceeded to determine whether Dowling had made the declarations ascribed to him of bribing his fellow members, and by a vote of 17 to 3, that body, after full investigation, decided that he had made such declarations. The council then proceeded to vote upon the expulsion of Dowling, and upon this vote 13 were in favor of his expulsion and 7 were against it; only one vote of the necessary

two-thirds was lacking. These facts are shown by the following certified copy of the proceedings of the common council:

In the matter of the trial of Councilman James T. Dowling.

At a special meeting of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., held in the council chamber on Monday evening, September 28, 1885, the following among other proceedings were had: The common council proceeded with the consideration of the charges heretofore preferred against Councilman James T. Dowling, which charges are as follows, viz:

To the Hon. John L. McMaster, mayor, and the members of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, except James T. Dowling:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, members of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, and composing a majority of the special committee appointed by said council to make inquiry into certain matters touching the character of James T. Dowling, a member of this body, and challenging his fitness to longer sit as a member thereof after due inquiry and consideration, present and charge: That said Dowling has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of this body, in this, to wit:

First. That said Dowling, on, to wit, the 1st day of August, 1885, while a member of the common council of the city of Indianapolis, did publicly charge, state, proclaim and admit, in the presence of various citizens in said city, that he, said Dowling, did bribe, corrupt, and buy certain members of the common council of said city for the years 1882 and 1883, by paying them money and giving them other things of value, to vote for certain measures and against certain other measures then pending in and before said council.

Second. That said Dowling on, to wit, the 1st day of August, 1885, while a member of said council, did publicly charge, state, and proclaim, in the presence of numerous citizens in the city of Indianapolis, that he, said Dowling, did bribe, corrupt, and buy certain members of the common council of said city for the years 1882 and 1883, by paying them money and giving them other things of value, to vote for certain measures and against certain other measures then pending in and before said council, all of which said charges, statements, and proclamations were false.

Third. That said Dowling on, to wit, the 2d day of August, 1885, while a member of said council, did publicly reiterate, repeat, charge, state, and proclaim, in the presence of numerous other citizens of said city of Indianapolis, that he, said Dowling, did bribe, corrupt, and buy certain members of the common council of said city for the years 1882 and 1883, by paying them money and giving them other things of value, to vote for certain measures and against certain other measures then pending in and before said council, and did then and there further state that he had proof thereof in writing that all such statements were true, whereas all of such statements were untrue and false.

Wherefore they ask that said Dowling be expelled.

W. C. NEWCOMB,
PRESTON C. TRUSTLER,
Majority of Committee.

The following persons were sworn as witnesses and examined: W. R. Holloway, M. L. Brown, H. J. Mauer, A. W. Johnson, John Egger, C. T. Bedford, M. D., and Allen Caylor. The chair then announced that the roll would be called on the charges in the order as presented, and the councilmen should answer as their names are called "guilty" or "not guilty."

The roll was then called and a vote had on each specification of the charges, the vote in each case resulting as follows: Those who voted guilty were Councilmen Benjamin, Edenharter, Gallahue, Haugh, Mack, McClelland, Newcomb, Pearson, Reinecke, Reynolds, Smither, Spahr, Thalman, Trusler, Wharton, and Wolf—17. Those who voted not guilty were Councilmen Coy, Curry, and Doyle—3.

The several charges having been sustained, the chair then put the question as to the expulsion of Councilman Dowling. Those voting for his expulsion are as follows: Councilmen Benjamin, Gallahue, Haugh, McClelland, Newcomb, Pearson, Reinecke, Reynolds, Smither, Spahr, Thalman, Trusler and Wharton—13. Those voting against his expulsion are as follows: Councilmen Coy, Curry, Doyle, Edenharter, Mack, Reinecke, and Wolf—7.

The statute requiring "that any members of the common council may be expelled or removed from office by a two-thirds vote," the chair declared the accused as not expelled, not having received the necessary number of votes. [Total number of councilmen, 25.]

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I, George T. Breunig, clerk of the city of Indianapolis, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing statement of the action had by the common council of said city in the trial of charges against James T. Dowling is true, as appears by the records now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of the city of Indianapolis this 16th day of October, 1885.

[SEAL.]

GEO. T. BREUNIG,
City Clerk.

Applying the principles common among honorable business men, this man can not, without violence to those principles, be longer retained in the service of the people. No sound business man would retain an employé who declared that he had cheated a former employer. The people demand that the same rule shall be applied to their business, and that no man who publicly boasts that he has cheated them and has become a criminal by bribing their representatives shall ever again have confided to him a public trust. We therefore ask that James T. Dowling be dismissed from the public service.

LUCIUS B. SWIFT.
ALEXANDER METZGER.
LOUIS HOWLAND.
ARTHUR A. MCKAIN.
LINDLEY VINTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *October 28, 1885.*

The WITNESS. He refused to dismiss Dowling. The termination of the case is a matter of some interest. The man was wholly inefficient, and was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and going out upon his run intoxicated. These are the results of an investigation which I made concerning him. They kept him, however, in the service until the latter part of 1887, when he went from Indianapolis to Peoria drunk in his car, and arrived at Peoria with no mail distributed. Then he came back to Indianapolis, and, I am informed upon credible testimony, allowed his car to go to Peoria and back without any one in it. After that occurred, and after, I suppose, a careful investigation, they dismissed him.

In this last report, in addition to the two cases I have cited, where they dismissed Downey and Wells without any reason, is the case of a young man named Tompkins, whose father was a soldier in the Confederate army. This young man was a clerk at the general delivery, and people passing through the vestibule of the post-office could see him and talk with him. In that position he became acquainted with a school-girl, and made an arrangement with her by which he was to take her riding. They met away from home, and he took her riding. She was thirteen years and some months old. The records of the criminal courts of Marion County show that he was indicted for giving this girl liquor, and later the records show that he appeared in the criminal court of Marion County and pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was fined for it. He then returned to his position in the post-office and is there now.

I have spoken of a complaint that was made by the independent organization soon after Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated and Mr. Jones became postmaster. We watched Mr. Jones, not knowing exactly what he would do. We felt that Mr. Cleveland had been elected upon his promises as a civil-service reformer, and we believed that he intended to carry out his promises. Mr. Jones went into the post-office and was soon after appointed custodian of the post-office building, and these two places gave him, I think, some twenty places in the unclassified service, in addition to the classified service. He made a clean sweep of the unclassified service and made it almost immediately, turning out

General Maginnis, and he turned out four women under circumstances that seemed unpardonable. One of those was a niece of General Burnside, who was poor and dependent upon the wages that she earned to support herself and help support her mother. The other three women were women who had others dependent upon them. He gave the places occupied by these four women to three men, dividing up the salary earned by the four women among the three men. They claim now that the pay has since been reduced, but at that time he divided the pay among the three men. We reasoned that Mr. Cleveland was bound by his promises not to make a clean sweep, and that if Mr. Jones could make a clean sweep in his unclassified service it could be made anywhere and everywhere all over the country. So that it seemed to be a proper thing to call to the attention of the President for correction.

Mr. Jones's first step in regard to the classified service after he came in was to obtain the appointment of a new examining board. That board was named by Mr. Jones. His next step was to get a new examination, although there was a large list of eligibles that had never been appointed. At that examination I do not think anybody but Democrats passed. I can not say that Republicans tried to pass. The list came out solidly Democratic. I believe that to be true. Having proceeded thus far Mr. Jones then began to make his dismissals from the classified service, and after he had dismissed a number, Mr. Howland, of whom I have already spoken, and myself called upon him, and he then told us that he intended to dismiss Republicans, and that he would not appoint a Republican, no matter how high he stood in examinations; that he thought the election of President Cleveland meant that the Democrats should have the places, and that he should continue his changes until his office preponderated in the Democratic way; that he might keep a few Republicans. We did not view the Pendleton act in that way, and therefore we wrote out a plain statement of the case, referring to the unclassified and classified service, and I brought it down to the President myself. I saw Mr. Dorman B. Eaton while I was here, and I told him that we had not applied to the Civil-Service Commission, because we regarded that as having no power in the matter; that it was a matter that the President had ample power to correct, and doubtless would do so.

With regard to the unclassified service, I may say that we never heard of that afterwards. Nothing was ever done about it. The women were not re-instated, General Maginnis was not re-instated, and nothing was ever done about it. That part of the report relating to the classified service, and upon which we made some criticisms upon the examinations, was referred to the Civil Service Commission, and Mr. Thoman, of that commission, came out to Indianapolis to make an investigation. He did not notify us. By "us" I mean the officers of the independent organization who made those charges. But we came down town to business in the morning, and found Mr. Thoman in town. He did not send for us, but we had to hunt him up, and I found Mr. Thoman in close consultation with Senator McDonald, and I found Mr. Lyman, who accompanied him, in close consultation with Hughes East.

Q. Who was he?—A. He was Vice-President Hendricks's private secretary. Mr. Thoman announced at once that he had no power to administer an oath; that he intended to examine the records and some of the employes of the post-office, and would hear statements from such persons outside as chose to appear or wanted to appear before the commission. We did the best we could. There were plenty of witnesses ready to come, but no one liked to come without at least a request from

e commissioners. That request it was impossible to obtain. For instance, I will cite the case of Green, which is published in the report of 36. Mr. Green had passed the Civil Service examination under a former administration, and was on the eligible list. He had called upon Mr. Jones and asked him what his chances were for his appointment, and Mr. Jones had told him that no Republican would be appointed. Mr. Green would not come before Mr. Thoman and make that statement on my request, but he told me he would do so at Mr. Thoman's request. I informed Mr. Thoman of that fact, but he refused to make the request. I asked Mr. Thoman if I could be present when the witnesses were making their statements. He refused. I asked him if I could know what they were stating before the commission, and he refused again. The only thing that he communicated to us was an answer that Mr. Jones had said regarding the case of Wood mainly, and the case of Wilmington, which cases are published in full in the report, and I need not go over them again. Mr. Wood was in Michigan at the time, and the only charge against him was that he had insisted upon his pay being raised before Mr. Jones went in. Mr. Jones only said that he heard that he had insisted, and therefore dismissed him. That was the way it was told by him, in his exact words. Mr. Wood on his return from Michigan, and before this case was decided by the President, gave in his affidavit denying the report entirely, and by a fair preponderance was entitled to a finding in his favor, and that affidavit was sent by us to the President.

The commission made a report in which they said Mr. Jones had bad ideas, but had intended to do no wrong; did not understand the law, and would do better in future. That is the sum and substance of the report.

Now I wish to say further, that I have spoken here positively about these matters. Of course the committee understands that these matters are very largely not from my own personal knowledge, but that I have made these statements from careful investigation, and in all these investigations I have endeavored to know where the witnesses were by which a fact could be established if I were called upon to establish it; and some of these statements in the report were serious matters and could be serious under the law of Indiana, if not true.

Q. You are well acquainted with Mr. Foulke?—A. I am well acquainted with him.

Q. What are his status and reputation in Indiana?—A. His status of the very highest. He is a man who is utterly incapable of knowingly stating an untruth.

By Senator BLODGETT:

Q. In these statements or reports that you have submitted—I have not read them—do you charge a violation of the law in any case?—A. Yes, sir. I think there are a great number of violations of the fair intent and spirit of the law. Then I think where Postmaster Jones says, as he did say in the Indianapolis Sentinel, that in making appointments he has always chosen a Democrat who had passed the civil-service examination rather than a Republican, he has violated the law. I have President Cleveland's own statement to me as authority for that position.

Q. Does Mr. Jones make that statement over his own signature?—A. It was printed in the Indianapolis Sentinel as an interview with him, and I have published this report which was copied almost verbatim in one of the daily papers in Indianapolis, and has never been denied. I believe it to be true.

Q. It is not a written statement, then, over Mr. Jones's own signature, that he would make such appointment?—A. No, sir; not over his own signature.

Q. What other violations of law do you notice in those reports?—I think it is a violation of the fair intent and the meaning of the law a man has, under the law, competed for a place and gained it by competition without regard to politics, to dismiss him to make room for somebody else.

Q. Do you refer now to the appointments made by Mr. Jones then afterwards dismissals of employes that were in the post-office time when Mr. Jones took charge of the office? Give us an illustration.—A. Well, to take the case that seems to me to fit exactly. There were eleven who entered under the civil-service law under the postmaster.

Q. In what capacity?—A. In competitive examination.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As clerks and carriers. Those men have been dismissed indiscriminately with the rest, without cause; and may have been a good cause in one or two cases; I am not saying there was no cause in any case, for I did not investigate the whole of the eleven cases. But I know a number of those men were dismissed without any cause whatever.

Q. Do you hold it to be a violation of law to dismiss an employe under the Government appointed under the civil-service act, or the law, without a competitive examination?—A. I think that it is a violation of law to dismiss a man without cause.

Q. I have not put that in. With cause it would not be a violation.—A. Oh, no, sir.

Q. Do you know that there was no cause in these cases you mention?—A. Well, I have here a large number of affidavits. If one man swore that Mr. Jones made a certain remark, that he had no cause against him, and Mr. Jones denied that, it would not be established. But here are fifteen or twenty affidavits made at different times repeating remarks which he made at different times, and all of the general tenor. I think it is established conclusively that he dismissed a large proportion of the employes whom he has dismissed out of any cause whatever, unless to make room for Democrats.

Q. But you do not know what his reasons may have been in any of these cases?—A. No, sir; it is not presumption. I base my statement upon the affidavits of the men.

Q. Of the men who were dismissed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And still the men might make affidavits that they knew the cause of dismissal, and yet there might be sufficient reasons for the dismissal, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. They state what he told them.

The WITNESS. Where they actually say what he told them.

Senator BLODGETT. Yes; but it is all on one side, from the men who were dismissed; I do not hear from Mr. Jones in this matter. I do not know what he said. You know what the men said he said; tell me about it, is it not?

The WITNESS. I know what the men said he said.

Q. Yes, that is about the situation.—A. But where there are affidavits I think the case is pretty well made out.

Q. If they were all similar?—A. They are quite similar.

Q. You spoke of the dismissals of two employes in the post-office division of their salaries among other employes. Did that in

the expenses of the office?—A. Not the aggregate expense, no; it diminished the efficiency of the office.

Q. I suppose that was discretionary with the postmaster, under the law, was it not?—A. It ought not to be. What the actual law is, I suppose, is whatever the Postmaster-General permits.

Q. So that there was no violation of law in doing that?—A. I don't know that there was any violation of law. I should say that it was a violation of good administration, and I might add further, that that fact has been called to the attention of the President two or three times.

Q. One of the employes, Crane by name, owed some money, \$47.96, with reference to which I understood you to say that the party to whom it was owing called upon the postmaster and asked that he should enforce the payment. Is that correct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that the postmaster declined to do?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it the duty or the right of the postmaster to make an employe of the Government pay a private bill?—A. I should think not.

Q. What, then, was the nature of the complaint?—A. The criticism was that he had just discharged a Republican for neglecting to pay a bill of \$10.

Q. That was the reason assigned; that was Sample?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sample states this as the reason?—A. He makes affidavit to it.

Q. Did you hear from the postmaster or any official that that was the reason?—A. Oh, no, sir; the postmaster, if it is not true, certainly by this time should have denied it.

Q. I do not suppose the postmaster could deny every rumor. Then the only evidence that he was dismissed because he did not pay the \$10 was the affidavit of the man dismissed.—A. The affidavit of that man.

Q. With reference to the case of Wilmington, a soldier, you said he was discharged without cause because he made affidavit that he was discharged without cause?—A. I said that because the cause which was assigned was completely overthrown by the testimony.

Q. Signed by whom?—A. By Postmaster Jones.

Q. Publicly.—A. Publicly, over his own hand. I have a copy of it here.

Q. You disproved whatever charge was made?—A. Entirely and absolutely.

Q. He was discharged, and you say later on he was told there was nothing against him?—A. He was discharged, and on his own affidavit he says he was told at the time that there was nothing against him. After the Civil-Service Commissioner came to Indianapolis Mr. Jones got out this charge that he had been a challenger at the polls, but that charge was disproved if anything can be disproved.

Q. You say the number of carriers in the Indianapolis post-office has been increased. What were the hours that they were compelled to work prior to the present system going into effect?—A. I understand ten hours a day has been a day's work.

Q. And it is now eight?—A. Yes, sir; it is now eight, but the increase of 25 per cent. was made before that.

Q. You said there was another increase to cover the short hours?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the number of carriers prior to the increase?—A. There were 28 carriers when Mr. Jones became postmaster, and they increased that to 37 before the hours were shortened.

Q. Do you think there are too many carriers now?—A. It is very hard to tell. They do not do the work well, but I am not certain that an increase of number would help out.

Q. What is the population of Indianapolis?—A. Well, we had 77,000 at the last census. There has been an increase, but I think 12½ per cent. during the time Mr. Jones has been in the office would be a fair allowance.

Q. You speak of a colored railway-mail clerk; did you know him?

The WITNESS. Which one is that?

Senator BLODGETT. The one you spoke of taking part in a colored meeting?

The WITNESS. I gave my authority as the report from the independent paper.

Q. That was all you knew about it?—A. As was stated.

Q. You do not know that he was a clerk in the railway-mail service except from that newspaper report?—A. I have no other reason for the statement.

Q. How many soldiers were there in the Indianapolis post office when Mr. Jones took charge?—A. I have never ascertained the exact number.

Q. How many are there now?—A. That I am not able to tell.

Q. I understood you to say that the soldiers had been turned out in large numbers, not one-tenth of the numbers appointed that were in there when Mr. Jones took possession of the office?—A. I made that statement apply generally to the Federal service in Indiana, and I only made it upon general observation. I believe it to be true of the post-office, and I believe it to be true of the service generally in that State.

Q. But as a fact you do not know how many there were, and you do not know how many were turned out?—A. I have not the exact figures at hand now.

Q. Do you know Mr. Wells, who was charged with neglect to gather the mails on Sundays?—A. I know him very well. He used to carry mail for me.

Q. Do you know on what streets his route was?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how many times he neglected to gather the mail on Sundays?—A. I don't know that he ever neglected it. He did not claim to have ever taken mail from that particular box on Sunday in the last five years.

Q. Was he a temperate man?—A. Entirely so.

Q. Never was known to be intoxicated?—A. I don't think he ever was.

Q. Did you ever know any of the old employes among the carriers of the Indianapolis post-office to be intoxicated, or to have any such charges made against them?—A. I understand there were two that occasionally got intoxicated; but that is only understanding. I think there was a one-armed soldier, whose case I have not mentioned, that got intoxicated, and Mr. Jones dismissed him.

Q. Who composed the independent organization of Indiana? You spoke of an independent organization; what was the organization? Was it a political organization?—A. It was an organization made up of Republicans who were laboring for the election of Mr. Cleveland. I was chairman of the organization, and, as I have already stated, I spent about three months in endeavoring to bring about his election. I have here the list of the committee of one hundred of the State of Indiana.

Q. They were all Republicans?—A. They had all been Republicans.

Q. That is what I mean. Do you know the politics of the post-office employes when Mr. Jones took possession of the office?—A. I think that there were but two Democrats in the office. One had been there

a matter of twenty-five years, and is there now; the other had obtained his place among the eleven who went in under the Pendleton act.

Q. Do you know how many Republicans are now in office?—A. Nine. Senator BLODGETT. That is all I have to ask, Mr. Chairman.

The WITNESS. I might add to that last statement that this increase of carriers and other employes, notwithstanding dismissals that Mr. Jones has made of his own appointees, has increased the number of appointments since he went into office, I should think—well, towards a hundred. He has never appointed a single man who was not a Democrat.

There is one other case that I will bring to the notice of the committee briefly. In the report there is mentioned the case of a carrier named George, who had used very ruffianly language towards Dr. Ferguson, whom I know and who is a quiet and well-ordered citizen of Indianapolis, for protesting against the way his mail was managed. I have learned since then that George's former record had been such as to prepare him for using that sort of language. Before he became an employe of the Indianapolis post office, I learned from the police officers, he was very frequently under arrest, under different charges—for drunkenness, fighting, and frequenting houses of ill-fame. The dismissals in Indianapolis and elsewhere in Indiana still continue.

Q. Excuse me. What position does this Mr. George hold?—A. Letter-carrier. There has been in the employ of the post-office there a Dane named Christian L. F. Madsen. On his own affidavit he has been there since October 19, 1874. He carried what was called the bank route; that was, to deliver the mail exclusively to all the banks. I have known him for a long time, and he is a man who took great pride in his work; was entirely sober, entirely competent, as well as a man of unusual intelligence for a man of his grade in life, and he was a man beyond any criticism as to his work. There is not a bank in Indianapolis that would pretend to find any fault with the way in which he did his work. Since I made my report (Document No. 4) that man has been dismissed. He was told, as his own affidavit shows (and that is my ground for the statement), that there was nothing against him. This man George has been promoted to his place, and is now carrying the mail to the banks.

By the CHAIRMAN:

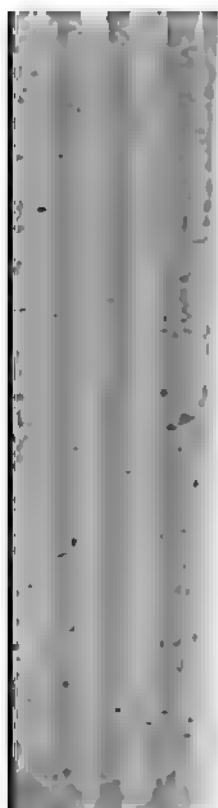
Q. And that was lately?—A. Yes, sir. I believe that is all I have to say.

By Senator CHACE:

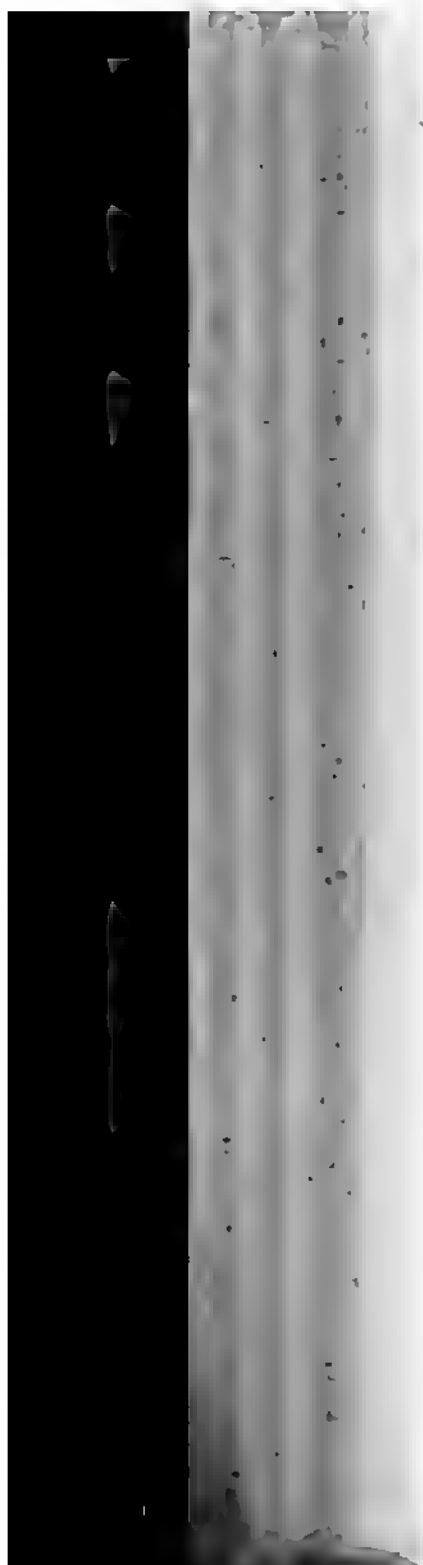
Q. Do you know anything about charges made in the newspapers about the delivery of campaign documents inserted in newspapers? Have you heard about that?—A. No, sir; I have only seen it in the papers, but have never investigated it in any way.

Q. So far as you know there is no evidence of that except newspaper report?—A. None that I know of; no, sir.

The committee then adjourned.



APPENDIX TO TESTIMONY.



APPENDIX TO TESTIMONY.

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A.

Senate Mis. Doc. No. 144, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 21, 1888.—Ordered to be printed.

LETTER

FROM THE

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION,

TRANSMITTING

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS TO PATENT OFFICE.

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1888.

SIR: The United States Civil-Service Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, agreed to in the Senate on April 24th last:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Civil-Service be, and they hereby are, directed to send to the Senate, as soon as may be, a list of all persons certified for appointment to the Patent Office from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1888; also a list of all persons selected and appointed under such certifications, with the class or grade of each.

In compliance with this direction, a list is transmitted herewith, which, it is believed, sets forth all the facts desired by the Senate.

We have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servants,

JNO. H. OBERLY,
CHAS. LYMAN,
United States Civil-Service Commissioners.

Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

S. Rep. 2373—AP—1

Statement showing list of all persons certified for appointment March 4, 1865, to March 4, 1868; also, list of all persons such certifications, with the class or grade of each.

APPOINTED.

Name.	State.	Date of appointment
Carrie E. Todd	Arkansas	Apr. 14, 1868
Samuel E. Darby	do	Oct. 22, 1868
Augustus P. Smith	Connecticut	Aug. 10, 1868
Alex. P. Shaw	District of Columbia	Dec. 1, 1868
Rosa C. Browne	do	Mar. 4, 1868
Mae P. Morrow	do	Aug. 1, 1868
Mary L. Goddard	do	do
Elizabeth F. Castle	do	do
William D. Harrington	do	Aug. 18, 1868
Paul D. Sullivan	do	Feb. 11, 1868
Edna C. Fabronburch	do	Feb. 17, 1868
T. Hart Anderson	do	Apr. 4, 1868
John T. Sullivan	do	Mar. 29, 1868
Miss M. C. DeGraffenreid	Georgia	June 11, 1868
Mary R. Banks	do	Aug. 1, 1868
Carrie M. Johnston	Illinois	do
Josiah MacRoberts	do	Aug. 20, 1868
A. B. Upham	do	Sept. 27, 1868
Henry L. Reynolds	do	Nov. 11, 1868
Louis V. Le Moyne	do	Nov. 4, 1868
John W. Frost	do	Aug. 23, 1868
Addie D. Merritt	do	Feb. 17, 1868
Ruter W. Springer	do	Nov. 25, 1868
Gay Robertson	Indiana	Feb. 17, 1868
Mattie S. Ball	do	Aug. 1, 1868
Mary T. Kelley	do	Mar. 1, 1868
William J. Vickery	do	Apr. 28, 1868
Nicholas M. Goodlett, jr.	do	Dec. 1, 1868
George R. Simpson	Iowa	Sept. 1, 1868
A. Percival Knight	Kentucky	July 19, 1868
Mary Deaba	do	Aug. 18, 1868
Ernestine H. Rowland	Louisiana	Aug. 1, 1868
George R. Blodgett	Maine	Dec. 1, 1868
Laura V. Hopper	Maryland	Nov. 1, 1868
George C. Wedderburn, jr.	do	Apr. 10, 1868
Jefferson T. Rusk	do	Mar. 1, 1868
Julius M. Dashiell, jr.	do	June 18, 1868
Jefferson T. Rusk	do	May 2, 1868
Mary A. Barnes	do	Feb. 21, 1868
Minnetta Thompson	Massachusetts	Dec. 1, 1868
Elizabeth H. Stirling	do	do
Louis W. Southgate	do	Aug. 25, 1868
Samuel T. Fisher	do	Aug. 23, 1868
Benjamin P. Mann	do	Oct. 10, 1868
Harold G. Blaney	do	Nov. 30, 1868
Miss Frank E. Case	Michigan	Aug. 22, 1868
Porter D. Haskell	do	Aug. 18, 1868
Charles H. Lane	do	Nov. 24, 1868
Emma L. Harmon	do	Oct. 30, 1868
Lester S. Edson	do	May 4, 1868
Mattie V. Vassar	Mississippi	Mar. 29, 1868
Annie H. Nashie	Missouri	Dec. 1, 1868
Kate E. Masi	do	Feb. 1, 1868
Richard W. Barkley	do	July 15, 1868
James A. Carr	do	Dec. 12, 1868
Florence H. Kendall	Nebraska	July 23, 1868
Wesley G. Carr	New Hampshire	Nov. 8, 1868
Otto C. Gantner	New Jersey	Apr. 18, 1868
John H. Brickenstein	do	Sept. 1, 1868
Mattie E. Moore	New York	Feb. 1, 1868
Cornelia H. Bradley	do	Jan. 18, 1868
Charles H. Ball	do	Nov. 8, 1868
Irvine W. Townsend	do	Aug. 18, 1868
Delbert H. Decker	do	Oct. 30, 1868
Frederic W. Tower	do	Feb. 2, 1868
Edith C. Hubert Bough	do	Feb. 14, 1868
Pierce H. Stagg	Ohio	May 11, 1868
Charles Rhodes	do	Oct. 25, 1868
Kate B. Hubbard	do	Jan. 10, 1868
Mary E. Collins	do	Aug. 1, 1868
George L. Morton	do	Aug. 31, 1868
Thomas H. Shepard	do	Mar. 2, 1868
Frank Struck	do	May 3, 1868
Elizabeth M. Harmon	do	Aug. 8, 1868
Robert T. Rogers	Pennsylvania	Sept. 4, 1868
Carole A. O. Russell	do	Sept. 1, 1868

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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ment showing list of all persons certified for appointment to the Patent Office from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1888, etc.—Continued.

APPOINTED—Continued.

Name.	State.	Date of appointment.	Grade.
es S. Jones	Pennsylvania	Aug. 18, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant examiner.
se R. Ide	do	Aug. 27, 1886	Do.
te M. Barr	do	Oct. 29, 1886	Do.
se C. Stauffer	do	June 27, 1887	Do.
r J. Telford	Tennessee	Dec. 15, 1885	\$900; examiner's clerk.
sa Rhodes	do	Dec. 1, 1885	Do.
as A. Witherspoon	do	Nov. 9, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant examiner.
se J. McClelland	do	Aug. 1, 1886	\$900; examiner's clerk.
t T. Frazier	do	Sept. 15, 1887	\$1,200; fourth assistant examiner.
A. Jordan	Texas	Dec. 23, 1886	\$720; examiner's clerk.
M. Hayden	Vermont	July 3, 1886	\$900; examiner's clerk.
L. Strayer	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1886	Do.
Es Sells Packett	do	Jan. 20, 1887	Do.
T. Hankel	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Do.
W. Gatewood	do	Aug. 23, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant examiner.
H. Lightfoot	do	Oct. 27, 1886	Do.
D. Nicolson	do	Jan. 14, 1887	Do.
J. Wheat	West Virginia	Mar. 4, 1886	\$720; examiner's clerk.
C. Jennings	Wisconsin	Feb. 1, 1886	\$900; examiner's clerk.
W. Holt	do	Aug. 23, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant examiner.
Herman	do	Feb. 27, 1888	Do.

SELECTED FOR APPOINTMENT BUT NOT ENTERING UPON DUTY.

Name.	State.	Date of selection.	Grade.
r K. McCay, appointment declined.	Georgia	Apr. 23, 1887	\$1,200; fourth assistant examiner.
es W. Parks, appointment declined.	Massachusetts	Aug. 14, 1886	Do.
D. Risteen, appointment declined.	do	Aug. 15, 1887	Do.
se Andrews, jr., appointment declined.	New York	Aug. 14, 1886	Do.
se H. T. Babbitt, appointment declined.	do	Aug. 1, 1887	Do.
as F. Madden, failed report for duty.	Pennsylvania	Aug. 14, 1886	Do.

CERTIFIED FOR APPOINTMENT BUT NOT SELECTED.

Name.	State.	Date of certification.	Grade.
B. Schalek	Arkansas	Mar. 25, 1886	\$900; copyist.
se T. Cameron	do	Jan. 24, 1888	\$1,200; fourth assistant examiner.
Do	do	Feb. 10, 1888	Do.
Do	do	Feb. 18, 1888	Do.
Grabill	Colorado	Aug. 14, 1886	Do.
Do	do	do	Do.
Do	do	Oct. 20, 1886	Do.
Do	do	do	Do.
rd I. Dent	District of Columbia	Mar. 25, 1886	Do.
se P. Wood	do	May 4, 1885	Copyist; typewriter.
rd R. Riley	do	Oct. 25, 1885	Do.
ph W. Bishop	do	Dec. 8, 1885	\$900; examiner's clerk.
Do	do	Dec. 7, 1886	Do.
Do	do	Apr. 6, 1887	Do.
G. Hinkel	do	Aug. 14, 1886	\$1,000; draughtsman.
Bailey	do	Apr. 6, 1887	\$900; examiner's clerk.
se C. Poulton	do	do	Do.
se F. Samuel	Illinois	Aug. 14, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant examiner.
Do	do	do	Do.
se W. Stockett	do	do	\$1,000; draughtsman.
A. B. Vandever	Iowa	Mar. 25, 1886	\$900; copyist.
se B. Hand	do	Aug. 14, 1887	\$1,200; fourth assistant examiner.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Statement showing list of all persons certified for appointment to the Patent Office
March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1886, etc.—Continued.

CERTIFIED FOR APPOINTMENT BUT NOT SELECTED—Continued.

Name.	State.	Dates of certification.	Grade.
Lida S. Hunt.....	Kentucky.....	May 5, 1886	\$900; copyist.
Lavonia Oldham.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1887	Do.
Jane Todd McDowell.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Mary C. Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Charles W. H. Browne.....	Maine.....	Aug. 14, 1886	\$1,000; draughtsman.
John Wilson Brown, Jr.....	Maryland.....	Mar. 25, 1885	\$1,200; fourth assistant exr
Robert B. Higgins.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Marcus J. Patterson.....	Massachusetts.....	Aug. 14, 1886	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1886	Do.
Charles S. Merrick.....	do.....	Aug. 14, 1886	Do.
Arthur S. Eddy.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1886	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 10, 1886	Do.
Frank C. Wagner.....	Michigan.....	July 8, 1886	Do.
Do.....	do.....	July 12, 1886	Do.
Willard S. Norvell.....	do.....	May 3, 1887	\$900; copyist.
Samuel O. Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Henry Newcomb.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Harsh E. Gayer.....	Nebraska.....	July 22, 1886	Do.
Emma H. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Park Morrill.....	New Hampshire.....	Aug. 14, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant exr
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1886	Do.
Fred E. Upton.....	New Jersey.....	Oct. 25, 1885	copyist (proof-reader).
Alice Morgan.....	do.....	May 5, 1886	\$900; copyist.
George R. Ferguson.....	do.....	Aug. 14, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant exr
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1886	Do.
William L. Haynes.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
William E. Schoenborn.....	do.....	Feb. 18, 1886	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 18, 1886	Do.
Henry P. Farnham.....	New York.....	May 4, 1886	Copyist (typewriter).
Lewis P. Thurston.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Joseph Becker.....	do.....	Aug. 14, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant exr
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 10, 1886	Do.
Clarence Byrnes.....	do.....	Aug. 23, 1886	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1886	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1887	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 29, 1887	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1888	Do.
Jennie Hamilton.....	do.....	Feb. 20, 1888	\$900; copyist of drawings.
Matlie H. Tarpin.....	Ohio.....	May 5, 1886	\$900; copyist.
Harry G. Leopold.....	do.....	July 3, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant exr
Benjamin F. Mann.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 25, 1885	Copyist (proof-reader).
George W. Littlehales.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant exr
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Cornelius D. Meenteban.....	do.....	Aug. 1 1887	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1887	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1887	Do.
James A. Watson.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1887	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 29, 1887	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 18, 1888	Do.
Julius C. Doerner.....	do.....	Feb. 20, 1888	\$900; copyist of drawings.
Frederick Weber, Jr.....	South Carolina.....	Aug. 14, 1886	\$1,200; fourth assistant exr
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1886	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Herbert Leo Crocker.....	Virginia.....	Feb. 18, 1887	\$900; examiner's clerk
Andrew P. McGarrell.....	West Virginia.....	do.....	Do.

B.

Senate Mis. Doc. No. 175, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 10, 1888.—Presented by the President *pro tempore*, referred to the Select Committee to Examine into the Condition of the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

APPOINTMENTS TO POSITIONS WITHIN THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE AT WASHINGTON SINCE MARCH 4, 1885, UNDER CERTIFICATION BY THE CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with Senate resolution of May 1, 1888, the United States Civil-Service Commission herewith transmits a complete list of all persons who, under certification by said Commission, have received probationary and absolute appointments to positions within the classified service at Washington since March 4, 1885. The list embraces all such appointments up to and including June 30, 1888.

Very respectfully,

JNO. H. OBERLY,
Acting President.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental

Name.	Legal residence.	Department
Macutchen, Cornelia D.	Pa.	War.
Crutchfield, George A.	Tex.	do.
Kennedy, John F.	Mass.	Treasury
Prince, Oliver H.	Ga.	do.
Spates, Miss Emma S.	N. C.	do.
Barnwell, R. Grant	Pa.	War.
Walker, Miss Georgia S.	Nev.	Postoffice
Carlson, George H.	S. C.	War.
Young, Edward J.	La.	do.
Davis, George P.	do.	do.
Holmes, Talley R.	S. C.	do.
Vickery, William J.	Ind.	do.
Walker, Frank B.	Ohio	do.
Cash, John F.	N. Y.	do.
Selahi, Harry W.	Neb.	do.
Goode, John J. A.	Ill.	do.
Cox, John C.	Ohio	do.
Best, Miss Minnie L.	N. C.	Postoffice
Giles, George E.	Wis.	War.
Giantner, Otto C.	N. J.	Interior.
Fehnestock, Solomon B.	Pa.	War.
Bailey, Parker N.	Mass.	do.
Nargant, Daniel K.	Iowa	do.
Thunissen, William J. R.	Tex.	do.
Long, James A.	Ill.	do.
Osborne, Ernest H.	N. Y.	do.
Wilkin, Thomas A.	Ohio	do.
Hinsen, Paul B.	Ky.	do.
Williams, Charles	do.	do.
Bowen, Evelyn W.	N. Y.	do.
Hughes, William J.	Pa.	Justice.
Hampton, Rodolph	Mass.	Interior.
McPherson, Orlando M.	Kans.	War.
Rivona, Charles	Mich.	do.
Zappone, Claude R.	Ga.	do.
Getchell, Addison C.	Mass.	Interior.
Stagg, Pierce H.	Ohio	do.
Scribner, Frank L.	Pa.	Agriculture
Berry, John T.	Ala.	War.
Bailey, Edwin D.	Mass.	do.
Huston, William H.	Iowa	do.
Scudder, Henry T.	Wis.	do.
Wilcox, Adolphus D.	Pa.	do.
Hines, Isadore H.	Ill.	do.
Grubill, Ethelbert W.	Mo.	do.
May, Edward S.	Mich.	Treasury
Garrison, Julian De E.	Tex.	War.
Shunk, Alonzo W.	Pa.	do.
Shadbolt, Charles D.	Mo.	do.
Kaye, Walter S.	do.	do.
Shannon, Harvel M.	Ill.	do.
Walton, Clifford S.	Mich.	do.
Frantz, William A.	W. Va.	do.
Garrison, Ethridge	Tenn.	do.
Waters, Louis L.	N. Y.	do.
Madden, Thomas F.	Pa.	do.
Pratt, Alexis L.	Cal.	do.
Harsbberger, Frank M.	Pa.	do.
Fuller, Thomas H.	Conn.	Postoffice
Smith, Peter D.	Ind.	War.
Luke, Amos	Ohio	do.
Austin, Henry E.	Pa.	do.
Gardner, Miss Madeline A.	do.	Postoffice
Rayard, J. Wilson	do.	State

(a) Appointed to clerkship on Civil Service Commission.

(b) Soldier's claim of preference.

(c) Expired by limitation of law May 17, 1866. Appointed to W.

(d) Copyist.

(e) Dropped at expiration of probationary appointment.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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ately upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission from March 4, both inclusive.

of absolute appointment	Promoted to--	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
12, 1883		Resigned Apr. 24, 1886.	General.
			Do.
		Died Apr. 30, 1885.	Limited.
18, 1883			Do.
2, 1885	Class 1, Oct. 19, 1886.	Resigned Jan. 15, 1886.	General.
1, 1885			Limited.
21, 1885			General.
12, 1885			Do.
2, 1885		Resigned July 23, 1885 (a)	Do.
21, 1885			Do.
21, 1885			Do.
12, 1885	Class 1, Aug. 14, 1885.		Do.
8, 1885	Class 1, Mar. 1, 1886.		Do.
10, 1885	\$900, Sept. 12, 1886, \$1,000, Dec. 22, 1886.		Do.
22, 1885	Class 1, July 11, 1885.		Limited.
11, 1885	Third assistant examiner, June 20, 1886; second assistant examiner, Aug. 1, 1886.		General.
13, 1885		Discharged June 30, 1887.	Assistant examiner, patent office.
15, 1885			General.
16, 1885		(b)	Do.
18, 1885	Class 1, Apr. 5, 1886.		Do.
20, 1885	Class 1, July 11, 1885.		Do.
23, 1885			Do.
24, 1885			Do.
25, 1885	Class 1, Sept. 15, 1886.		Do.
28, 1885		Resigned June 12, 1886.	Do.
31, 1885		Discharged July 6, 1886.	Do.
4, 1885	Class 2, May 4, 1886; class 3, Apr. 10, 1887.		Telegraphy.
21, 1885			General.
		Resigned June 8, 1885.	Do.
4, 1885	Class 1, Aug. 6, 1885.		Do.
18, 1885		Resigned April 19, 1887 (c).	Proof-reader.
11, 1885			Type-writing.
		(c)	Assistant botanist.
12, 1885			General.
13, 1885			Do.
15, 1885		Resigned June 30, 1886.	Do.
19, 1885			Do.
20, 1885		Discharged Mar. 2, 1887.	Do.
31, 1885	Class 1, Aug. 14, 1885.		Do.
20, 1885	Class 2, Feb. 15, 1886.	Resigned Jan. 8, 1886, (f) resigned Aug. 29, 1886.	Limited.
28, 1885			General.
1, 1885			Do.
			Do.
5, 1885	Class 1, Sept. 23, 1885.		Do.
8, 1885	do		Do.
		Resigned Aug. 22, 1885.	Do.
13, 1885	Class 1, Sept. 23, 1885; class 2, Jan. 1, 1887.	Resigned Dec. 12, 1886; (g) resigned Mar. 31, 1887.	Do.
16, 1885			Do.
		Resigned Feb. 28, 1886; (h) died Nov. 10, 1886.	Do.
19, 1885	Class 1, Aug. 1, 1886.		Do.
20, 1885			Do.
15, 1886	Class 1, Mar. 31, 1886.		Do.
		(i)	Do.
1, 1886	Class 1, Nov. 18, 1885.		Do.
	Class 1, Sept. 23, 1885.		Do.
14, 1886			Italian, German, and French languages.
31, 1885			State Department.

(f) To accept position in Interior Department.

(g) Transferred to Interior Department December 12, 1886, class 1.

(h) Re-appointed March 28, 1886.

(i) Dropped at expiration of probationary appointment.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental serv

Name.	Legal residence.	Department.
Taylor, Julian	Va.	State
Moore, John B.	Del.	do
Graham, Edward J.	N. Y.	Treasury
Kellar, Owen	Ohio	do
Jennings, Jr. Robert W.	Tenn.	War
Whitney, Charles F.	Ill.	do
Harris, Edward F.	N. Y.	Postoffice
Ripley, William P.	La.	War
Wilber, Perles B.	N. Y.	Justice
Bostick, Miss Gullie C.	S. C.	Agriculture
Gray, William M.	Pa.	War
Joykin, James C.	Ga.	do
Friend, Harvey M.	Ohio	Interior
Hallam, Orrin B.	Ky.	Treasury
House, Miss Alice M.	Mo.	Postoffice
Whebburn, Charles L. D.	N. J.	Treasury
Van Brunt, Rufus	N. Y.	Postoffice
Waring, Frank E.	do	do
Munce, Thomas Q.	La.	do
Weiber, Jr. Frederick	S. C.	Treasury
Blevins, John A.	Mo.	Postoffice
Anderson, Lindley B.	Ark.	do
Murphy, James T.	N. C.	Treasury
Granfield, Charles F.	Mo.	Postoffice
Griswold, Harry G.	Ga.	do
Kimball, Edward F.	Mass.	do
Preston, Frederick A.	Minn.	do
Smedley, Charles W.	N. C.	do
Seaman, Miss Henrietta J.	Ind. T.	do
Smith, Miss Margaret L.	Vt.	do
Niven, Mauchlin	N. Y.	do
Steeve, Nathan	do	Treasury
Barbour, Frederick E.	Mo.	Postoffice
Heppert, William V.	Ky.	Treasury
Reynolds, Edward C.	Mo.	do
Shea, Dennis C.	do	do
Mcgrath, William A.	Ga.	do
Beall, Everett S.	Md.	War
Laws, Miss Kitty J.	Iowa	Postoffice
Muller, Frederick J.	Miss.	Treasury
Niver, Edwin B.	N. Y.	do
Burger, Oliver P.	Ill.	Postoffice
Chap, Thomas B.	do	Treasury
Watson, William B.	Tenn.	do
Rorison, Edward	N. Y.	do
Galbraith, John C.	Mich.	do
Pettit, John S.	Ind.	do
Daniel, John W.	Tex.	do
Gallagher, Anthony J.	Pa.	do
Willis, Theodore	Dak.	do
Hummer, George W.	Ala.	do
Raymond, John C.	Tex.	Interior
Cronelin, Roland F.	Ga.	War
Browne, Herbert J.	N. H.	Postoffice
Lewis, Miss Julia M.	Ark.	do
Butcher, John H. U.	Idaho	Treasury
Gardner, Miss Nellie	Wis.	Agriculture
Bloommaker, Samuel H. B.	La.	Treasury
Frisher, William L.	Ala.	do
McGill, Miss Minnie C.	D. C.	do
Brown, Sherman J.	Colo.	do
Cleveland, Miss Cynthia E.	Dak.	do
Staples, Samuel G.	Va.	Interior
Rhodes, Charles	Ohio	do

(a) Non-competitive.

(b) Transferred to Interior Department, April

(c) Soldier's claim of preference.

(d) Transferred to Interior Department, June

solely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

ate of absolute pointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
c. 31, 1885	.....	.....	State Department.
do	.....	.....	Do.
n. 1, 1886	.....	.....	Law. (a)
n. 2, 1886	.....	.....	General.
c. 3, 1885	Class 1, Feb. 15, 1886.....	Resigned June 28, 1887....	Do.
n. 3, 1886	Class 1, Nov. 1, 1886.....	.....	Do.
n. 15, 1886	Class 1, Feb. 11, 1886; class 2, Dec. 22, 1886.	.....	Do.
n. 7, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
n. 9, 1886	.....	.....	Type-writing.
L. 13, 1886	\$1,000, July 1, 1886.....	.....	Do.
n. 14, 1886	Class 1, Mar. 1, 1886.....	.....	Histology and microscopy.
n. 15, 1886	Class 1, Apr. 25, 1887.....	Resigned Apr. 25, 1887(b) ..	General.
n. 25, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
n. 30, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
b. 3, 1886	\$900, Sept. 1, 1885.....	.....	Limited.
b. 15, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
b. 16, 1886	Class 2, Dec. 22, 1886.....	(c)	General.
do	Class 1, Sept. 23, 1886.....	.....	Do.
do	Class 1, Mar. 9, 1886; class 2, Aug. 13, 1886.	.....	Do.
b. 21, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
tr. 21, 1886	Class 1, Jan. 11, 1886; class 2, June 14, 1886; class 3, Dec. 22, 1886.	.....	General.
b. 16, 1886	Class 1, Mar. 9, 1886.....	Resigned Jan. 7, 1887(d) ...	Do.
b. 25, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
tr. 4, 1886	Class 1, Aug. 13, 1886.....	.....	Do.
do	do	.....	Do.
tr. 2, 1886	do	.....	Do.
do	Class 1, Dec. 22, 1886.....	.....	Do.
tr. 4, 1886	Class 1, Apr. 9, 1887.....	.....	Do.
tr. 17, 1886	\$900, Feb. 11, 1886.....	(e)	Do.
do	\$900, Apr. 1, 1886.....	.....	Limited.
do	Class 1, Jan. 11, 1886; class 2, Aug. 16, 1876.	Resigned Apr. 6, 1886(f) ...	General.
tr. 15, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
tr. 17, 1886	Class 1, Jan. 11, 1886.....	.....	General.
tr. 23, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
tr. 7, 1885	.....	.....	Do.
tr. 23, 1886	.....	.....	General.
do	.....	Resigned Nov. 27, 1886(g) ..	Do.
tr. 24, 1886	.....	.....	Stenography and type-writing.
tr. 17, 1886	\$900, Dec. 4, 1885.....	.....	Limited.
tr. 24, 1886	.....	.....	General.
tr. 26, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	Removed Jan. 7, 1886.....	Do.
tr. 27, 1886	.....	(c)	Do.
tr. 29, 1886	.....	Removed Aug. 3, 1886.....	Do.
pr. 1, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	Law.
pr. 2, 1886	.....	.....	General.
pr. 5, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
do	.....	.....	General.
do	.....	.....	Do.
pr. 12, 1886	.....	.....	Medical examiner, pension office.
pr. 13, 1886	.....	Resigned Jan. 21, 1887.....	Stenography.
pr. 14, 1886	\$1,000, Oct. 19, 1886.....	.....	General.
pr. 10, 1886	\$900, Dec. 16, 1885.....	.....	Limited.
.....	.....	Died Jan. 26, 1886.....	General.
pr. 15, 1886	\$1,000, July 1, 1886.....	.....	Sericulture.
do	.....	.....	Limited.
pr. 16, 1886	.....	.....	General.
pr. 21, 1886	.....	.....	Type-writing
do	.....	.....	General.
pr. 22, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
pr. 24, 1886	.....	.....	Medical examiner, pension office.
pr. 26, 1886	Class 1, Dec. 1, 1885; fourth assistant examiner, Aug. 6, 1886.	(h)	Proof-reader.

) Married; now Mrs. Johanna H. Gies.

) Transferred to Interior Department, April 6, 1886, \$1,2000.

) Transferred to Interior Department, patent office, fourth assistant examiner, November 27, 1886.

) Transferred to fourth assistant examiner August 6, 1886; soldier's claim of preference.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probationally and

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of probationary appointment.
Du Bose, George P.....	Ga.....	Interior.....	\$1, 800	Oct. 31, 1885
Cousar, Robert M.....	Tenn.....	Treasury.....	1, 200	Nov. 2, 1885
Wood, Robert L.....	Mo.....	Interior.....	1, 800	Nov. 4, 1885
Woodey, David.....	Ohio.....	War.....	1, 200	....do.....
Legare, Alexander B.....	S. C.....	....do.....	1, 200	Nov. 5, 1885
Colwell, James H.....	Pa.....	....do.....	1, 200	Nov. 6, 1885
Conroy, William E.....	N. Y.....	Interior.....	1, 800	Nov. 7, 1885
Lupton, Silas L.....	Va.....	Treasury.....	1, 000	Nov. 10, 1885
Harrison, Ezra B.....	Oregon.....	....do.....	1, 200	Nov. 12, 1885
Clark, Joshua H.....	Kans.....	....do.....	900	Nov. 16, 1885
Beall, Seward.....	Md.....	War.....	1, 000	Nov. 24, 1885
Nashe, Miss Annie H.....	Mo.....	Interior.....	900	Dec. 1, 1885
Thompson, Miss Minette.....	Mass.....	....do.....	900	....do.....
Sterling, Miss Elizabeth B.....	....do.....	....do.....	900	....do.....
Shaw, Alexander P.....	D. C.....	....do.....	900	....do.....
Blodgett, George R.....	Me.....	....do.....	900	....do.....
Rhodes, Miss Roberta.....	Tenn.....	....do.....	900	....do.....
Dabney, Thomas S.....	La.....	....do.....	1, 800	....do.....
Smith, Miss Carrie E.....	Va.....	Justice.....	900	Dec. 10, 1885
Telford, Miss Esther J.....	Tenn.....	Interior.....	900	Dec. 15, 1885
Kills, Mrs. Mary E.....	N. Y.....	Agriculture.....	900	Dec. 16, 1885
Burke, Miss Linda L.....	Ind.....	Postoffice.....	720	Dec. 23, 1885
Broocke, William L.....	Oregon.....	....do.....	1, 000	....do.....
Morton, John T.....	Kans.....	....do.....	1, 000	Dec. 29, 1885
Bassett, Miss Lizzie M.....	Vt.....	....do.....	720	Dec. 30, 1885
Collins, Edward J.....	Minn.....	....do.....	1, 000	Jan. 4, 1886
Upton, Frederick E.....	N. J.....	Interior.....	1, 400	Jan. 6, 1886
Hubbard, Mrs. Kate E.....	Ohio.....	....do.....	900	Jan. 10, 1886
Smith, Thomas H.....	Va.....	Treasury.....	1, 000	Jan. 19, 1886
Mitchell, Samuel C.....	Iowa.....	War.....	1, 000	Jan. 20, 1886
Atkins, John W. G.....	Ark.....	Postoffice.....	1, 000	....do.....
Bains, Robert Lee.....	Miss.....	....do.....	1, 000	Jan. 21, 1886
Pollock, George F.....	Ohio.....	War.....	1, 000	Jan. 25, 1886
Angell, Albert E.....	R. I.....	....do.....	1, 000	Jan. 26, 1886
Barrington, William L.....	Ill.....	Navy.....	1, 400	....do.....
Deck, William M.....	W. Va.....	War.....	1, 000	Jan. 29, 1886
Jennings, Miss Nettie C.....	Wis.....	Interior.....	900	Feb. 1, 1886
Moore, Miss Hattie E.....	N. Y.....	....do.....	900	....do.....
Masi, Mrs. Kate E.....	Mo.....	....do.....	900	....do.....
Herring, Carl E.....	Wis.....	Postoffice.....	1, 000	Feb. 2, 1886
Scanlan, Charles M.....	....do.....	Treasury.....	900	....do.....
Hetfield, Charles K.....	N. Y.....	Postoffice.....	1, 000	Feb. 3, 1886
Mess, Michael A.....	Ind.....	War.....	1, 000	Feb. 4, 1886
Holmes, Samuel C.....	Kans.....	Treasury.....	900	Feb. 8, 1886
White, James R.....	D. C.....	....do.....	1, 200	Feb. 11, 1886
Bibb, Homer J.....	Mo.....	....do.....	900	Feb. 13, 1886
Gibbs, George L.....	Ohio.....	....do.....	1, 200	....do.....
Wood, William H. S.....	Mich.....	Postoffice.....	1, 000	Feb. 15, 1886
Ranney, Miss Katherine.....	Ohio.....	....do.....	900	....do.....

(a) Reduced to \$1,400 April 26, 1887.

(b) Transferred to Interior Department, patent office, March 17, 1887, \$900.

(c) Soldier's claim of preference.

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
May 1, 1886	.....	.....	Medical examiner, pension office.
do	.....	.....	Law.
May 4, 1886	.....	(a)	Medical examiner, pension office.
do	Fourth assistant examiner, Mar. 19, 1887.	Resigned Mar. 16, 1887 (b)	Nautical science.
May 5, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
May 6, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
May 7, 1886	.....	Resigned May 31, 1887	Medical examiner, pension office.
May 10, 1886	Class 1, Jan. 14, 1886	.....	Law.
May 12, 1886	.....	(c)	General.
May 15, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
May 24, 1886	.....	.....	Type-writing.
June 1, 1886	\$1,000, Aug. 1, 1886; class 1, Mar. 1, 1887.	Dismissed June 30, 1887 (d)	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
do	\$1,000, Aug. 1, 1886	.....	Do.
do	\$1,000, Aug. 1, 1886; class 1, Dec. 17, 1886.	.....	Do.
do	Fourth assistant examiner, Feb. 16, 1886; third assistant examiner, Aug. 1, 1886.	.....	Do.
do	Fourth assistant examiner, Jan. 16, 1886; third assistant examiner, June 29, 1886; second assistant examiner, Aug. 1, 1886; first assistant examiner, April 16, 1887.	.....	Do.
do	\$1,000, Sept. 1, 1886; class 1, Apr. 4, 1887.	.....	Do.
do	.....	Resigned June 30, 1887	Medical examiner, pension office.
June 15, 1886	.....	.....	Type-writing.
do	.....	.....	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
June 17, 1886	\$1,000, July 1, 1886	.....	Type-writing.
June 19, 1886	\$900, June 7, 1886	.....	Limited.
do	Class 1, Aug. 13, 1886	Resigned Mar. 31, 1887 (e)	General.
July 1, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
June 22, 1886	\$900, Mar. 5, 1886	.....	Limited.
June 23, 1886	Class 1, Apr. 6, 1886	.....	General.
July 6, 1886	Class 3, May 1, 1887	.....	Proof-reader.
Aug. 1, 1886	\$1,000, Mar. 1, 1887	.....	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
July 19, 1886	Class 2, May 29, 1886	.....	Book-keeping.
Aug. 10, 1886	Class 1, Aug. 1, 1886	.....	General.
July 16, 1886	Class 1, May 22, 1886; class 2, Dec. 22, 1886.	.....	Do.
do	Class 1, Dec. 22, 1886	.....	Do.
July 25, 1886	Class 1, Aug. 1, 1886	.....	Do.
July 26, 1886	Class 1, Aug. 24, 1886	.....	Do.
July 27, 1886	.....	.....	Book-keeping.
July 29, 1886	Class 1, Oct. 23, 1886	.....	General.
Aug. 1, 1886	\$1,000, Nov. 10, 1886	.....	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
do	\$1,000, Aug. 22, 1886; class 1, Apr. 16, 1887.	.....	Do.
do	\$1,000, Aug. 1, 1886; class 1, Mar. 1, 1887.	.....	Do.
July 29, 1886	Class 1, Aug. 13, 1886	.....	General.
Aug. 2, 1886	\$1,000, June 29, 1886; \$1,200, July 24, 1886; \$1,400, Mar. 24, 1887.	.....	Law.
do	Class 1, Oct. 19, 1886	.....	General.
Aug. 4, 1886	Class 1, Aug. 4, 1886	Resigned May 4, 1887 (f)	Do.
Aug. 8, 1886	.....	.....	Limited.
Aug. 11, 1886	.....	.....	Book-keeping.
Aug. 13, 1886	\$1,000 May 27, 1887	.....	Limited.
do	.....	.....	General.
Aug. 18, 1886	Class 1, June 14, 1886; class 3, Dec. 22, 1886.	.....	Do.
Aug. 12, 1886	.....	.....	Limited.

(d) Reinstated since period covered by report.

(e) To accept position of special pension examiner, Interior Department.

(f) Transferred to Interior Department May 4, 1887, class 1.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probationally and

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of probationary appointment.
Robertson, Mrs. Gay	Ind.	Interior	\$900	Feb. 17, 1896
Rotaling, William J.	N. Y.	Treasury	1,200	Feb. 20, 1896
Tomlinson, John S.	N. C.	do	900	Feb. 23, 1896
Caanday, Frederick	N. Y.	do	1,200	Feb. 24, 1896
Boelter, Emil H.	Ark.	Postoffice	900	Feb. 25, 1896
Barrett, James F.	N. C.	Treasury	1,200	Feb. 26, 1896
McDermott, Charles F.	D. C.	War	900	Mar. 1, 1896
Gorgas, Richard H.	Ala.	do	1,000	do
Reinaker, Harry S.	Md.	Treasury	1,200	do
West, Robert R.	Ky.	do	1,200	do
Jenner, Norman R.	Ill.	do	1,200	Mar. 2, 1896
Platt, Wilmer G.	Ind.	do	1,200	Mar. 2, 1896
Mower, Charles E.	Conn.	Postoffice	1,000	do
Wheat, Miss Emma J.	W. Va.	Interior	720	Mar. 4, 1896
Strayer, Mrs. Laura L.	do	do	900	do
Brown, Miss Rosa C.	D. C.	do	900	do
West, Laomer	Cal.	Treasury	1,400	Mar. 5, 1896
Kinnear, John B.	Ind.	do	1,200	do
Hutchins, Charles L.	Md.	do	1,200	Mar. 6, 1896
Poindexter, Claude L.	Ill.	do	1,200	Mar. 8, 1896
Harper, Kenton N.	Pa.	War	1,000	do
Goss, Miss Mary F.	do	do	(b)	Mar. 9, 1896
Kellogg, Edward B.	Conn.	Postoffice	1,000	do
Keck, Daniel W.	Ohio	Treasury	1,200	Mar. 10, 1896
Carr, William E.	Ind.	do	1,200	Mar. 11, 1896
Wayland, Confucius L.	Wash.	Postoffice	900	Mar. 12, 1896
Horgan, John J.	Mass.	Treasury	1,000	Mar. 13, 1896
Benedict, Clarence C.	N. Y.	do	900	Mar. 14, 1896
Gifford, Arthur E.	N. H.	War	1,200	Mar. 17, 1896
Hastie, Miss Elizabeth H.	Fla.	Postoffice	720	Mar. 18, 1896
Smith, Miss M. A. Esby	Ala.	Treasury	900	do
Faria, John M.	Ind.	Postoffice	1,000	Mar. 20, 1896
Aspern, Harry	Ill.	Treasury	1,200	Mar. 22, 1896
McNiel, William H.	Tex.	do	1,200	do
Hillard, Richard B.	do	do	1,000	do
Davidson, Edward Y.	Va.	War	1,200	do
Reppert, Frank H.	Ky.	Treasury	1,200	Mar. 26, 1896
Whitbark, Arthur H.	Mich.	Postoffice	1,000	Mar. 27, 1896
Maistead, Thomas	Pa.	War	1,200	Apr. 1, 1896
Fairfax, William MacN.	N. Y.	Treasury	1,200	Apr. 2, 1896
Griawold, Nathaniel R.	Ark.	do	1,000	Apr. 3, 1896
Pinn, Mrs. Emilie L. (a)	Iowa	Postoffice	720	do
Carmen, Herman A.	N. Y.	Treasury	1,200	Apr. 6, 1896
Burche, John A. W.	D. C.	do	1,200	Apr. 9, 1896
Doran, Thomas T.	Ill.	do	1,200	do
Guraud, Charles H.	D. C.	War	1,200	do
Hillyer, Jr., Shaler G.	Ga.	Treasury	900	do
Bergold, John	Ohio	do	1,200	Apr. 12, 1896
Cole, William F.	Tex.	do	1,000	Apr. 13, 1896
Todd, Mrs. Carrie E.	Ark.	Interior	(b)	Apr. 14, 1896
McLaurin, Sidney L.	Miss.	Treasury	900	Apr. 15, 1896
Andrews, William T.	Ala.	Postoffice	1,000	Apr. 16, 1896
Stanton, Lemuel J.	Iowa	do	1,000	Apr. 19, 1896
Montan, Charles E.	Ala.	Treasury	1,000	Apr. 22, 1896
Hay, Henry P.	Pa.	do	1,200	do
Forasthe, Miss Mildred T.	Miss.	Postoffice	720	Apr. 24, 1896
Randle, A. Emmett	do	War	1,000	do
Collins, John W.	Ark.	Interior	720	May 3, 1896
Taylor, Walter I.	La.	War	1,000	do
Longshaw, Luther M.	Ala.	Interior	2,000	May 5, 1896
Frisbie, William R.	Ark.	do	2,000	May 6, 1896
Brummen, Frank	Ohio	Treasury	1,200	May 7, 1896
Tomlin, Robert L.	Mo.	Interior	900	May 8, 1896
Jayne, Madison M.	Miss.	Treasury	1,000	do
Millan, William W.	Tenn.	do	1,000	May 10, 1896
Strong, Charles B.	Ark.	Interior	900	do

(a) Transferred to Interior Department December 1, 1896, \$1,200.

(b) Copyist.

(c) Reduced to \$1,000, August 10, 1896.

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
Aug. 16, 1886	\$1,000, Apr. 4, 1887.....	.....	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
Aug. 21, 1886	Class 3, May 29, 1886.....	.....	Book-keeping.
Aug. 23, 1886	.....	.....	Limited.
Aug. 24, 1886	.....	.....	General.
Aug. 21, 1886	.....	.....	Limited.
Aug. 26, 1886	.....	.....	General.
Sept. 1, 1886	.....	.....	Topographical draughtsman.
.....do.....	Class 1, Dec. 1, 1886; class 2, Apr. 18, 1887.	Resigned Nov. 30, 1886 (a).	General.
.....do.....	Class 3, May 29, 1886.....	.....	Book-keeping.
.....do.....	Class 2, Aug. 1, 1886.....	.....	General.
Sept. 2, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
Sept. 3, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
Sept. 10, 1886	Class 1, Aug. 13, 1886.....	.....	Do.
Sept. 4, 1886	\$900, Dec. 17, 1886.....	.....	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
.....do.....	\$1,000, Aug. 1, 1886; class 1, Nov. 10, 1886.	.....	Do.
.....do.....	\$1,000, Aug. 1, 1886.....	.....	Do.
Sept. 5, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
.....do.....	Class 2, Jan. 19, 1887.....	.....	General.
Sept. 6, 1886	Class 2, May 29, 1886.....	.....	Book-keeping.
Sept. 8, 1886	.....	.....	General.
.....do.....	.....	.....	Proof-reader.
Sept. 9, 1886	.....	.....	Type-writing.
.....do.....	Class 1, Aug. 13, 1886.....	.....	General.
Sept. 10, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
Sept. 11, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
Sept. 8, 1886	\$1,000, Aug. 13, 1886; class 1, Jan. 7, 1887.	.....	Do.
Sept. 15, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
Sept. 16, 1886	.....	.....	Limited.
Sept. 17, 1886	.....	.....	Stenography and type-writing.
Sept. 14, 1886	.....	.....	Limited.
Sept. 19, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
Sept. 15, 1886	Class 1, Aug. 13, 1886.....	.....	General.
Sept. 22, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
.....do.....	.....	.....	General.
.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....do.....	.....	.....	Type-writing.
Sept. 25, 1886	Class 2, Aug. 14, 1886.....	.....	Law.
Sept. 23, 1886	Class 1, Dec. 22, 1886.....	.....	General.
Oct. 1, 1886	.....	(c)	Book-keeping.
Oct. 2, 1886	Class 1, Apr. 4, 1887; fourth assistant examiner, Apr. 4, 1887.	Resigned Mar. 4, 1887 (d)..	Law.
Oct. 5, 1886	.....	.....	General.
Oct. 9, 1886	.....	.....	Limited.
Oct. 6, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
Oct. 9, 1886	.....	.....	Book-keeping.
.....do.....	Class 2, June 29, 1886.....	.....	Law.
.....do.....	.....	.....	Copyist of topographical drawings.
.....do.....	.....	.....	General.
Oct. 12, 1886	.....	.....	Law.
Oct. 13, 1886	.....	.....	General.
Oct. 14, 1886	\$1,000, Jan. 10, 1887.....	.....	Do.
Oct. 15, 1886	.....	.....	Limited.
Oct. 19, 1886	Class 1, Dec. 22, 1886.....	.....	General.
Oct. 18, 1886	.....	Resigned Dec. 15, 1886...	Do.
Oct. 23, 1886	Class 1, Oct. 1, 1886.....	.....	Do.
Oct. 22, 1886	.....	.....	Do.
Oct. 23, 1886	\$900, June 7, 1886.....	.....	Limited.
Oct. 24, 1886	Class 1, Aug. 1, 1886.....	Resigned Mar. 10, 1887....	General.
Nov. 3, 1886	\$800, Mar. 16, 1887.....	.....	Limited.
.....do.....	Class 1, Aug. 1, 1886.....	.....	General.
Nov. 5, 1886	.....	.....	Principal pension examiner
Nov. 6, 1886	.....	(f)	Do.
Nov. 7, 1886	Class 3, July 1, 1886.....	.....	Book-keeping.
Nov. 8, 1886	.....	(f)	Limited.
.....do.....	Class 1.....	.....	General.
Nov. 10, 1886	Class 1, Oct. 1, 1886.....	.....	Do.
.....do.....	.....	.....	Limited.

(d) Transferred to Interior Department, patent office, March 4, 1887, \$1,000.

(e) Since appointment has resumed her maiden name, Emille L. Lawton.

(f) Soldier's claim of preference.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probationally and

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of probationary appointment.
Brown, Walter	Mo	Treasury	1,200	May 12, 1898
Booth, Edward Hallahan	La	do	1,000	May 17, 1898
Seawell, Charles W	Va	do	1,200	May 21, 1898
Pratz, Frederick C	Ariz	War	1,200	May 22, 1898
Sawyer, John F	Minn	Postoffice	1,000	May 24, 1898
Denmark, George E	N. C.	Treasury	1,200	May 25, 1898
Pamphrey, Miles Carrie F	Md	do	900	do
Gardner, William D	Kans	do	1,000	May 29, 1898
Story, James J	N. H.	do	1,200	June 1, 1898
Hendrickson, George G	Md	do	1,200	June 2, 1898
O'Connell, John J	Mass	do	1,200	June 2, 1898
Railley, Samuel W	Ky	do	1,200	do
Warfield, Lorenzo G	Md	do	1,200	do
Gudorf Morris	N. Mex	do	900	June 8, 1898
De Graffenried, Miss M. C.	Ga	Interior	900	June 11, 1898
Wheeler, Laban H	Oregon	Treasury	1,200	June 12, 1898
Bell, Willard E	N. Y.	do	900	do
Williams, Charles	Ky	do	1,200	do
Norton, Miss Lillian A	Tex	Postoffice	720	June 14, 1898
Wister, George H	Pa	Treasury	1,200	do
Anderson, Joseph W	Wash	War	1,000	June 18, 1898
Richardson, Joseph W	Ohio	Treasury	1,200	June 22, 1898
Pike, Frederick A., Jr	Wis	do	1,200	June 23, 1898
Patterson, Frank E	Pa	do	900	June 24, 1898
Summers, John L	Tenn	do	1,200	June 24, 1898
Peery, Nash A	Mo	do	1,200	do
Eiker, Fribble G	Conn	Navy	720	July 1, 1898
Hayden, Mrs. Nellie M	Vt	Interior	900	July 2, 1898
Campbell, Levin H	Mo	Treasury	1,200	do
Enison, Walter E	N. C.	State	1,200	July 5, 1898
Hayes, Stephen E	Ohio	Treasury	1,200	do
Hakeneey, Thomas C	Tenn	do	1,200	do
Sweney, Terence E	Minn	do	1,200	July 7, 1898
Ferguson, Eugene L	Mo	do	1,200	July 8, 1898
Meeny, Mrs. Fanny F	Md	do	900	July 9, 1898
Barkley, Richard W	Mo	Interior	1,200	July 15, 1898
Knight, A. Percival	Ky	do	1,200	July 19, 1898
Wood, Mrs. Arabella S	Cal	Agriculture	900	do
Haye, Louis C	Ohio	Treasury	900	do
Wilber, Miss Amy E	N. Y.	do	900	July 24, 1898
Cartwright, Miss Sarah M	Mass	do	900	do
Kendall, Mrs. Florence H	Nebr	Interior	900	July 25, 1898
Smith, Mrs. Lydia J	N. Mex	Agriculture	900	July 25, 1898
Carré, Alfred D	Mo	Treasury	900	July 31, 1898
Johnston, Miss Carrie M	Ill	Interior	900	Aug. 1, 1898
Rowland, Mrs. Ernestine H	La	do	900	do
Castle, Miss Elizabeth F	N. Y.	do	900	do
McClelland, Miss Lizzie J	Tenn	do	900	do
Bell, Mrs. Mattie S	Ind	do	1,200	do
Goldard, Miss Mary L	D. C.	do	900	do
Morrow, Miss Mae P	do	do	900	do
Hancock, Miss Mary T	Va	do	900	do
Collins, Miss Mary E	Ohio	do	900	do
Banks, Mrs. Mary E	Ga	do	900	do
Borden, Herbert L	N. C.	Postoffice	900	Aug. 4, 1898
Lind, Andrew K	Iowa	do	900	Aug. 5, 1898
Williamson, John M	Pa	Navy	1,200	Aug. 5, 1898
Pittman, Jeremiah F	Ind	Interior	1,200	Aug. 7, 1898
Cromwell, John F	W. Va.	do	1,000	do
Stiff, Henry C	Ill	do	1,400	do
Andrews, Sullivan C	Me	do	1,400	Aug. 8, 1898
Haldeman, Benjamin S	Pa	do	1,000	do
Smith, Augustus P	Conn	do	1,200	Aug. 18, 1898
Howgate, Miss Ida	Mich	Treasury	900	do
Walton, James W	Ohio	Interior	1,400	do
Perkins, Henry E	Vt	do	1,400	Aug. 11, 1898
Miller, George M	Ky	do	1,400	Aug. 15, 1898

(a) To accept position in State Department.

(b) Restored September 7, 1898.

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
Nov. 12, 1886			Law.
Nov. 17, 1886	Class 1, Oct. 1, 1886.		General.
Nov. 22, 1886		Resigned Aug. 31, 1886 (a)	Law.
Dec. 3, 1886	Class 1, Dec. 22, 1886		Spanish and German languages.
Nov. 25, 1886			General.
do			Book-keeping.
Nov. 28, 1886		Removed Aug. 31, 1886 (b)	Type-writing.
Nov. 30, 1886			General.
Dec. 3, 1886			Do.
Dec. 7, 1886			Law.
do			Do.
do			Do.
Dec. 8, 1886	Class 2, Dec. 1, 1886		Book-keeping.
		Resigned Sept. 30, 1886	Limited.
Dec. 12, 1886			Do
do			Law.
do			General.
Dec. 10, 1886			Book-keeping.
Dec. 14, 1886			Limited.
Dec. 19, 1886			Book-keeping.
Dec. 22, 1886			General.
Dec. 25, 1886		Resigned Dec. 5, 1886 (c)	Law.
Dec. 26, 1886			Do.
Dec. 28, 1886			Limited.
do			Law.
Dec. 31, 1886			Do.
Jan. 3, 1887	\$1,000, Nov. 10, 1886.		Type-writing.
do			Examiner's clerk, patent office.
Jan. 6, 1887	Class 3, Jan. 13, 1887	Resigned May 10, 1887 (d)	Law.
do			State Department.
do			General.
Jan. 7, 1887			Law.
Jan. 8, 1887			General.
Jan. 9, 1887			Law.
Jan. 15, 1887	Third assistant examiner, Jan. 1, 1887.		French and German languages.
Jan. 19, 1887	Third assistant examiner, Mar. 1, 1887.		Assistant examiner, patent office.
do			Do.
do			Sericulture.
Jan. 20, 1887		(e)	Limited.
do			Do.
Jan. 23, 1887			Do.
Jan. 26, 1887			Do.
Jan. 31, 1887			Botanical and bibliographical subjects.
Feb. 1, 1887			Limited.
do			Examiner's clerk, patent office.
do			Do.
do	\$1,200, Apr. 4, 1887		Do.
do			Do.
do	Class 2, Nov. 10, 1886		Do.
do	\$1,000, Mar. 1, 1887		Do.
do			Do.
do		Resigned June 25, 1887	Do.
do	\$1,000, Dec. 17, 1886		Do.
do			Do.
do		Resigned Jan. 1, 1887	Limited.
Feb. 3, 1887	\$1,000, Dec. 22, 1886		General.
Feb. 19, 1887			Law.
Feb. 7, 1887			Special pension examiner.
do	Class 1, Apr. 26, 1887		Book-keeping.
do			Special pension examiner.
Feb. 9, 1887			Do.
do	Class 1, May 16, 1887		Book-keeping.
Feb. 10, 1887	Third assistant examiner, Oct. 1, 1886.		Assistant examiner, patent office.
do			Limited.
do		Dismissed Feb. 9, 1887	Special pension examiner.
Feb. 11, 1887		(e)	Do.
Feb. 16, 1887			Do.

(c) Transferred to Interior Department December 5, 1886.

(d) Transferred to Interior Department May 10, 1887.

(e) Soldier's claim for preference.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probation

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of appointment.
Haskell, Porter D.....	Mich	Interior.....	\$1, 200	Aug
Marks, Michael	Mo	Treasury	1, 600	...
Jones, Charles S.	Pa	Interior	1, 200	...
Townsend, Irving U.....	N. Y.....	do	1, 200	...
Harrington, William D.....	D. C	do	1, 000	Aug
Bedinger, Daniel L.....	Ky	Treasury	1, 000	Aug
Case, Miss Frank E	Mich	Interior.....	900	Aug
Frost, John W.....	Ill	do	1, 200	Aug
Bates, Alfred.....	W. Va	Treasury	1, 000	...
Holt, Frank W	Wis	Interior.....	1, 200	...
Gatewood, Robert W.....	Va.....	do	1, 200	...
Fisher, Samuel T	Mass	do	1, 200	...
Idle, George R	Pa	do	1, 200	Aug
Korn, Louis L	N. J	Postoffice	900	...
Peterson, Miss Atoinette F.....	N. Y.....	do	720	...
McRoberts, Josiah	Ill	Interior.....	1, 200	Aug
Nelson, Robert M. R.....	N. Y.....	Postoffice	900	Aug
Morton, George L	Ohio	Interior.....	1, 200	Aug
Brickenstein, John H.....	N. J	do	1, 250	Sept
Simpson, George R	Iowa.....	do	1, 200	...
Crutchfield, George A	Tex.....	State	1, 200	...
Stewart, Charles A.....	Va.....	Treasury	900	...
Seawell, Charles W.....	do	State .....	...	...
Rosell, Claude A. O.....	Pa.....	Interior.....	1, 200	...
Macdonald, Martin A.....	Mass	Postoffice.....	900	...
McMillan, Samuel M.....	Iowa.....	do	900	Sept
Rogers, Robert F.....	Pa.....	Interior.....	1, 200	Sept
Syme, Samuel A. M	W. Va.....	Treasury	1, 400	Sept
Moler, James D.....	do	do	900	...
Defandorf, Jason F	N. Y.....	Postoffice.....	1, 000	...
Drew, Talma	do	Treasury	900	...
Wood, William C.....	Kans.....	Postoffice.....	1, 000	...
Fowler, Willis J.....	Ind	Treasury	900	Sept
Grossart, Frederick W.....	Cal.....	War	1, 000	...
McNair, Herbert L.....	Mich	Treasury	1, 200	Sept
Ruffin, Sterling.....	N. C	War	1, 000	...
Campfield, George W.....	N. Y.....	Treasury	900	Sept
Lockie, Richard	Va.....	do	1, 000	...
Butler, Patrick J	Minn	Postoffice.....	900	Sept
Wood, John C.....	Va.....	Treasury	900	Sept
Nance, Willie V	S. C	Postoffice.....	900	Sept
Richmond, Paul.....	N. J	Treasury	1, 200	Sept
Calhoun, Charles F	Pa.....	Interior.....	900	...
Bradley, Leonard	N. Y.....	do	1, 000	Sept
Buskirk, Edward C	Ind	do	2, 000	...
Woolsey, George E.....	Ill	do	1, 400	...
Nelson, James.....	Mont.....	War	1, 000	...
Pegues, Samuel W. E.....	Miss.....	Interior	1, 000	...
Stephens, Nathaniel H.....	N. J	do	1, 000	Sept
Stone, John B.....	Ill	Treasury	1, 400	...
Wallis, Henry J.....	Ga.....	War	1, 000	...
Hearst, William T.....	Kans.....	do	1, 000	...
Johnson, William S.....	Ark	Interior	1, 400	...
Brower, Chancellor J.....	Iowa.....	do	1, 400	Sept
McCarthy, Florence.....	Ill	do	1, 400	...
Barrington, Richard L.....	do	Treasury	1, 000	...
Stine, Andrew B.....	Pa.....	do	1, 000	...
Upham, Artemus B.....	Ill	Interior	1, 200	Sept
Heininger, Louis.....	Ohio	do	1, 000	...
Watson, James A.....	do	do	1, 400	...
Ullery, Len.....	Ill	Treasury	1, 200	Sept
Earle, Richard H.....	Ga.....	do	1, 200	Sept

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
Feb. 18, 1887	Third assistant examiner, Oct. 1, 1886.	.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	.....	.....	Book-keeping.
do	Third assistant examiner, Mar. 1, 1887.	.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	Third assistant examiner, Oct. 1, 1886.	.....	Do.
Feb. 19, 1887	.....	.....	Mechanical draughtsman.
Feb. 21, 1887	Class 1, Oct. 1, 1886	.....	Law.
Feb. 22, 1887	.....	.....	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
Feb. 23, 1887	Third assistant examiner, Oct. 1, 1886.	.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	Class 1, Oct. 1, 1886	.....	Law.
do	Third assistant examiner, Apr. 4, 1887.	.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	do	Died Apr. 15, 1887.	Do.
do	Third assistant examiner, Oct. 1, 1886.	.....	Do.
Feb. 27, 1887	.....	.....	Do.
Feb. 24, 1887	.....	.....	Limited.
Feb. 26, 1887	.....	.....	Do.
Feb. 28, 1887	Third assistant examiner, Oct. 1, 1886; second assistant examiner, Apr. 27, 1887.	.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
Feb. 26, 1887	.....	.....	Limited.
Feb. 28, 1887	.....	.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
Mar. 1, 1887	Third assistant examiner, Apr. 16, 1887.	.....	Do.
do	Third assistant examiner, Apr. 22, 1887.	.....	Do.
Mar. 1, 1887	.....	Resigned Oct. 21, 1886.	State Department.
do	.....	.....	Limited.
do	Third assistant examiner, Apr. 27, 1887.	.....	State Department.
Feb. 26, 1887	.....	.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	.....	.....	Limited.
Mar. 4, 1887	.....	.....	Do.
Mar. 5, 1887	.....	.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	.....	.....	Book-keeping.
Mar. 4, 1887	Class 1, Apr. 9, 1887	.....	Limited.
Mar. 5, 1887	.....	.....	General.
Mar. 4, 1887	.....	.....	Limited.
Mar. 7, 1887	.....	.....	General.
do	.....	(a)	Proof-reader.
Mar. 8, 1887	.....	.....	General.
do	.....	.....	Do.
Mar. 9, 1887	Class 1, Oct. 6, 1886.	.....	Do.
do	Class 1, Jan. 14, 1887.	.....	Book-keeping.
Mar. 10, 1887	.....	.....	Do.
Mar. 11, 1887	Class 1, Jan. 14, 1887.	.....	General.
Mar. 10, 1887	.....	.....	Book-keeping.
Mar. 15, 1887	.....	.....	Limited.
do	.....	.....	General.
Mar. 16, 1887	.....	.....	Type writing.
do	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	Principal pension examiner.
do	.....	.....	Special pension examiner.
do	.....	(a)	General.
do	Class 1, Feb. 15, 1887.	.....	Do.
Mar. 17, 1887	Class 1, Apr. 1, 1887.	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	Do.
Mar. 18, 1887	.....	(a)	Special pension examiner.
do	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	Do.
do	.....	.....	Book-keeping.
do	Class 1, Feb. 21, 1887.	.....	Do.
Mar. 22, 1887	.....	.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	.....	.....	General.
do	.....	.....	Special pension examiner.
Mar. 23, 1887	.....	.....	General.
Mar. 24, 1887	.....	.....	Do.

(a) Soldier's claim for preference.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed provisionally, etc.

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of probationary appointment.
Bennett, James F.	Mo.	Agriculture	\$1,000	Sept. 25, 1898
Badger, William D.	Mich.	Navy	907	do
Cronkhite, Philander C.	Ill.	Treasury	1,200	do
Gallagher, Patrick J.	Pa.	do	1,200	do
Hart, Elmer W.	Wis.	Interior	1,000	Sept. 27, 1898
Cruse, Thomas K.	N. Y.	do	1,200	do
Ellsworth, Goodwin D.	N. C.	Treasury	1,200	do
Maloney, James	Tex.	War	1,000	do
Burg, Carl O.	Pa.	Postoffice	1,000	Sept. 29, 1898
Gentsch, Daniel C.	Ohio	Interior	2,000	Sept. 28, 1898
McDonald, James	Minn.	do	1,000	do
Spangler, William A.	Tex.	do	1,000	Sept. 26, 1898
Beckett, George McC.	N. J.	do	1,000	Oct. 2, 1898
Read, Jr., Thomas B.	Tenn.	do	1,000	Oct. 4, 1898
Myers, Abram	Ill.	do	400	do
Jonas, Albert	N. Y.	do	1,000	do
Hamner, Edward D.	Ala.	do	1,000	Oct. 8, 1898
Habbitt, Kernal R.	Mich.	Postoffice	1,000	Oct. 8, 1898
Hogers, Samuel G.	Iowa	Interior	900	Oct. 9, 1898
Birdseye, Mortimer B.	N. Y.	do	1,400	do
Gallher, Samuel S.	Kans.	do	1,000	do
Van Hoy, William C.	Mo.	Treasury	900	Oct. 11, 1898
Freeland, John J.	Ind.	Interior	1,000	Oct. 12, 1898
Crozier, Arthur A.	Mich.	Agriculture	900	Oct. 13, 1898
Dickey, Miss Mervine E.	Mass.	Treasury	900	do
Moyer, John A.	Mich.	Postoffice	1,000	Oct. 14, 1898
Taylor, James	Va.	Treasury	900	do
Peale, James T.	Pa.	Interior	1,400	do
Settle, Rufus	Tex.	do	1,000	Oct. 19, 1898
Wood, Court F.	Mich.	War	1,200	do
Nearpass, George B.	N. Y.	Interior	1,000	Oct. 20, 1898
Campbell, Jesse M.	Mo.	do	1,000	do
Hollenbeck, Frederick D.	Ohio	do	1,000	do
Fullam, Judson W.	Ky.	do	900	Oct. 21, 1898
McDonald, Ronald	N. Y.	War	1,000	Oct. 22, 1898
Cowdon, James S.	La.	Interior	1,000	do
Northrop, George P.	N. C.	Treasury	1,200	Oct. 23, 1898
Le Grange, Ernest H.	N. Y.	Interior	1,000	Oct. 23, 1898
Lockhart, Miss Annie W.	N. C.	Treasury	900	do
Thompson, John M.	N. C.	Interior	900	Oct. 28, 1898
Smith, Thomas J.	Ill.	do	1,400	do
Robinson, Edward C.	Pa.	Treasury	1,200	do
Lightfoot, James H.	Va.	Interior	1,200	Oct. 27, 1898
Owen, McHenry	Ind.	do	1,400	Oct. 28, 1898
Barr, Robert M.	Pa.	do	1,200	Oct. 28, 1898
Gatchell, William F.	Ohio	Treasury	1,000	do
Kinnan, William A.	Mich.	War	1,000	do
Darby, Samuel E.	Ark.	Interior	1,200	do
Harmon, Miss Emma L.	Mich.	do	900	Oct. 30, 1898
Decker, Delbert H.	N. Y.	do	1,200	do
Darling, Frank I.	Ill.	do	1,400	Nov. 1, 1898
Hartue, Lewis F.	Miss.	do	1,000	do
Torrey, Robert A.	Miss.	do	1,000	do
Robertson, Marcus W.	N. C.	do	1,400	do
Schmidt, John H. W.	Ohio	do	1,000	do
De Loach, Thomas	Tex.	do	1,000	do
Hopper, Mrs. Laura V.	Md.	do	900	do
Jones, Algernon S.	N. C.	do	1,000	Nov. 2, 1898
Hendricks, John H.	Mo.	Postoffice	900	do
Ninno, Miss Belle C.	N. Y.	Interior	900	do
Jones, George S.	Ind.	do	1,000	Nov. 3, 1898
Fletcher, Frank A.	Iowa	do	1,400	do
Ball, Charles B.	N. Y.	do	1,200	do
Le Moyne, Louis V.	Ill.	do	1,200	Nov. 4, 1898
Halle, James D.	Iowa	do	1,000	Nov. 4, 1898
Kelly, William C.	Tenn.	do	1,000	Nov. 4, 1898
Albert, Allen D.	Pa.	do	1,000	do
Boothe, Henry L.	Wis.	do	1,000	Nov. 4, 1898

(a) Transferred to pension office, April 14, 1897, \$1,200.

(b) Dropped at expiration of probationary appointment.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
Mar. 23, 1887	Class 1, Aug. 16, 1887		Assistant curator.
Mar. 30, 1887			Limited.
Mar. 25, 1887	Class 2, June 1, 1887	Resigned Apr. 14, 1887 (a).	General.
do			Do.
Mar. 27, 1887		Resigned Nov. 30, 1888	Do.
			Medical examiner, pension office.
Mar. 27, 1887			General.
Mar. 25, 1887	Class 1, Apr. 9, 1887	(b)	Do.
Mar. 29, 1887			Do.
do			Principal pension examiner.
Mar. 30, 1887			General.
Apr. 2, 1887			Do.
Apr. 4, 1887	Class 1, May 16, 1887		Do.
do		(c)	Type-writing.
do			Special pension examiner.
Apr. 5, 1887			General.
Apr. 6, 1887	Class 1, Dec. 23, 1886		Do.
Apr. 9, 1887			Do.
do			Do.
do			Special pension examiner.
Apr. 11, 1887	Class 1, Mar. 24, 1887		General.
Apr. 12, 1887		(c)	Law.
Apr. 13, 1887			General.
do			Botany.
Apr. 11, 1887			Limited.
Apr. 14, 1887	Class 1, Feb. 21, 1887		General.
do			Book-keeping.
Apr. 19, 1887			Special pension examiner.
Apr. 20, 1887			General.
do			Book-keeping.
do			General.
Apr. 21, 1887		(b)	Do.
Apr. 22, 1887			Do.
do			Limited.
Apr. 23, 1887	Class 2, Mar. 24, 1887		General.
Apr. 23, 1887			Do.
do			Type-writing.
Apr. 26, 1887	Class 1, Dec. 10, 1886		General.
do			Limited.
do			Book-keeping.
do			Special pension examiner.
Apr. 27, 1887			Type-writing.
Apr. 28, 1887			Assistant examiner, patent office.
Apr. 20, 1887			Special pension examiner.
do			Assistant examiner, patent office.
do			Book-keeping.
do			General.
Apr. 30, 1887			Assistant examiner, patent office.
do			Examiner's clerk, patent office.
do			Assistant examiner, patent office.
May 1, 1887			Special pension examiner.
do			General.
do			Do.
do			Special pension examiner.
do			General.
do			Do.
do			Examiner's clerk, patent office.
May 2, 1887			General.
Apr. 20, 1887		(c)	Do.
May 2, 1887	\$1,000, April 28, 1887		Book-keeping.
May 3, 1887			General.
do			Special pension examiner.
do		Resigned June 23, 1887	Assistant examiner, patent office.
May 4, 1887			Do.
May 6, 1887			General.
May 8, 1887			Do.
do	Class 1, April 1, 1887		Do.
May 8, 1887			Do.

(a) Soldier's claim of preference.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probationary

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of appointment.
Carr, Wesley G	N. H.	Interior.....	1, 200	Nov
Witherspoon, Thomas A.....	Tenn	do	1, 200	Nov
McGottigan, James B.....	Pa	War	1, 000	Nov
McIntosh, James H.....	N. Y.	Interior.....	1, 000	Nov
O'Reilly, Thomas	Pa	do	1, 000	Nov
Reynolds, Henry L.....	Ill	do	1, 200	Nov
Koonce, George W	N. C.	War.....	1, 200	Nov
Gary, Caesar Rodney.....	Tex	do	1, 000	Nov
Gannon, Charles E.....	Mass	do	1, 000	Nov
Neel, William J.....	Ga	do	1, 000	Nov
Mattingly, Robert E.....	D. C.	Interior.....	900	Nov
Leshner, William	Kans.....	do	1, 000	Nov
Bell, John Hughes.....	N. C.	do	1, 000	Nov
Durbin, William W.....	Ohio	Treasury	1, 000	Nov
Raymond, Miss Flora.....	N. Y.	Interior.....	900	Nov
Williams, Harry L.....	S. C.	do	1, 000	Nov
Swearingen, Henry H.....	Ga	War	1, 000	Nov
Daniel, Zadok T.....	Ala	do	1, 000	Nov
Cracraft, Miss Julia.....	W. Va.....	Treasury	900	Nov
Gibson, jr., Horatio G.....	Ky	War	1, 000	Nov
Waring, Luther H.....	Pa	Interior.....	900	Nov
Chase, Fessenden N.....	Me	War	1, 000	Nov
Harvey, Robert E.....	Ohio	do	1, 000	Nov
Lane, Charles H	Mich.....	Interior.....	1, 200	Nov
Blake, Levi C	N. J.	War	1, 000	Nov
Mehn, William	La	do	1, 000	Nov
Sullivan, Patrick F.....	Mass	Interior.....	1, 000	Dec
Goodlett, jr., Nicholas M.....	Ind	do	1, 200	Dec
Friebus, Gustav.....	D. C.	War	1, 600	Dec
Cobb, William F.....	Mass	do	1, 000	Dec
Olmsted, Herbert W.....	Nebr	Interior.....	2, 000	Dec
Nabers, jr., Francis D	Ala	War	1, 000	Dec
Shafer, Elias	Mich.....	Interior.....	1, 000	Dec
Allen, Albert R.....	Iowa.....	Treasury	1, 000	Dec
Elliott, Charles S.....	Kans	War	1, 000	Dec
Keim, Morris.....	Va	Postoffice.....	900	Dec
Mossman, Edgar J.....	Ohio	Treasury	1, 400	Dec
McCarty, George H.....	Mass	War	1, 000	Dec
Smith, Miss Emma R.....	Nebr.....	Interior.....	900	Dec
Jones, Miss Emily R.....	Va.....	Treasury	900	Dec
Washburne, William S.....	N. Y.	do	1, 000	Dec
Stanton, Lemuel J.....	Iowa.....	Interior.....	1, 400	Dec
Groseclose, Charles J.....	Va.....	Treasury	1, 000	Dec
Shrewsbury, Albert D.....	W. Va.....	do	1, 200	Dec
Wirth, Joseph	Cal	do	900	Dec
Ingram, John L.....	Ind	do	1, 200	Dec
Ferris, Henry	N. Y.	do	1, 000	Dec
Lachmeyer, Mrs. Phoebe J.....	N. Y.	do	900	Dec
Briscoe, Arthur	Mo	Postoffice.....	1, 000	Dec
MacNulty, Alexander C.....	Miss	do	1, 000	Dec
Forker, Joseph B.....	N. J.	do	1, 000	Dec
Jordan, Mrs. Mary A.....	Tex.....	Interior.....	720	Dec
Gies, Edward L.....	Minn	Postoffice.....	1, 000	Dec
Hubachek, Frank R.....	Wis	do	1, 200	Dec
Maddox, R. Lee	Ky	do	1, 000	Dec
Gray, Ormsby.....	do	Interior.....	1, 800	Dec
Trist, Hore Browse.....	Va.....	do	1, 800	Dec
Hildebrand, Adolph.....	Ind	do	1, 000	Dec
Thomas, Lorenzo.....	Del	do	1, 400	Dec
Taylor, John G.....	Colo	do	1, 400	Dec
Hopkins, Emma L.....	Cal	do	900	Dec
Hanger, G. Wallace W.....	Miss	do	1, 000	Dec
St. John, jr., Charles J.....	Tenn	do	1, 400	Dec
Harmon, John.....	N. Mex	do	1, 400	Dec
Ellis, James J.....	Pa	War	1, 200	Dec
Shaw, William B.....	Wis	do	1, 000	Dec
Matchett, Thomas L.....	Pa	Interior.....	1, 000	Dec
Poulson, Andrew J.....	Mo	do	900	Jan
Kintz, Homer M.....	N. Y.	Postoffice.....	1, 000	Jan

* This table not having been prepared until six months after June 30, 1887, the absolute appointment of all persons probationally appointed up to and inclusive of that date are herein shown.

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
May 8, 1887			Assistant examiner, patent office.
May 9, 1887			Do.
do			General.
May 10, 1887			Do.
do			Do.
May 11, 1887			Assistant examiner, patent office.
do			Book-keeping.
May 12, 1887			General.
do			Do.
May 13, 1887		Resigned June 3, 1887 (a)	Do.
May 15, 1887			Type-writing.
May 16, 1887			General.
May 15, 1887			Do.
do	Class 1, March 24, 1887		Do.
do			Type-writing.
May 16, 1887			General.
do			Do.
May 19, 1887			Do.
do			Limited.
do			General.
May 23, 1887			Typo-writing.
do			General.
May 24, 1887			Do.
May 28, 1887			Assistant examiner, patent office.
			General.
May 24, 1887			Do.
May 29, 1887			Do.
June 1, 1887			Assistant examiner, patent office.
do			Architectural draughtsman.
do			General.
do			Principal pension examiner.
do		Resigned Mar. 31, 1887	General.
June 8, 1887			Do.
June 10, 1887			Do.
do			Do.
June 9, 1887		(b)	Limited.
June 11, 1887			Book-keeping.
June 13, 1887			General.
do			Limited.
June 14, 1887			French and German languages.
June 15, 1887	Class 1, May 2, 1887		General.
June 16, 1887			Special pension examiner.
June 17, 1887			Book-keeping.
June 18, 1887			Do.
June 20, 1887		(b)	Limited.
June 22, 1887			Law.
June 23, 1887			Book-keeping.
do			Limited.
June 23, 1887	Class 1, April 9, 1887		General.
		Resigned January 12, 1887.	Do.
July 7, 1887	Class 1, May 20, 1887		Do.
June 23, 1887			Examiner's clerk, patent office.
June 25, 1887			General.
do			Book-keeping.
July 7, 1887			General.
June 24, 1887			Medical examiner, pension office.
			Do.
June 11, 1887			General.
June 27, 1887	Class 1, March 7, 1887		Special pension examiner.
do			Do.
do			Limited.
June 28, 1887			General.
June 29, 1887			Special pension examiner.
		Dismissed Feb. 12, 1887 (a)	Do.
June 29, 1887			Book-keeping.
June 30, 1887			General.
do		(a)	Do.
July 1, 1887*		(a)	Limited.
do			General.

(a) Transferred to Treasury Department June 3, 1887.
(b) Soldier's claim of preference.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probation

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of appointment.
Doty, Mrs. Amanda W.	N. Y.	Treasury	\$900	Jan
Lyon, Miss Eva M.	Nebr.	Interior	\$900	Jan
Griffin, William Y.	Ga.	Treasury	1,000	Jan
Lydston, James Allen.	Ill.	Interior	1,800	Jan
Blackledge, Cassius F.	Colo.	War	1,000	Jan
Tyers, Frederick.	Kans.	Interior	\$900	Jan
Hull, Theodore Y.	Mo.	Postoffice	1,000	Jan
Woods, Robert H.	Va.	Navy	1,200	Jan
Gray, Susan M.	Wis.	Treasury	\$900	Jan
Nicolson, George D.	Va.	Interior	1,200	Jan
Taylor, Franklin B.	N. Y.	Postoffice	1,000	Jan
Hodges, Charles R.	Tex.	do	1,000	Jan
Powell, Kate R.	Wis.	Treasury	\$900	Jan
Stone, Joshua	Ky.	do	\$900	Jan
Smith, Orlando C.	Conn.	War	1,000	Jan
Hudson, James G.	Tex.	do	1,000	Jan
Street, Harlow R.	Cal.	do	1,000	Jan
Trapler, Theodore D.	S. C.	Postoffice	\$900	Jan
Bradley, Miss Cornelia H.	N. Y.	Interior	\$900	Jan
Pickett, Mrs. Lasalle D. C.	Va.	do	\$900	Jan
McCarthy, Stephen J.	Mass.	Post-office	\$900	Jan
Jordan, Llewellyn.	Miss.	do	1,000	Jan
Perry, Walter S.	N. Y.	War	1,000	Jan
Hopkins, Charles J.	D. C.	do	1,000	Jan
Adams, Alfred A.	Tenn.	Treasury	1,000	Jan
Sullivan, Charles B.	Ill.	Postoffice	1,000	Jan
Gallagher, Michael F.	Pa.	Interior	2,000	Jan
Payne, Eugene B.	Ill.	do	1,400	Jan
Schaden, Peter W.	Ohio	do	1,400	Jan
Ward, Mabel	Ind.	Treasury	\$900	Jan
Ward, Lucy	do	do	\$900	Jan
Kincaid, Douglas H.	Ky.	Interior	1,000	Jan
Bisford, Robert	Fla.	Treasury	1,000	Jan
Farnsworth, Calvin	Ill.	do	\$900	Feb
Lambuth, William D.	Ky.	Postoffice	1,000	Feb
McLaughlin, Aaron E.	Ohio	Interior	1,400	Feb
Turpin, William J.	Ind.	do	1,400	Feb
Halley, Noah W.	do	do	1,400	Feb
Stockett, John W.	Ill.	War	1,200	Feb
Yelverton, John D.	Ala.	Postoffice	\$900	Feb
Sternberg, Francis	La.	War	1,000	Feb
Turpin, Miss Sallie H.	Ohio	Treasury	\$900	Feb
Moore, George S.	Iowa	Postoffice	\$900	Feb
Barrington, John Stark	Ill.	War	1,000	Feb
McGee, John M.	Ind.	Interior	1,400	Feb
Fatherly, William A.	Ark.	Treasury	\$900	Feb
Sullivan, Paul D.	D. C.	Interior	\$900	Feb
Cooke, Mrs. Allie C.	Ala.	do	\$900	Feb
Lackey, John M.	do	Treasury	1,200	Feb
Merrick, George R.	Conn.	do	\$900	Feb
McMonagle, Neil.	Pa.	Interior	\$900	Feb
Robinson, Alfred N.	Ohio	Treasury	\$900	Feb
Emery, Mrs. Abbie A.	Vt.	Interior	\$900	Feb
Whitcomb, Thomas G.	Mo.	do	1,000	Feb
Merritt, Addis D.	Ill.	do	\$900	Feb
Fahrenbruch, Miss Eda C.	D. C.	do	\$900	Feb
Tilton, Joel A.	N. J.	do	\$900	Feb
Roberts, James O'Connor	Ala.	do	\$900	Feb
Hodgson, Telfair.	do	do	\$900	Feb
Page, Josephine C. A.	Mass.	do	\$900	Feb
Etka, William E.	Pa.	War	1,000	Feb
Wilson, William	N. Y.	Interior	\$900	Feb
Andrews, Miss Ollie L.	Ga.	do	\$900	Feb
Meare, Walter R.	N. Y.	Treasury	\$900	Feb
Kelley, Mrs. Mary T.	Ind.	Interior	\$900	Mar
Smith, Marion	Miss.	do	1,400	Mar
Brown, Eugene V.	Tenn.	War	1,200	Mar
Jones, Alexander J.	Ill.	do	1,200	Mar

(a) Soldier's claim of preference.

(b) Reinstated March 7, 1897.

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
July 3, 1887	Limited.
do	General.
do	Class 1, May 2, 1887.	.....	Do.
do	Medical examiner, pension office.
July 7, 1887	Photography.
July 8, 1887	(a)	Limited.
July 21, 1887	General.
July 25, 1887	Naval science and affairs.
July 13, 1887	Limited.
July 14, 1887	Assistant examiner, patent office.
July 15, 1887	Removed Apr. 21, 1887	General.
do	Removed Feb. 7, 1887 (b)	Do.
July 17, 1887	Limited.
do	Do.
do	General.
do	Do.
do	Do.
July 21, 1887	Limited.
July 19, 1887	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
July 20, 1887	Do.
do	(c)	Limited.
July 18, 1887	General.
July 22, 1887	Do.
do	Type-writing.
July 24, 1887	Class 1, May 2, 1887	.....	General.
July 25, 1887	Do.
July 26, 1887	Principal pension examiner.
do	(a)	Special pension examiner.
July 27, 1887	Do.
do	Limited.
do	Do.
July 29, 1887	General.
July 31, 1887	Do.
Aug. 1, 1887	(a)	Limited.
July 29, 1887	General.
Aug. 2, 1887	(d)	Special pension examiner.
Aug. 3, 1887	Do.
do	Do.
do	Mechanical draughtsman.
Aug. 2, 1887	(c)	Limited.
do	French and German languages.
Aug. 4, 1887	Type-writing.
Aug. 2, 1887	Limited.
Aug. 5, 1887	Type-writing.
Aug. 8, 1887	Special pension examiner.
Aug. 10, 1887	Limited.
Aug. 12, 1887	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
Aug. 14, 1887	Limited.
do	Class 3, June 17, 1887	.....	Type-writing.
Aug. 15, 1887	\$1,000, Apr. 30, 1887	.....	Book-keeping.
Aug. 14, 1887	(a)	Limited.
do	\$1,000, Apr. 30, 1887.	.....	Book-keeping.
Aug. 15, 1887	Limited.
Aug. 16, 1887	General.
Aug. 17, 1887	Fourth assistant examiner, Apr. 4, 1887.	.....	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
do	Copyist of mechanical drawings.
Aug. 18, 1887	Limited.
Aug. 19, 1887	Do.
Aug. 21, 1887	General.
Aug. 23, 1887	Limited.
do	General.
do	Limited.
do	Do.
Aug. 24, 1887	Book-keeping.
Aug. 24, 1887	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
Sept. 12, 1887	Special pension examiner.
Sept. 1, 1887	Stenography.
do	Resigned Mar. 24, 1887.	Stenography and type-writing.

(a) Dropped at expiration of probationary appointment.
(d) Reduced to \$1,200 February 3, 1887.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed prob

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.
Stout, Miss Mayrie E.....	Ill.....	War.....	\$1,000
Rusk, Jefferson S.....	Md.....	Interior.....	900
Sheppard, Thomas R.....	Ohio.....	do.....	900
Govern, jr., Hugh.....	N. Y.....	Treasury.....	1,200
Treanor, John.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
Tolson, Miss Hentio W.....	Miss.....	Interior.....	1,000
Iyer, David.....	Ohio.....	Treasury.....	1,200
Fierce, William W.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
Arnold, Hunter.....	do.....	do.....	1,000
Hintz, Herman O.....	do.....	do.....	1,000
LeMoine, Miss Carrie J.....	Mo.....	do.....	900
Gallagher, Miss Tillie J.....	Pa.....	do.....	900
Myers, William E.....	Ga.....	do.....	1,200
Fenwick, B. Carlyle.....	D. C.....	Interior.....	1,000
Vasser, Mattie V.....	Miss.....	do.....	900
Sullivan, John T.....	D. C.....	do.....	900
Getz, George H.....	N. Y.....	War.....	1,000
Burnley, Alexander F.....	Tenn.....	Interior.....	1,400
Broocke, William L.....	Oregon.....	do.....	1,400
Garrison, Esbridge J.....	Ala.....	do.....	1,400
Carusi, Samuel P.....	Cal.....	do.....	1,400
Ayres, Walter S.....	Tenn.....	do.....	2,000
Over, Madison.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,400
Shank, Charles D.....	Ind.....	do.....	1,400
Moler, Henry H.....	Ill.....	do.....	1,400
Anderson, T. Hart.....	D. C.....	do.....	900
Kinkade, John H.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,400
Reagan, Miss Mary M.....	Pa.....	Treasury.....	900
Hurley, Daniel.....	N. Y.....	do.....	1,200
Dolan, Patrick V.....	W. Va.....	do.....	900
Whitehead, Mortimer.....	N. J.....	Interior.....	900
Wedderburn, George C.....	Md.....	do.....	900
Smith, Mrs. Isabella P.....	Mo.....	do.....	900
Tanner, George W.....	Ill.....	do.....	900
Blanchard, Dawson A.....	La.....	do.....	900
Keleher, Mrs. Fannie R.....	N. Y.....	do.....	900
Gibbs, Edwin A.....	Va.....	do.....	1,800
Vickery, William J.....	Ind.....	do.....	1,200
Townsend, Joseph.....	Tenn.....	do.....	900
Sheridan, Mrs. Fannie.....	La.....	do.....	900
Lipscomb, Lee M.....	Tex.....	Treasury.....	900
Betta, Albert P.....	Ohio.....	do.....	1,000
McNeal, George R.....	N. C.....	Postoffice.....	1,000
Hudson, Miss Marion B.....	Mo.....	Interior.....	900
Hayden, Miss Jennie A.....	N. Y.....	do.....	900
Davis, Charles S.....	Wis.....	do.....	900
Carroll, Archer L.....	Tex.....	do.....	900
Rusk, Jefferson S.....	Md.....	do.....	1,200
Johnson, Mrs. Lucretia E.....	do.....	do.....	900
Clifford, Miss Geraldine.....	S. C.....	Treasury.....	900
Starek, Emil.....	Ohio.....	Interior.....	1,200
Kalbach, Lewis A.....	Pa.....	do.....	720
Edson, Lester S.....	Mich.....	do.....	900
Miller, Allen E.....	S. C.....	do.....	900
Harlan, Burns.....	Md.....	do.....	900
Evans, Henry R.....	do.....	do.....	900
McClelland, Frank.....	Ind.....	do.....	1,400
Doyle, William E.....	Ky.....	do.....	900
Gulentz, Charles.....	Pa.....	Postoffice.....	1,000
Byrne, Francis J.....	N. Y.....	do.....	1,000
Jonas, jr., Charles H.....	La.....	Interior.....	900
Williams, Lucy L.....	Ind.....	do.....	900
Haskell, Ulyses G.....	Mass.....	do.....	900
Thurmond, Miss Sophia D.....	Md.....	do.....	720
Dent, Louis A.....	Mo.....	War.....	1,200
Kelly, Arthur.....	N. J.....	do.....	1,200
Gaines, Benjamin P.....	Ohio.....	Interior.....	900
Rothrock, Henry C.....	N. C.....	Postoffice.....	1,000

(a) Appointed as fourth assistant examiner, patent office.

(b) To accept position in Interior Department.

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
Sept. 1, 1887	Resigned May 2, 1887(a)...	Type writing. Examiner's clerk, patent office.
Sept. 2, 1887	Do.
Sept. 4, 1887	General.
Sept. 5, 1887	Book-keeping.
Sept. 7, 1887	Do.
do	Do.
do	Do.
do	Do.
do	Do.
Sept. 15, 1887	Limited.
do	Do.
Sept. 16, 1887	Law.
Sept. 23, 1887	Mechanical draughtsman.
Sept. 29, 1887	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
do	Do.
Sept. 30, 1887	Telegraphy.
Oct. 1, 1887	Special pension examiner.
do	Do.
do	Do.
do	Do.
Oct. 2, 1887	Principal pension examiner
do	Special pension examiner.
do	Do.
Oct. 4, 1887	Do.
Oct. 5, 1887	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
do	Special pension examiner.
do	Resigned June 1, 1887(b)...	Limited.
Oct. 6, 1887	General.
Oct. 7, 1887	Law.
Oct. 10, 1887	Limited.
do	Examiner's clerk, patent office.
Oct. 19, 1887	Limited.
do	Do.
Oct. 27, 1887	Book-keeping.
do	Limited.
Oct. 28, 1887	Medical examiner, pension office.
do	Class 2, Apr, 28, 1887.....	(c)	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	Law.
Oct. 30, 1887	Type-writing.
do	Book-keeping.
do	Do.
Nov. 1, 1887	General.
do	Limited.
do	Do.
do	Do.
do	Do.
Nov. 2, 1887	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	Type writing.
Nov. 3, 1887	Limited.
do	Assistant examiner, patent office.
do	Limited.
Nov. 4, 1887	Do.
do	General.
do	(d)	Do.
do	Proof-reader.
Nov. 5, 1887	Dismissed June 30, 1887...	Special pension examiner.
Nov. 8, 1887	Limited.
Nov. 7, 1887	General.
Nov. 11, 1887	Stenography.
Nov. 12, 1887	Limited.
Nov. 14, 1887	Type-writing.
Nov. 14, 1887	General.
Nov. 19, 1887	Do.
Nov. 16, 1887	Stenog'y and type-writing.
do	Do.
do	Limited.
Nov. 18, 1887	Book-keeping.

(c) Transferred to pension office, April 28, 1887, \$1,400.

(d) Soldier's claim of preference.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probationally and

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of probationary appointment.
Tingly, Alphonso G.	Mass.	Interior	\$1,000	May 28, 1887
Hoxier, Francis M.	Ohio	Navy	1,200	May 22, 1887
McCoy, Joseph S.	N. J.	Treasury	1,000	do
Gibbs, Thomas H.	Id.	do	900	May 24, 1887
Fitch, William S.	Ohio	Interior	900	May 22, 1887
Seaton, Charles H.	Mass.	Postoffice	900	May 27, 1887
Schott, Gerhardtus J.	Ark.	Interior	900	June 1, 1887
Coe, William H.	Kans.	do	1,800	do
Spangler, Albert D.	Pa.	do	900	do
Mull, Moses D.	do	do	720	do
Southworth, Miss Ella A.	N. Y.	Agriculture	1,000	do
Buckler, George W. L.	Id.	Interior	1,200	do
Reagan, Miss Mary M.	Pa.	do	900	June 2, 1887
Vandiver, Walter W.	N. C.	do	900	June 5, 1887
Pierce, Edward W.	Mich.	do	1,000	June 11, 1887
Comly, Richard W.	Wis.	Treasury	900	June 12, 1887
Hayden, Everett	Mass.	Navy	1,400	June 15, 1887
Maine, Mrs. Lulu H.	R. I.	Treasury	900	June 16, 1887
Kelgwin, Charles A.	Ind.	do	900	do
Wade, Thomas M.	Va.	do	900	June 17, 1887
Dashell, Julius M.	Id.	Interior	1,200	June 16, 1887
Woodson, William H.	Va.	War	1,000	June 20, 1887
Conniff, Phadens M.	Pa.	Interior	1,000	June 21, 1887
Taylor, Miss Eliza K.	Mo.	Treasury	900	June 24, 1887
Stauffer, Charles C.	Pa.	Interior	1,200	June 27, 1887
Rothrock, Miss Leniah.	N. C.	Agriculture	720	do
Austin, Robert J.	Mo.	Interior	900	June 29, 1887
Buckley, John D.	Wis.	do	900	July 1, 1887
Warner, Horace E.	Iowa	do	900	do
Ladd, Alanson B.	Kans.	do	900	do
Anderson, Frank E.	Va.	do	2,000	do
Lineaweaver, Harry E.	Pa.	do	970	do
Dorr, Mary J.	N. Y.	do	900	do
Nussebaum, Miss Sophie	do	War	720	do
Coburn, Frank	Ohio	do	1,200	July 5, 1887
Loft, Miss Emma H.	Del.	Treasury	1,000	July 8, 1887
Grigg, Mrs. Elizabeth	Va.	do	900	July 9, 1887
Kelly, John T.	Ill.	Interior	1,400	July 11, 1887
Foreman, Hiram A.	Miss.	do	1,000	do
Johnson, Valentine M.	Tex.	do	1,400	July 12, 1887
Field, William T.	Ind.	War	1,000	do
Snow, Leslie P.	N. H.	Interior	1,400	July 13, 1887
Nichols, John B.	N. Y.	War	1,000	July 14, 1887
Crutchfield, George A.	Tex.	Interior	1,400	July 15, 1887
Tanner, George W.	Ill.	do	1,400	July 16, 1887
Ryan, Helen E.	Colo.	Treasury	900	do
Adams, Charles Frederick	N. Y.	Interior	1,000	July 18, 1887
Luke, Daniel D.	Ind.	do	1,400	do
Crow, Philip M.	Ohio	Treasury	1,200	July 19, 1887
Jaqua, Allen	Ind.	Interior	1,400	July 21, 1887
Given, Charles A.	Va.	Treasury	1,200	July 22, 1887
Dougherty, George C.	N. Y.	do	1,200	do
Buel, Herbert L.	do	War	1,000	July 22, 1887
Murchison, Kenneth S.	R. C.	Interior	900	do
Smith, James F.	N. Y.	Treasury	1,200	July 23, 1887
Eiker, Frisbey G.	Conn.	War	1,000	July 23, 1887
Dann, Thomas	D. C.	do	1,000	July 23, 1887
Donohue, Jeremiah I.	Miss.	Interior	1,400	July 24, 1887
Loomis, George C.	Ill.	do	1,400	do
Dodge, Henry J.	do	Postoffice	900	Aug. 1, 1887
Logan, Robert E.	do	Navy	720	do
Triplett, Caine E.	Mich.	Treasury	900	do
Shepard, Ernest L.	do	do	900	do
Sturges, Wilson S.	N. Y.	do	1,200	do
Hughes, Charles A.	Ind.	Interior	1,400	Aug. 3, 1887
Neid, John E.	Pa.	do	720	do
Wilson, Percy S.	Onto.	do	1,000	Aug. 5, 1887
Latch, Edward H.	Pa.	Treasury	900	Aug. 5, 1887
Harmon, Eugene M.	Ohio	Interior	1,200	do

(a) This certification was made to the Treasury Department, from the register of assistant cashiers for the patent office, for reasons contained in the minutes of the commission of May 7, 1887.

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
Nov. 20, 1887			General.
Nov. 23, 1887			Law.
do			Asst. exam'r, patent office. (a)
Nov. 24, 1887			Book-keeping.
Nov. 29, 1887			Proof-reader.
Nov. 25, 1887			Limited.
Dec. 1, 1887			Do.
			Medical examiner, pension office.
Dec. 1, 1887			Limited.
do			General.
do			Botanical microscopist.
do			Stenog'y and type-writing.
Dec. 2, 1887			Book-keeping.
			Limited.
Dec. 11, 1887			General.
Dec. 13, 1887			Stenog'y and type-writing.
Dec. 15, 1887			Maritime meteorological expert.
Dec. 16, 1887			Limited.
Dec. 17, 1887			Law.
Dec. 18, 1887			Book-keeping.
Dec. 20, 1887			Asst. exam'r, patent office.
			Book-keeping.
Dec. 24, 1887			General.
			Limited.
			Asst. exam'r, patent office.
			Book-keeping.
Jan. 1, 1888		(b)	General.
do		(b)	Limited.
do			General.
do			Limited.
do	\$1,000, Oct. 15, 1887		Principal pension examiner.
do			Stenography and type-writing.
do			Limited.
do			German, French, and Danish language.
Jan. 5, 1888			Stenography and type-writing.
Jan. 8, 1888			Book-keeping.
Jan. 9, 1888			Do.
Jan. 11, 1888	Class 3, May 16, 1888		Special pension examiner.
do		Dismissed Apr. 10, 1888.	General.
Jan. 12, 1888		(c)	Special pension examiner.
Jan. 14, 1888			Stenography and type-writing.
Jan. 13, 1888			Special pension examiner.
Jan. 14, 1888			General.
Jan. 15, 1888			Special pension examiner.
Jan. 16, 1888			Do.
do			Limited.
Jan. 18, 1888			Law clerk.
do		(b)	Special pension examiner.
Jan. 19, 1888			Law clerk.
Jan. 21, 1888			Special pension examiner.
Jan. 22, 1888			Book-keeping.
		Dismissed Jan. 17, 1888.	Do.
Jan. 23, 1888			General.
do	\$1,000, Mar. 7, 1888		Law clerk.
do			Book-keeping.
Feb. 1, 1888			Type-writing.
Jan. 28, 1888		(b)	General.
		Dismissed Jan. 29, 1888.	Special pension examiner.
Jan. 30, 1888		(b)	Do.
		Dismissed Sept. 10, 1887 (b)	Limited.
Feb. 1, 1888			Type-writing.
do			General.
do			Law clerk.
do			Do.
Feb. 3, 1888			Special pension examiner.
		Resigned Oct. 5, 1887	General.
Feb. 5, 1888	Class 1, Nov. 5, 1887		Book-keeping.
Feb. 2, 1888			General.
Feb. 8, 1888			Assistant examiner, patent office.

(b) Soldier's claim of preference.
(c) Reduced to \$1,000 March 1, 1888.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probationally and

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of probationary appointment.
Webster, William G	Iowa	Interior	\$1, 000	Aug. 8, 1887
Goddard, Miss Fannie P	N. Y.	Treasury	900	Aug. 9, 1887
Turner, Lucien M.	Ill	Interior	1, 400	Aug. 10, 1887
Fort, William F.	N. Y.	do	1, 200	do
McCanne, William T.	Mo	do	1, 200	do
Bonorden, H. F	Iowa	do	1, 200	do
Houser, Joseph	Ill	do	1, 200	do
Stout, John P.	Ohio	do	1, 400	Aug. 11, 1887
McKiernan, John S	Pa	do	1, 400	do
Henry, Miss May	Miss	do	900	do
Swain, George M	Iowa	do	1, 400	do
Holmes, Arthur A	Ind	do	1, 400	Aug. 14, 1887
Hardin, Charles	Ga	Postoffice	900	Aug. 15, 1887
Williams, Miss M. Louise	N. Y.	Interior	900	do
Patterson, Miss Virginia	Md	Agriculture	1, 000	Aug. 16, 1887
Desha, Miss Mary	Ky	Interior	900	Aug. 18, 1887
Lee, Miss Sara L.	Va	do	900	Aug. 19, 1887
Wilkinson, Alfred D.	Pa	do	1, 200	Aug. 20, 1887
Mason, Miss Mary R.	Ga	do	1, 000	do
Rosillo, Mrs. Virginia	Pa	do	1, 000	Aug. 21, 1887
Lontz, John M.	Ind	do	1, 200	Aug. 22, 1887
Harrison, Miss Carrie	Iowa	Agriculture	840	Aug. 23, 1887
Galloway, Beverly T.	Mo	do	1, 400	Aug. 24, 1887
Southgate, Louis W.	Mass	Interior	1, 200	Aug. 25, 1887
Hubbard, Wallace	Mo	do	1, 200	Aug. 29, 1887
McDowell, Alexander B	Tex	War	1, 000	Aug. 30, 1887
Merriam, John H.	Kans	do	1, 200	Aug. 31, 1887
Borun, Frank B	R. I.	do	1, 000	do
Carmack, Henry E.	Pa	Interior	1, 200	do
Russell, Miss Annie A.	Va	do	900	Sept. 1, 1887
Hill, Norman N.	Ohio	do	1, 600	do
Briggs, Oliver H.	Ga	Postoffice	900	do
Moore, John W.	Ky	Interior	1, 000	do
Stansell, Wallace K.	Ga	Treasury	900	Sept. 2, 1887
Melhop, John A.	Ill	Interior	1, 200	Sept. 3, 1887
Smith, Robert T.	Md	do	1, 200	do
Hayward, Henry A.	Minn	War	1, 000	Sept. 7, 1887
Hansmann, Carl A.	Mo	do	1, 000	do
Townsend, Charles H. T.	Mich	do	1, 000	Sept. 8, 1887
Edie, Christopher	N. Y.	Treasury	900	Sept. 9, 1887
Hyatt, William H.	Ark	War	1, 200	Sept. 10, 1887
Hausman, Robert A. B.	Pa	do	1, 000	do
Campbell, David G.	Dak	do	1, 000	do
Pettua, Walter B.	Ky	do	1, 200	do
Saltmer, Mrs. Mary A.	Pa	Interior	900	Sept. 12, 1887
Lee, Edward T.	Conn	War	1, 000	do
Jordan, Frank M.	Me	do	1, 000	Sept. 14, 1887
Davis, Benjamin G.	Nebr	do	1, 000	do
Frazier, Robert T.	Tenn	Interior	1, 200	Sept. 15, 1887
Sewall, Eugene D.	Mass	War	1, 200	do
Keller, Thomas	Pa	State	900	do
Needham, James C.	Cal	War	1, 200	Sept. 16, 1887
Carr, Joseph M.	Ala	do	1, 000	do
Childs, Jonathan W.	Fla	do	1, 000	Sept. 17, 1887
Douglas, James E.	Wash	do	1, 000	do
Ross, Eugene E.	Pa	do	1, 000	Sept. 19, 1887
Douglas, James F.	Cal	do	1, 000	do
Hesen, Torry	Minn	do	1, 200	do
Mann, Benjamin P.	Mass	do	1, 000	do
Armstrong, William P.	Md	Treasury	1, 200	do
Stratton, Edward M.	Ark	War	1, 000	Sept. 21, 1887
Hallett, Thorne D.	N. J.	do	1, 000	do
Mason, John E.	S. C.	do	1, 000	Sept. 22, 1887
Slate, William W.	Vt	do	1, 200	Sept. 23, 1887
Lescallett, David	Colo	Interior	900	do
Venable, Morton I.	S. C.	do	900	Sept. 24, 1887
Ross, George H.	Vt	War	1, 000	do
Hirst, James E.	Pa	do	1, 000	do
Correll, Luther W.	N. Y.	do	1, 000	Sept. 26, 1887
Summers, Milo C.	Ill	do	1, 000	do
Voss, Otto	La	do	1, 000	do
Pierce, William P.	Ga	do	1, 000	do
Cowles, Arthur W.	Conn	do	1, 000	do
York, Clarence M.	N. J.	do	1, 000	Sept. 27, 1887

^a Soldier's claim of preference.

^b Transferred to class 1, Sept. 1, 1887.

ely upon certification by the United States Civil-service Commission, etc.—Continued.

f ab- to ment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
1888			General.
1888			Limited.
1888			Special pension examiner.
			Do.
1888			Do.
1888			Do.
1888			Do.
1888			Do.
		(a)	Do.
			Type-writing.
			Special pension examiner.
1888		(b)	Do.
1888	Class 1, Feb. 10, 1888		General.
1888			Type-writing.
1888			Book-keeping.
1888			Limited.
1888		Resigned May 2, 1888.	French language.
1888			Special pension examiner.
			French language.
1888	Class 1, Feb 25, 1888		Do.
1888	Class 2, Sept. 1, 1887		Special pension examiner.
1888			Botanical clerk.
1888			Assistant mycologist.
1888			Assistant examiner, Patent Office.
1888			Special pension examiner
			General.
			Do.
	Class 1, May 12, 1888		Do.
			Type-writing.
1888			Do.
		(a)	Special pension examiner.
1888			General.
1888	Class 1, Mar. 1, 1888		Special pension examiner.
1888			General.
1888			Special pension examiner.
	Class 2, Mar. 1, 1888		Do.
1888			General.
			Do.
1888		Resigned May 9, 1888(c)	Do.
1888		(a)	Limited.
1888			General.
1888		Dismissed Mar. 30, 1888	Do.
1888			Do.
			Do.
1888			Book-keeping.
		Resigned Dec. 12, 1887	General.
1888			Do.
			Do.
1888			Assistant examiner patent office.
			General.
			State Department.
1888			General.
			Do.
1888			Do.
			Do.
1888			Do.
			Do.
		Resigned Oct. 10, 1887	Do.
		Resigned Oct. 18, 1887	Do.
1888			Law clerk.
		Resigned Jan. 31, 1888	General.
		Resigned Dec. 31, 1887	Do.
1888			Do.
1888			Do.
	\$1,000, April 19, 1888		Book-keeping.
1888			Do.
			General.
			Do.
		Resigned Dec. 6, 1887	Do.
1888			Do.
			Do.
			Do.
1888			Do.
			Book-keeping.

(c) Transferred to Agricultural Department May 10, 1888, at \$1,200.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probationally, and

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of preliminary appointment.
Hamilton, Stephen F.	N. J.	War	\$1,600	Sept. 27, 1885
Henry, Edwin S.	Kans.	do	1,000	do
Rose, George B.	Ind.	Treasury	900	do
Newton, James T.	Ga.	War	1,200	do
McCormack, Daniel P.	Wis.	do	1,000	Sept. 28, 1885
Starck, William B.	Minn.	do	1,000	do
Woods, William J.	Va.	Postoffice	1,000	Oct. 1, 1885
Colo, James.	N. Y.	War	1,000	do
Bulla, Charles D.	Mo.	do	1,000	do
McCanne, William T.	do	Interior	1,200	do
Thomson, Robert.	Oregon	Treasury	900	Oct. 5, 1885
Hammond, George H.	Minn.	War	1,000	do
Goolaby, Elbert M.	N. C.	do	1,000	do
Ramsey, William H.	Ohio	do	1,000	do
Halley, Charles A.	Tenn.	do	1,000	do
Darrab, Austin A.	K. I.	do	1,000	Oct. 3, 1885
Wellington, John B.	Mo.	do	1,000	do
Martin, Robert H.	Fla.	do	1,000	do
Hartley, William A.	Idaho	Interior	750	Oct. 4, 1885
Haller, William	N. Y.	War	1,000	Oct. 7, 1885
Neagle, Pickens	S. C.	Navy	1,200	do
Lindsey, Robert C.	Iowa	War	1,000	Oct. 10, 1885
Coleman, Robert S.	Va.	Interior	1,000	do
Rosenbaum, William T.	Neb.	War	1,000	Oct. 13, 1885
Dransom, William S.	Va.	Postoffice	900	Oct. 14, 1885
Abbott, Carl	N. H.	War	1,000	do
Barnes, B. Frank	N. J.	Postoffice	900	Oct. 17, 1885
Goodall, Henry S.	Vt.	Treasury	900	Oct. 18, 1885
Mann, Benjamin P.	Mass.	Interior	1,200	Oct. 19, 1885
Keleher, Peter J.	N. Y.	Treasury	1,400	Oct. 22, 1885
Callen, Joseph P.	Ark.	do	1,000	Oct. 24, 1885
Sumrell, Ivan	Ill.	Interior	1,400	do
Cammins, Edmund H.	Va.	do	1,400	do
Young, Ernest W.	Mass.	do	1,000	Oct. 25, 1885
Punyan, Elmer G.	Mich.	War	1,000	Oct. 27, 1885
Jones, Alva W.	Minn.	Interior	1,400	do
Minor, Benjamin S.	Va.	do	1,400	do
Farrar, Orris W.	N. H.	do	1,400	do
O'Neill, William E.	Ill.	Treasury	1,200	Oct. 29, 1885
Gano, Phineas	W. Va.	Interior	1,200	Oct. 31, 1885
Newburgh, Charles	Wis.	do	1,000	do
Porter, Mrs. Annie L.	N. Y.	do	900	do
Copland, Miss Virginia I.	La.	do	900	Nov. 1, 1885
Scribner, Mrs. Battie L.	Ill.	do	900	do
McCullough, Fribaby H.	Mo.	Agriculture	1,400	do
Mahon, John H.	Ill.	Interior	1,400	do
Downey, Samuel R.	Ind.	do	1,400	do
Cooper, Miss Mary M.	Va.	do	900	do
Dudley, Arthur S.	Wis.	War	1,000	do
Schaffer, Milton R.	Pa.	Interior	1,200	do
Harbison, James M.	Ky.	War	900	Nov. 2, 1885
Pudney, Miss Belle.	Ind.	Interior	900	do
Leslie, James F.	Ill.	do	1,200	Nov. 3, 1885
Culbertson, John N.	Dak.	do	1,000	Nov. 5, 1885
Foster, Miss Columbia B.	Va.	do	900	Nov. 7, 1885
Tierney, Matthew	Fla.	do	1,200	Nov. 8, 1885
Paul, Charles E.	Mich.	do	1,000	do
Cuthbert, Miss Engolia	Mo.	do	900	do
Stayer, Miss Pauline R.	N. Y.	do	900	do
Snow, Leslie P.	N. H.	do	1,200	do
Downing, Rosa F.	N. J.	Treasury	900	Nov. 8, 1885
Ragdale, William M.	Ky.	Interior	1,000	Nov. 10, 1885
Keam, Frederick W.	Ohio	do	1,200	do
Townsend, Mrs. Rosa L.	N. Y.	do	900	Nov. 11, 1885
Marshall, William G.	Tenn.	do	1,400	Nov. 12, 1885
Safford, Miss Annie	Ohio	do	900	do
Middleton, Miss Louise	Ill.	do	900	Nov. 14, 1885
Morse, Charles E.	Pa.	do	750	do
White, William Warren	N. Y.	do	1,000	do
Hare, Robert Bruce	Pa.	Treasury	1,000	do
Hite, Cornelius D.	Va.	Interior	1,000	Nov. 15, 1885
Conklin, Arthur H.	N. Y.	Treasury	1,000	Nov. 16, 1885

a Soldier's claim of preference.

b Transferred to Treasury Department June 13, 1888, at \$1,200.

c Transferred to Interior Department June 7, 1888, at \$1,200.

entirely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Age of absolute appointment.	Promoted to	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
27, 1888		(a)	General.
do			Do.
do		(a)	Do.
do			Do.
28, 1888			Do.
do			Do.
20, 1888			Stenography and type-writing.
1, 1888		Resigned Apr. 17, 1888	General.
do			Do.
do			Special pension examiner.
3, 1888			Law clerk.
do			General.
do	Class 1, June 13, 1888	Resigned June 12, 1888 b	Do.
do			Do.
do	Class 1, June 8, 1888	Resigned June 6, 1888 c	Do.
5, 1888			Do.
do			Do.
do			Do.
6, 1888			Limited.
7, 1888			General.
10, 1888			Law clerk.
do			General.
do			Law clerk.
13, 1888			General.
12, 1888		(a)	Limited.
14, 1888			General.
do			Stenography and type-writing.
18, 1888			General.
19, 1888			Assistant examiner patent office.
22, 1888			Book-keeping.
24, 1888			Do.
do			Special pension examiner.
do		Resigned Feb. 29, 1888	Do.
25, 1888			General.
27, 1888			Do.
do			Special pension examiner.
do			Do.
do			Do.
29, 1888			Law clerk.
30, 1888			Special pension examiner.
do	Class 1, May 16, 1888	(a)	General.
do			Type-writing.
1, 1888			Do.
do			Do.
do		Resigned d	Assistant curator.
1, 1888			Special pension examiner.
do			Do.
do			Type-writing.
do			General.
do			Special pension examiner.
2, 1888			General.
do			Book-keeping.
4, 1887			Special pension examiner.
5, 1888			General.
7, 1888			Type-writing.
do		Dismissed May 7, 1888	General. a
8, 1888			Do.
do			Limited.
do			Do.
do			Special pension examiner.
9, 1888			Stenography and type-writing.
10, 1888			General.
do			Special pension examiner.
11, 1888			Limited.
12, 1888	Class 3, Mar. 15, 1888		Law clerk.
do			Limited.
14, 1888			General.
do			Do. a
do			Special pension examiner.
do			Book-keeping.
15, 1888			Special pension examiner.
16, 1888		Resigned May 16, 1888 e	Book-keeping.

d Transferred to Interior Department June 18, 1888, at \$1,000.

e Transferred to Interior Department, May 17, 1888.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental serv

Name.	Legal residence.	Department certifi
Harshberger, William H.	Ill.	Interior.
Constant, Robert E.	Mo.	Treasury.
Poster, Warren W.	Conn.	Interior.
Mohlad, Olo L.	Ill.	Treasury.
Flick, George M.	Ill.	do.
Spencer, George F.	Ohio.	do.
Montgomery, James W.	Ky.	Interior.
Pools, James.	N. Y.	Treasury.
Springer, Ruter W.	Ill.	Interior.
Sullivan, Warren E.	N. Y.	Treasury.
Lawrence, Miss Margaret.	Ind.	Interior.
Hinney, Harold O.	Mass.	do.
Woodson, Lawrence C.	Ga.	Postoffice.
Hunter, Andrew J.	Mo.	Interior.
Westfall, Harry M.	Ill.	Treasury.
Hopkins, Charles L.	Fla.	Agriculture.
Covell, Luther W.	N. Y.	Treasury.
Soloman, Edward E.	Tex.	do.
Costello, Daniel T.	Mass.	do.
Carr, James A.	Mo.	Interior.
Stevens, Elbert O.	N. Y.	Postoffice.
Woolf, Oliver P.	Ohio.	Treasury.
Shea, Daniel H.	Conn.	Navy.
Jenkins, John W.	Utah.	Treasury.
Featherstonough, Thomas.	N. Y.	Interior.
Pearson, Mrs. Elizabeth G.	La.	do.
Moore, Charles H.	Fla.	do.
McMannus, George R.	Wis.	Treasury.
Wetzel, Charles M.	Ind.	do.
Kilgore, James F.	N. Y.	do.
Hitchcock, Thomas D.	Iowa.	War.
Brumblay, George R.	Ind.	Interior.
Ordswold, W. M.	Ill.	Postoffice.
Gardner, Alva L.	Mo.	State.
Arnold, Theodoro G.	Ohio.	Agriculture.
Kling, William R.	Tex.	Postoffice.
Pratt, Miss Augusta.	Miss.	Treasury.
Watkins, Thomas W.	Tenn.	Interior.
Wellborn, James W.	Ind.	do.
Corbett, Richard W.	Ill.	do.
Jaquith, Cyrus V.	do.	do.
Barkdale, William H.	Tex.	War.
Carter, Jefferson W.	Ga.	do.
Hampton, Stephen F.	Miss.	Interior.
Benton, Miss Sophia.	Va.	Agriculture.
Ives, Norman E.	Iowa.	Interior.
Ruenzler, Frederick.	Pa.	War.
Ricketts, Charles L.	Ill.	Treasury.
Bine, Walter A.	Mass.	War.
Minahall, Jesse D.	Pa.	Navy.
Conley, William H.	N. C.	War.
Schneider, Joseph.	Ill.	do.
Hof, Charles.	Ohio.	Interior.
Lovejoy, Newton B.	Mass.	do.
Ellis, John H.	Ark.	Treasury.
Mickle, Joseph R.	Pa.	War.
Spencer, Charles.	do.	do.
Mitchell, Franklin L.	Ala.	Treasury.
Lowry, Nathaniel A.	Iowa.	do.
McCabe, John J.	Pa.	Interior.
Judd, Oscar M.	Ohio.	Treasury.
Tower, Frederick W.	N. Y.	Interior.
Ulme, George W.	Ohio.	do.
Fitzgerald, George W.	Ill.	Navy.
Parcel, John C.	do.	War.
Breckens, Robert W.	Wynning.	Postoffice.
Wheelerwright, Miss Nellie H.	W. Va.	Interior.
Hester, William B.	Cal.	Postoffice.
Whipple, Ulysses V.	Ga.	Treasury.

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
May 16, 1888			Special pension examiner.
do			Law clerk.
May 18, 1888			Special pension examiner.
May 19, 1888	Class 1, June 23, 1888.		Book-keeping.
do			Law clerk.
May 21, 1888			Book-keeping.
do			Special pension examiner.
May 23, 1888			Book-keeping.
May 25, 1888			Assistant examiner patent office.
May 26, 1888			Limited.
do	Class 1, June 1, 1888.		General.
May 30, 1888			Ass't examiner patent office.
May 29, 1888			General.
June 1, 1888			Special pension examiner.
do			Book-keeping.
June 3, 1888			Pomological clerk.
June 7, 1888	Class 1, June 30, 1888		Book-keeping.
June 8, 1888			Law clerk.
June 9, 1888			General.
June 12, 1888			Ass't. examiner patent office.
June 16, 1888		Resigned May 7, 1888.	General. ^a
do			Law clerk.
			Stenography and type-writing.
		Dismissed Apr. 9, 1888.	Limited.
June 21, 1887			Medical pension examiner.
June 24, 1887	\$1.000, May 16, 1888.		French language.
June 27, 1887			Special pension examiner.
June 28, 1888			Limited.
do			Law clerk.
June 30, 1888			Do.
do			General.
do			Special pension examiner.
do			Book-keeping.
			State Department.
			Assistant curator.
			General.
			Stenography and type-writing.
			Special pension examiner.
			Do.
			Do.
			Do.
			General.
			Do.
			Special pension examiner.
			Stenography and type-writing.
			Special pension examiner.
			French and German languages.
			Law clerk.
			General.
		Died Apr. 10, 1888	Ship's returns clerk.
			General.
			Stenography and type-writing.
			Limited. ^a
			Type-writing.
			Law clerk.
			Printer.
			Do.
			Limited.
		Resigned March 14, 1888	General.
		(a)	Limited.
			Book-keeping
			Assistant examiner, patent office.
			Special pension examiner.
			Stenography and type-writing.
			ing.
		(a)	General.
			Do.
			Type-writing (Hammond).
			Limited.
			General.

^a Soldier's claim of preference.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probationally in

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of probationary appointment.
Berryman, Silas	Tenn	War.	\$1,000	Feb. 12, 1898
McSott, Miss Anne E.	do	Interior	800	Feb. 14, 1898
Rough, Miss C.	N. Y.	do	1,200	do
Yelverton, John D.	Ala.	do	900	Feb. 15, 1898
Hardesty, Frederick B.	W. Va.	do	4,000	do
Collins, Jacob	Pa.	do	900	Feb. 16, 1898
Duane, Louis	do	Treasury	900	Feb. 17, 1898
Buller, James	Mich	War	1,000	Feb. 18, 1898
Barnes, Miss Mary A.	Md.	Interior	900	Feb. 21, 1898
Smith, Harry W.	Pa.	Navy	1,200	Feb. 22, 1898
Seager, John F.	Ind.	do	1,000	do
Stevenson, Faber	Ohio	Treasury	1,400	Feb. 23, 1898
Parrell, Hugh M.	do	do	1,000	Feb. 25, 1898
Hermann, Robert	Wis.	Interior	1,200	do
Elty, Robert A.	Ohio	do	1,000	do
McKenna, Miss Herty B.	Va.	do	900	Feb. 26, 1898
Hawkins, Charles W.	Mo.	do	1,000	do
Williams, Miss Georgia I.	Mass	Postoffice	720	Mar. 1, 1898
Turner, Emmett	Tex.	War	1,000	Mar. 2, 1898
Bradford, Miss Mary K.	Mass	Postoffice	720	Mar. 3, 1898
Richmond, Edward L.	Wis.	do	800	Mar. 7, 1898
Markle, Orlan J.	Iowa	War	1,000	Mar. 8, 1898
Byrnes, Clarence	N. Y.	Interior	1,200	do
Sullivan, Clement	Miss.	do	1,400	Mar. 10, 1898
Podney, James H.	Ind.	Treasury	1,000	Mar. 13, 1898
Van Vranken, Frederick	Mich	War	1,000	Mar. 14, 1898
Cooley, Frederick A.	Ga.	do	1,000	do
Douglas, William B.	Ind.	Treasury	1,000	do
Trimble, Samuel D.	Ky.	do	1,400	Mar. 15, 1898
Paddle, William R.	Pa.	Interior	1,400	do
Lowry, Nathaniel A.	Iowa	do	1,400	do
Hoadley, James E.	N. Y.	do	900	do
Trappier, Richard S.	N. C.	do	900	do
Reppert, William Van E.	Ky.	do	2,000	Mar. 16, 1898
Hendon, John G.	Fla.	Treasury	1,000	Mar. 17, 1898
Webster, Nelson P.	Ill.	War	1,000	do
Jerrell, Herbert P.	N. J.	do	1,000	Mar. 20, 1898
Smith, Ephraim J.	Ind.	Interior	1,400	Mar. 22, 1898
Fagan, Joseph R.	Kans.	War	1,000	Mar. 23, 1898
Fitch, William Sherman	Ohio	Interior	1,400	Apr. 1, 1898
Pesch, Robert W.	Mo.	War	1,000	Apr. 2, 1898
Jones, Charles C.	Ala.	do	1,500	do
Taylor, William C.	Mo.	Interior	1,000	Apr. 3, 1898
Gibson, Miss Leona M.	Del.	Treasury	1,000	Apr. 10, 1898
Johnston, Henry W.	Iowa	War	1,000	Apr. 11, 1898
Smith, Albert L.	N. Y.	Interior	900	Apr. 12, 1898
Cone, Charles D.	Ill.	Treasury	900	do
Sawyer, Cleon J.	Mass	Interior	1,200	Apr. 14, 1898
Wood, Miss Eleanor	Tex.	War	420	Apr. 17, 1898
Leo, Orr W.	Iowa	Interior	900	Apr. 18, 1898
Cole, James	N. Y.	do	900	do
Pettigrew, Miss Augusta M.	Mo.	Treasury	900	Apr. 20, 1898
Nixon, Miss Edith C.	Ky.	War	420	Apr. 23, 1898
Williams, John E.	N. H.	Civil-Service Commission.	900	do
Mills, George A. II	N. Y.	Interior	900	Apr. 27, 1898
Culver, Frank E.	do	Civil-Service Commission.	310	Apr. 28, 1898
Boeger, Ernest A.	Tex.	War	1,000	Apr. 30, 1898
McRoylds, Mrs. Mary B.	Ind.	Treasury	1,000	May 1, 1898
Bennett, Miss Martha L.	Iowa	do	1,000	May 4, 1898
Jacobs, Miss Ella M.	Pa.	War	420	do
Mahon, Miss Lora	Ohio	Treasury	1,000	May 7, 1898
Turner, Miss Emma	Ind.	do	1,000	do
MacDonald, Thomas H.	Cal.	War	1,000	do
Buskirk, Thomas B.	Ind.	Interior	1,400	May 8, 1898
Stewart, Joseph H.	Tenn.	War	1,000	May 9, 1898
Race, Lewis D.	Ga.	do	1,000	May 13, 1898
Todd, Charles W.	Del.	Navy	1,000	May 14, 1898
March, Charles A.	Ill.	Interior	900	do

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
			General.
			Type-writing (Hammond).
			Assistant examiner, patent office.
			Book-keeping.
			Topographic draughting.
			Book-keeping.
			Do.
			General.
			Copyist of drawings.
			Stenography and type-writing.
			Do.
			Book-keeping.
			Do.
			Assistant examiner, patent office.
			Special pension examiner.
			Type-writing.
			Topographic draughting.
			Limited.
			General.
			Limited.
		(a)	General.
			Do.
			Assistant examiner, patent office.
			Special pension examiner.
			Book-keeping.
			General.
			Do.
			Book-keeping.
			General.
			Special pension examiner.
			Do.
			Book-keeping.
			Stenography and type-writing.
			Principal pension examiner.
			Book-keeping.
			Stenography and type-writing.
			General.
			Special pension examiner.
			General.
			Special pension examiner.
			General.
			Do.
			Book-keeping.
			Do.
			General.
			Book-keeping.
			Do.
			Assistant examiner, patent office.
			Limited.
			Book-keeping.
			Do.
			Do.
			Limited.
			Stenography and typewriting.
			Do.
			Type-writing.
			General.
			Book-keeping.
			Do.
			Limited.
			Book-keeping.
			Do.
			General.
			Special pension examiner.
			General.
			Do.
			Book-keeping.
			Stenography and type-writing.

^aSoldier's claim of preference.

Complete list of persons in the classified departmental service appointed probationally as

Name.	Legal residence.	Department to which certified.	Grade for which certified.	Date of probationary appointment.
Cameron, Shelton T	Ariz	Interior.....	1, 200	May 16, 1898
Wade, Maner L	Ga.	do	900	do
Hayes, Joshua R	Pa.	War	1, 000	May 18, 1898
Nevins, Joseph D	Tex	do	1, 000	May 21, 1898
Surgny, Harry C	Ohio	do	1, 000	do
Watson, Miss Cora F. (a)	N. H.	Interior.....	900	do
Elliott, Miss Laura	Iowa	Postoffice.....	720	do
Morse, Henry E	N. Y.	War	1, 000	May 23, 1898
Wyckoff, James S.	Mich	Postoffice.....	900	do
Scott, William L.	Ala.	War	1, 000	May 24, 1898
Nettleton, Hallett O.	Conn	Treasury	1, 000	do
Watson, James A	Pa.	Interior.....	1, 200	May 25, 1898
Arthur, David F	S. C.	do	(c)	May 28, 1898
Limbach, Joseph	Ohio	do	1, 400	do
Hinton, John H	Mo	do	(c)	June 1, 1898
Schoenborn, William E.	N. J.	do	1, 200	June 4, 1898
Fassig, Oliver L.	Ohio	War	1, 600	June 6, 1898
Dye, Miss Susan E	Iowa	Interior.....	900	June 7, 1898
Wilson, Andrew	Kans	War	1, 000	June 9, 1898
Morrison, William Taylor	Ky	do	1, 000	June 15, 1898
Moler, James D	W. Va	Postoffice.....	1, 000	June 18, 1898
Mayo, William C.	Va.	State	1, 200	June 20, 1898
Smith, Miss Martha H.	Minn	Postoffice.....	900	June 22, 1898
Brosius, Louis D	Pa.	Treasury	1, 000	June 25, 1898
Garriott, Edward B.	Mo	War	1, 400	June 30, 1898

a Now Mrs. Cora F. Lewis.

absolutely upon certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission, etc.—Continued.

Date of absolute appointment.	Promoted to—	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination passed by appointee.
.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
.....	Book-keeping.
.....	General.
.....	Do.
.....	Proof-reader.
.....	Type-writing.
.....	Died June 26, 1888.....	Limited.
.....	Type-writing.
.....	(b)	Limited.
.....	General.
.....	Book-keeping.
.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
.....	Law clerk.
.....	Special pension examiner.
.....	Law clerk.
.....	Assistant examiner, patent office.
.....	Bibliographer and librarian.
.....	French language.
.....	General.
.....	Do.
.....	Book-keeping.
.....	State Department.
.....	Stenography and type-writing.
.....	Book-keeping.
.....	Meteorologist cler

b Soldier's claim of preference.

c \$3 per day.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Complete list of persons appointed provisionally and ultimately as special pension examiners (not apportioned by the Commission) under Special Rule No. 4, from March 4, 1885, to June 30, 1888, both inclusive.

Name.	Legal residence.	Salary.	Date of provisional appointment.	Date of actual appointment.	Date of transfer to clerical force.	Resignation, removal, or death.	Reappointed.
Whitehead, Charles	Cal	\$1,400	Aug 1, 1885	Feb. 1, 1886			
Wall, Henry W.	Conn	1,400	do	do			
Walsh, Louis C.	D.C.	1,400	do	do			
Wilcox, Andrew D.	Tex	1,400	Aug. 3, 1885	Feb. 5, 1886	Class 1, Dec. 2, 1886	Dismissed Mar. 18, 1886	
Hamlin, Dwight M.	Ark	1,400	Aug. 6, 1885	do		Resigned Oct. 31, 1886	(a)
Dugan, James	Miss	1,400	do	do			
Griman, Adolph	Mo	1,400	do	do			
Peters, Ezra	Ill	1,400	Aug. 12, 1885	Feb. 12, 1886			
Britton, Oscar F.	do	1,400	do	do			
Ross, Orville A.	Pa	1,400	do	do			
Vowles, Joseph S.	D.C.	1,400	Aug. 13, 1885	Feb. 13, 1886			
Fawcett, Thomas R.	Ill	1,400	Aug. 15, 1885	Feb. 15, 1886		Dismissed Mar. 31, 1886	(b)
Davis, Crawford F.	Iowa	1,400	do	do			
Barriager, Ernest A.	Ky	1,400	do	do			
Shirts, Myron N.	W. Va.	1,400	do	do			
Knoch, Hiram R.	Ill	1,400	Aug. 17, 1885	Feb. 17, 1886		Died Oct. 13, 1886	
Davis Samuel S.	W. Va.	1,400	Aug. 18, 1885	Feb. 18, 1886			
Downs, James O.	Mo	1,400	Aug. 20, 1885	Feb. 20, 1886			
Fritta, James B.	Ind	1,400	Aug. 23, 1885	Feb. 22, 1886	Class 3, Dec. 1, 1886		
Sized, James B.	Ala	1,400	Aug. 23, 1885	Mar. 1, 1886			
Hovey, Howard	Mich	1,400	Aug. 21, 1885	do			
Upham, George B.	Mo	1,400	Sept. 2, 1885	Mar. 2, 1886			
Burley, Lemuel	do	1,400	Sept. 7, 1885	Mar. 7, 1886			
Wilcox, Timothy M.	Oregon	1,400	Sept. 11, 1885	Mar. 11, 1886	Class 3, Mar. 25, 1887		
Chapitt, John W.	Ill	1,400	Oct. 24, 1885	Apr. 24, 1886			
McGinnis, Archibald	Ind	1,400	Oct. 28, 1885	Apr. 28, 1886			
Kawada, Franklin W.	Ill	1,400	Oct. 27, 1885	Apr. 27, 1886			
Kilgh, Jacob F.	Pa	1,400	Oct. 28, 1885	Apr. 28, 1886	Class 3, Mar. 25, 1887		
Anthony, John H.	Ill	1,400	do	do			
Hessley, Travis F.	Mo	1,400	Oct. 24, 1885	Apr. 29, 1886		Term ended June 30, 1886	
Clark, Eben E.	do	1,400	do	do			
Browning, Quincy E.	Ill	1,400	Oct. 30, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886			
McDonald, Howard S.	Va	1,400	Oct. 31, 1885	May 1, 1886	Class 3, Dec. 1, 1886		
Cox, William I.	Ind	1,400	Nov. 2, 1885	May 2, 1886	Class 2, July 1, 1886		(c)
Stockdale, Thomas A.	Kans	1,400	do	do			
McIntire, Nicholas H.	do	1,400	Nov. 6, 1885	May 6, 1886			
Felt, Oliver H. P.	do	1,400	Nov. 7, 1885	May 7, 1886			
Smith, George P.	do	1,400	Nov. 9, 1885	May 9, 1886			
Smith, Adeline D.	do	1,400	Nov. 10, 1885	May 10, 1886			
McIntire, Charles	Mo	1,400	Nov. 11, 1885	May 11, 1886			

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

1,400	Nov. 14, 1885	May 19, 1886	(d)
1,400	do	May 19, 1886	
1,400	Nov. 19, 1885	May 19, 1886	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	Nov. 21, 1885	May 21, 1886	
1,400	Nov. 24, 1885	May 25, 1886	
1,400	Dec. 4, 1885	June 4, 1886	
1,400	Dec. 8, 1885	June 5, 1886	
1,400	Dec. 8, 1885	June 8, 1886	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	Dec. 10, 1885	June 10, 1886	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	Dec. 12, 1885	June 12, 1886	
1,400	Dec. 13, 1885	June 14, 1886	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	Dec. 17, 1885	June 17, 1886	
1,400	Dec. 18, 1885	June 18, 1886	
1,400	Dec. 21, 1885	June 21, 1886	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	Dec. 23, 1885	June 23, 1886	
1,400	Jan. 2, 1886	July 2, 1886	
1,400	Jan. 8, 1886	July 8, 1886	
1,400	Jan. 18, 1886	July 18, 1886	
1,400	Jan. 23, 1886	July 23, 1886	
1,400	Feb. 17, 1886	Aug. 17, 1886	
1,400	Mar. 3, 1886	Sept. 3, 1886	
1,400	Mar. 8, 1886	Sept. 8, 1886	
1,400	Mar. 23, 1886	Sept. 23, 1886	
1,400	Apr. 15, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	
1,400	May 23, 1886	Nov. 23, 1886	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	June 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1886	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	June 4, 1886	Dec. 4, 1886	
1,400	do	do	
1,400	June 12, 1886	Dec. 12, 1886	
1,400	June 14, 1886	Dec. 14, 1886	
1,400	June 30, 1886	Dec. 30, 1886	

^a Reinstated December 1, 1886; class 2, January 16, 1887.
^b Reinstated May 5, 1886.
^c Assistant chief of division September 24, 1888.
^d Soldier's claim of preference.

as Reinstated December 1, 1886; class 2, January 16, 1887.

Reinstated May 15, 1894.

Appointments of temporary employes (not apportioned) in Signal Office, War Department, from March 4, 1885, to June 30, 1888, both inclusive.

Name.	Legal residence.	Salary per month.	Date of probationary appointment.	Date of absolute appointment.	Promotion.	Date of promotion.	Resignation, removal, or death.	Kind of examination.
Reagan, Miss Mary M.....	Pa.....	\$25	Jan. 3, 1887	July 3, 1887	.....	June 1, 1887	Resigned April 6, 1887 <i>a</i>	Abridged limited L
Wilcox, Miss Mary R.....	D. C.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	\$600	.....do.....	.....Do.....	Do.
Mitchell, Mrs. Ellen M.....	N. Y.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	600	.....do.....	.....Do.....	Do.
Hepburn, Miss Fannie M.....	D. C.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	600	.....do.....	.....Do.....	Do.
Hercus, Miss Alice Towers.....	do.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	600	.....do.....	.....Do.....	Do.
Neyhart, Miss A. Grace.....	Pa.....	25	Jan. 4, 1887	July 4, 1887	600	.....do.....	.....Do.....	Do.
Rothrock, Miss Leulah.....	N. C.....	25	Apr. 22, 1887	.....	420	.....do.....	Resigned June 30, 1887 <i>b</i>	Do.
Lower, Mrs. Florence.....	D. C.....	25	June 28, 1887	Jan. 2, 1888	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mulligan, Miss Emma M.....	do.....	25	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Diehl, Miss Genevra B.....	Pa.....	25	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1888	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Fletcher, Miss Blanche R.....	do.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.

a Appointed to Interior Department from book-keeper's register.

b Appointed to Agricultural Department from book-keeper's register.

C.

Senate Ex. Doc. No. 192, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to Senate resolution of May 8, 1888, report on the employés of the Baltimore post-office.

JUNE 13, 1888.—Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee to Examine into the Condition of the Civil Service.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to comply with the resolve of the Senate adopted May 8, 1888, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate, at as early a date as practicable, full information as to employés in the post-office at Baltimore, all of said information, as hereinafter detailed, to cover the time between March 4, 1885, and April 30, 1888.

(1) Number, names, and official designations of employés removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885, with dates of removal or resignation, and giving cause of removal when made for cause.

(2) Number, names, and official designations of employés appointed since March 4, 1885, with dates of appointments.

(3) Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service created since March 4, 1885.

(4) Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service created since March 4, 1885.

(5) Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

(6) Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

(7) Total number of employés, with name and official designation of each, in the post-office March 4, 1885.

(8) Total number of employés, with name and official designation of each, in the post-office April 30, 1888.

(9) Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the post-office March 4, 1885.

(10) Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the post-office removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885, with date of removal or resignation, and giving cause for removal when made for cause.

(11) Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the post-office appointed since March 4, 1885.

(12) Number, names, and official designations of temporary employés (excepting day-laborers) appointed since March 4, 1885, with the date of appointment and term of service of each, designating those who were appointed under the civil-service law and those who were appointed without examination.

It has not been possible to conform literally to the requirements of the resolution in so far as the status of the Baltimore office at the date March 4, 1885, is made the subject of inquiry, and the basis of compar-

ison for changes in the roster of that office, for the reason stated in the accompanying report made by the postmaster at Baltimore to me, that the incumbent of that office from and before March 4, 1885 to June 1 of the same year, left no records in his office from which the information called for could be made up, and the returns from such offices to this Department showing the roster, are made only in January of each year under section 464, Postal Laws and Regulations.

I transmit herewith the report of the postmaster at Baltimore to me, with accompanying tables, 1A, 2A, 1B, 2B, answers 2 to 6, inclusive, 7A, 7B, 8A, 8B, 9, 10, and 11.

I am advised by the postmaster at Baltimore that there were no temporary employes, such as named in subdivision 12 of the resolution, appointed since March 4, 1885, so far as he knows, save such as appear in the rosters of carriers herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS,
President pro tempore United States Senate.

BALTIMORE POST-OFFICE,
Baltimore, June 8, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with your written direction of the 9th ultimo, transmitting a resolution of the United States Senate adopted May 8, 1886, and directing me to furnish the information called for to the Department at my earliest convenience, I have the honor to report that I have been somewhat delayed in preparing the information in substantial accordance with the resolution of the Senate, as I have been unable to find any records in this office as to appointments and removals, pay-rolls, time-tables, or any official records whatsoever, that would enable me to furnish the desired information as to appointments and removals which took place under the administration of my predecessor, Mr. Adreon, except a roster of clerks and carriers in force on May 31, 1885, which was obtained from the Department at Washington. I am, therefore, unable to report prior to June 1, 1886, this being the day and date on which my immediate predecessor, I. Parker Veazey, who was appointed under the present national administration, took possession of this office as postmaster and continued to act as such until June 1, 1886. During that time, as you will note by the accompanying exhibits, a large percentage of both clerks and carriers in this office were removed from the service or resigned. As to the causes for the same I am unable to report, and simply submit the record as found.

Mr. Veazey having tendered his resignation to take effect on the 31st of May, 1886, I was named as his successor, and, under my commission as postmaster, took possession of the office on June 1, 1886. There were then on the pay-rolls of this office 124 salaried clerks and 146 salaried carriers, together with a long list of substitute clerks and carriers.

Having accepted my commission as postmaster of the city of Baltimore, I deemed it my duty to exert every effort to improve the postal service of this office, and in doing so it became necessary for me to make a number of removals, both of the old and new employes, also of the substitutes; all which will be seen by an examination of the dates of appointments, resignations, and removals.

The causes of resignations and removals are not recorded in this office except in extreme cases, not wishing to place on record charges that might injure character or prevent the parties from securing employment elsewhere, but in all cases they have been made for the improvement of the service, to promote its efficiency, and to better serve our patrons. To be more specific as to causes, they have been as follows: Inefficiency, discourtesy, general stupidity, want of activity, drunkenness, indifference as to their duties, want of cleanliness, having dangerous associates, dishonesty, and others in whom I did not have confidence as to their trustworthiness, honesty, or competency (the majority have been removed for drunkenness).

I should say, further, that being bonded in the sum of \$400,000 in the interest of self-protection, I felt it my duty to look well into the record of all employes, as to their general habits, during office hours or otherwise (in or out of office), and in cases where I was not fully satisfied that I had reliable employes and those on whom I could depend to co-operate with me in making my administration a success, I have not

hesitated to remove them, or give them the opportunity of tendering their resignations in other cases than those above specified; feeling that in so doing I was rendering a public service, complying with my oath of office, and improving the postal facilities.

With the above introduction I will proceed to answer the questions to the best of my ability, with the aid of the remaining records of this office.

As to interrogatory No. 1, please see Exhibits No. 1 A and B, showing that between June 1, 1885, and April 30, 1888, 191 clerks were removed or resigned, and between the same 198 carriers were removed or resigned. A large percentage of the above were substitutes, and a number, having failed to report for duty, were dropped from the lists; others resigned or were removed for the causes above stated.

By Exhibits No. 2 A you will find that there were 263 carriers certified or appointed between June 1, 1885, and April 30, 1888.

Exhibit No. 2 B will show that there were 216 clerical appointments made in this office between the above dates.

The large number of appointments shown by the above exhibits is accounted for by the fact that many of the appointees did not report for duty, many others declined without trial or after a few days' trial, and a large percentage were totally unfit for the duties which they were expected to perform, others have been removed for the causes above stated, leaving the roster on April 30, 1888, as shown by Exhibits No. 8 A and B; i. e., 148 salaried clerks and 1 substitute—including 1 carrier station and 9 drug-store stations—and 174 salaried carriers; being an increase of 26 clerks and 36 carriers, which has been made necessary in order to properly handle the largely-increased mail passing through this office and to supply the increased population of this city.

Interrogatories Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 can be only partially answered, as the civil-service books in use under Mr. Adreon's administration I am unable to find. I, therefore, cannot state as to the number of classified employes in the service or the number below the classified service; but from the information I can obtain in this connection I will state that there were very few of the employes at that time who had ever passed the civil-service examination, but were holding over, as provided for by the act of 1883, and owing to this fact the line of distinction between the classified and unclassified employes was not drawn, and I suppose they continued to draw salaries as they had done prior to the passage of the above act, and I doubt very much if Ex-Postmaster Adreon himself, without a long and careful examination, could furnish information as to who were or were not within the classified service, as the civil-service law was hardly in effect in this office until the present administration took possession.

For answer to interrogatory No. 7, see Exhibits No. 7 A and B, showing that there were on June 1, 1885, 123 salaried clerks and 138 salaried carriers in this office.

For answer to No. 8, please see Exhibits No. 8 A and B, showing that there were on April 30, 1888, 148 salaried clerks and 1 substitute clerk and 174 salaried carriers and 32 substitute carriers in this office.

For interrogatories Nos. 9, 10, and 11, please see Nos. 9, 10, and 11. Interrogatory No. 12 is covered by the answer to No. 2, which answer includes *all* the appointments in this office, as there have been no temporary employes, excepting those who were appointed as substitute clerks or carriers with the intention of promoting them as vacancies occurred, which has been done in all instances where they have proved efficient and desired promotion.

There have been no day laborers employed, but it became necessary to increase the force of janitors and watchmen—as per Exhibit No. 4—owing to the additional premises added to this office in the shape of an annex, and also due to the fact that during prior administrations the public corridors of the post-office building were cleaned and kept in order by employes of the custom-house, the collector being the custodian of public buildings.

I herewith return resolutions of the Senate.

Very respectfully,

FRANK^e BROWN,
Postmaster.

Hon. DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

No. 1 A.—Clerks removed from June 1, 1885, to April 30, 1888.

[Total, 191.]

Name.	Official designation.	Date of resignation, removal, etc.
Stranghn, W. D	Clerk	Resigned June 1, 1885.
Von Hartung	do	Do.
Long, Richard	do	Do.
Clark, Charles	Superintendent money order	Do.
Ross, William E	Assistant postmaster	Do.
Clark, J. H	Watchman	Removed June 21, 1885.
Nutter, S. E	Secretary to postmaster	Resigned June 1, 1885.
Green, James	Janitor	Removed June 21, 1885.
White, Robert	do	Do.
Hammett, John C	Clerk	Resigned June 3, 1885.
McPherson, C. L	do	Resigned June 8, 1885.
Hass, John P	Cashier	Resigned June 1, 1885.
Smith, H. A	Clerk	Removed June 9, 1885.
Chenowith, B. T	do	Removed June 10, 1885.
Dietrich, John	do	Removed July 18, 1885.
Jean, George B	Superintendent registry	Removed June 30, 1885.
Medley, J. F	Clerk	Removed July 30, 1885.
Hicks, H. C	Messenger	Removed July 31, 1885.
Jenkins, J. H	Clerk	Do.
Lyons, George	do	Do.
Rinicker, J. F	do	Removed Aug. 1, 1885.
Biggs, John T	do	Removed Aug. 31, 1885.
Blair, J. A	do	Do.
Coale, W. A	do	Removed Sept. 12, 1885.
Daneker, S. H	Assistant superintendent mails	Resigned Sept. 2, 1885.
Harcourt, William	Clerk	Removed Aug. 31, 1885.
Hooper, J. H. H	do	Do.
Johnson, George W	Superintendent stamp division	Removed Sept. 20, 1885.
Meredith, B. J	Clerk	Removed Sept. 29, 1885.
Potter, T. L	do	Died Aug. 28, 1885.
Welsh, S. C	do	Removed Aug. 31, 1885.
Wood, Russell	do	Do.
Webster, Mrs. L. F	do	Do.
Thompson, Charles A	do	Resigned Oct. 3, 1885.
Dickson, James W	do	Do.
Price, Cordelia B	do	Removed Oct. 15, 1885.
McPhail, Maggie J	do	Removed Oct. 1, 1885.
Sullivan, George W	do	Removed Oct. 31, 1885.
Taggart, H. S	do	Resigned Oct. 16, 1885.
Ferris, William H	do	Removed Nov. 15, 1885.
Fowler, H. C	do	Removed Nov. 30, 1885.
Hall, J. S	do	Removed Nov. 15, 1885.
Henderson, A. W	do	Removed Nov. 21, 1885.
Schleich, William	do	Resigned Nov. 15, 1885.
Stewart, G. P	do	Removed Nov. 9, 1885.
Wain, W. E	do	Removed Dec. 10, 1885.
Watkins, T. E	do	Removed Dec. 31, 1885.
Herbert, H. V	do	Removed Feb. 7, 1886.
Brown, John A	do	Removed Jan. 16, 1886.
Lucas, James B	do	Removed Jan. 15, 1886.
Cooke, William H	do	Removed Feb. 7, 1886.
Cornish, William H	do	Removed Feb. 2, 1886.
Gillespie, Joseph J	do	Removed Feb. 7, 1886.
Haller, Eugene	do	Do.
Hyde, E. J	do	Do.
Johnson, J., jr	do	Removed Feb. 23, 1886.
Kimberly, George L	Superintendent inquiry	Resigned Feb. 23, 1886.
Marr, A. W	Clerk	Removed Feb. 7, 1886.
McCreary, H. R	do	Do.
Turner, William R	do	Removed Feb. 3, 1886.
Watts, James M	do	Removed Feb. 7, 1886.
Bailey, M. V	Superintendent of Mails	Resigned April 7, 1886.
Brown, Cornelius	Clerk	Removed April 7, 1886.
Baldwin, L. E	do	Do.
Ellis, Thomas	do	Removed April 15, 1886.
Henze, C. A	do	Do.
Lewis, H. B	do	Do.
Poulson, J. H	do	Do.
Polk, J. P	do	Do.
Rullman, A. H	do	Do.
Sultzzer, W. H. H	do	Resigned April 7, 1886.
Whalen, Jas. G	do	Resigned April 16, 1886.
Brown, W. G	do	Removed April 21, 1886.
Cockran, W. B	do	Do.
Karsner, C. J	do	Removed June 21, 1886.
Kreamer, John T	do	Do.
Kinnaird, R. J	do	Do.
Reilly, George F	do	Do.

o. 1 A.—*Clerks removed from June 1, 1885, to April 30, 1888.*—Continued.

Name.	Official designation.	Date of resignation, removal, etc.
am, J. E.	Clerk	Removed July 16, 1886.
George.	do	Removed July 26, 1886.
e. Samuel.	do	Removed July 16, 1886.
William C.	do	Resigned Aug. 24, 1886.
F.	do	Resigned Sept. 13, 1886.
Thomas P.	do	Removed Sept. 21, 1886.
W. A.	do	Removed Sept. 16, 1886.
Richard T.	Assistant postmaster	Resigned Aug. 1, 1886.
B.	Clerk	Removed Aug. 31, 1886.
Thomas J.	do	Removed Oct. 15, 1886.
Charles.	do	Resigned Oct. 15, 1886.
A.	do	Resigned Nov. 15, 1886.
V. P.	do	Removed Nov. 15, 1886.
T. M.	do	Removed Nov. 30, 1886.
J. S.	do	Removed Nov. 15, 1886.
W. E.	do	Removed Dec. 10, 1886.
Joseph A.	do	Removed Dec. 1, 1886.
D.	do	Resigned Dec. 15, 1886.
Amuel.	do	Removed Feb. 10, 1887.
James W.	do	Removed Feb. 12, 1887.
est.	do	Removed Mar. 15, 1887.
George M.	do	Removed Mar. 4, 1887.
Thomas H.	do	Removed Mar. 5, 1887.
James H.	do	Removed Feb. 28, 1887.
C.	do	Removed Mar. 19, 1887.
M. A.	Interpreter	Died Mar. 12, 1887.
A. H.	Clerk	Removed Mar. 1, 1887.
H.	do	Removed Apr. 12, 1887.
h. F. A.	do	Removed May 5, 1887.
ene	do	Resigned May 31, 1887.
S.	do	Removed July 31, 1887.
William	Janitor	Resigned June 10, 1887.
W.	Clerk	Removed Aug. 31, 1887.
	do	Removed Oct. 1, 1887.
ello, L.	Interpreter	Resigned Oct. 5, 1887.
J.	Watchman	Removed Dec. 31, 1887.
W.	Clerk	Resigned Feb. 15, 1888.
	do	Resigned Apr. 13, 1888.
orge A.	do	Resigned Apr. 15, 1888.
W.	do	Resigned Apr. 16, 1888.
A. C.	do	Resigned Apr. 7, 1888.
George B.	Janitor	Resigned Mar. 31, 1888.
Joseph	do	Resigned Apr. 15, 1888.
George W., sr.	Clerk	Resigned Nov. 15, 1885.
B. H.	do	Removed Feb. —, 1887.
John	Watchman	Promoted to carrier, Mar. 28, 1888.
gh, L. M.	Dispatcher	Resigned Aug. 31, 1887.
Samuel K.	Clerk	Resigned Sept. 30, 1887.
C.	Janitor	Resigned Nov. 15, 1887.
Thomas J.	Clerk	Dropped.
an, C. L.	do	Do.
A. W.	do	Do.
seph E.	do	Do.
hn H.	do	Do.
I. J.	do	Do.
ons, J. J.	do	Do.
I. W.	do	Do.
d. Joseph	do	Do.
W.	do	Do.
le, John G.	do	Do.
Thomas W.	do	Resigned.
Harry	do	Dropped.
George E.	do	Declined appointment.
R. M.	do	Resigned.
I. A.	do	Declined appointment.
d. J.	do	Dropped.
J.	do	Resigned.
George F.	do	Do.
William E.	do	Do.
uel A.	do	Do.
P. H.	do	Dropped.
omas B.	do	Resigned.
ohn E.	do	Removed.
Patrick.	do	Dropped.
William D.	do	Do.
oshua D.	do	Resigned.
A. W.	do	Dropped.
Martin J.	do	Do.
ck, J. L.	do	Do.

No. 1 A.—*Clerks removed from June 1, 1885, to April 30, 1888—Continued.*

Name.	Official designation.	Date of resignation removal, etc.
Spencer, D. W.	Clerk	Dropped.
Busey, Charles E.	do	Failed to report.
Carry, G. W.	do	Dropped.
Toner, Robert J.	do	Do.
Loud, Thomas P.	do	Do.
Dondierkin, J. T. M.	do	Do.
McBee, J. T.	do	Do.
Bischoff, Adolph	do	Do.
Morrison, J. H.	do	Do.
Malloy, Charles A.	do	Resigned.
Faulkenstein, H. J.	do	Dropped.
Plismaurice, H.	do	Do.
Baker, H. D.	do	Resigned.
Smith, H. L.	do	Resigned April 6, 18
Baker, J. H.	do	Dropped.
Cole, C. E.	do	Do.
Dunn, E. H.	do	Do.
Edwards, S. R.	do	Do.
Jordan, J. C.	do	Do.
Jones, Kennon	do	Do.
Jocovlin, J. A.	do	Do.
Kappe, Andrew	do	Do.
King, R. G.	do	Do.
Lars, E. V.	do	Do.
Luckey, R. B.	do	Do.
Moore, T. R.	do	Do.
McCaun, W. F.	do	Do.
McKenney, James	do	Do.
Roberts, H. C.	do	Do.
Snyder, C. M.	do	Do.
Schofield, C. E.	do	Do.
Tuttle, H. A.	do	Do.
Walker, E. J.	do	Do.
White, A. A.	do	Do.

No. 2 A.—*Carriers appointed from June 1, 1885, to April 30, 1888.*

[Total, 263.]

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
Tennyson, William H.	July 2, 1885.	Cryer, William O.	Nov. 3, 1
Spangenberg, Philip	Do.	Spafford, H. A.	Nov. 4,
Arbuckle, William	July 30, 1885.*	Classmier, Frank	Nov. 5, 1
Timbs, William R.	July 30, 1885.	Doory, John T.	Nov. 6,
Gels, Frank	Aug. 10, 1885.*	Herbst, George J.	Nov. 7,
Rochatrol, F. R., Jr.	Aug. 14, 1885.	Le Hevern, Walter	Nov. 11,
Murry, Frank E.	Aug. 17, 1885.	Bennett, Thomas	Nov. 14,
Eckel, William J.	Aug. 19, 1885.	Parvis, William H.	Do.
Gormley, Harry V.	Do.	Fields, George W.	Nov. 21,
Walker, Samuel B.	Aug. 20, 1885.	Schaun, Charles	Nov. 24,
Dignan, John P.	Aug. 26, 1885.	McCeney, Victor	Dec. 14,
Owens, Harry I.	Aug. 27, 1885.	Lyons, H.	Do.
Hosfies, William J.	Sept. 1, 1885.	Brickner, William	Jan. 3, 1
Doeller, Hy	Do.	Stanton, John	Jan. 14,
Martham, August	Do.	Gilley, Herbert D.	Jan. 16,
Warren, Frederick A.	Do.	Linthicum, Albert	Jan. 26,
Coughlan, John	Do.	Denny, James E.	Do.
Gorauch, Wilber H.	Sept. 4, 1885.	McQuillan, William B.	Do.
Staub, Herman A.	Sept. 5, 1885.	Lafferty, George M.	Do.
Quid, Remus	Sept. 14, 1885.	Milburn, E. B.	Do.
Barron, Thomas A.	Sept. 15, 1885.	Utermohl, William	Do.
Gorman, M. P.	Do.	Warner, Frank P.	Jan. 27, 1
Mueller, William M.	Do.	Elliott, George H.	Jan. 28, 1
Hook, Charles H.	Do.	Jay, Charles R.	Feb. 6, 1
Pletsch, Lewis	Do.	Wagner, Fred	Do.
Fitzmaurice, H.	Do.	Schnibbe, William H.	Feb. 13, 1
Moore, George M.	Sept. 18, 1885.	Sterquel, William I.	Do.
Rundle, James B.	Do.	Kelly, George J.	Do.
Kerwan, William C.	Oct. 4, 1885.	Hastory, Stephen F.	Do.
Offney, H. C.	Oct. 12, 1885.	Herbert, J. W. B.	Do.
Allen, W. C.	Oct. 20, 1885.*	Kearns, Thomas B.	Do.
Furlong, Edward L.	Oct. 30, 1885.	Strobel, Charles C.	Do.
Leonard, William T.	Nov. 4, 1885.	Dodd, Jacob A.	Do.

* Declined.

No. 2 A.—Carriers appointed from June 1, 1885, to April 30, 1888—Continued.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
William F.....	Feb. 16, 1886.	Moran, William T.....	Apr. 23, 1886.
in, George L.....	Do.	Reign, Eugene.....	Do.
ohl, Charles E.....	Do.	Maurer, Charles.....	Do.
st, A. Jules.....	Mar. 9, 1886.	Kernan, J. W.....	Do.
in, John T.....	Do.	Graham, George W.....	Do.
antz, Arthur.....	Mar. 19, 1886.	Zimmerman, C. I.....	Do.
an, Oscar.....	Do.	Jung, Albert J.....	Oct. 11, 1886.
, Charles C.....	Do.	Davis, E. D. O.....	Oct. 15, 1886.
ght, Charles A.....	Do.	McGonigle, D. E. J.....	Oct. 23, 1886.
Thomas J.....	Do.	Murphy, J. C.....	Do.
man, J. A.....	Do.	Carroll, J. J.....	Do.
John M.....	Do.	Von Munchow, R.....	Do.
r, Charles E.....	Do.	Livingstone, William A.....	Oct. 25, 1886.
er, Francis W.....	Do.	Quinn, N. P.....	Nov. 1, 1886.
Charles H.....	Do.	Deitz, C. L.....	Nov. 13, 1886.
, James J.....	Do.	Carr, Joseph J.....	Do.
ia, Samuel L.....	Do.	Spittle, John.....	Dec. 8, 1886.
n, L. C.....	Do.	Skane, T. H.....	Do.
er, William.....	Do.	Schneider, C. J.....	Do.
s, H. R.....	Do.	Walsh, D. C.....	Do.
ay, R. E.....	Do.	Koenig, M.....	Dec. 9, 1886.
in, John T.....	Do.	Rogers, Joseph.....	Do.
, C. A.....	Do.	Bodkin, Edward J.....	Do.
it, Lewis.....	Do.	Hines, Edward J.....	Dec. 15, 1886.
al, Edward.....	Do.	Weber, George A.....	Dec. 13, 1886.
H. A.....	Do.	Van Daneker, O. W.....	Nov. 22, 1886.
t, T. S.....	Do.	Bldgood, Vincent.....	Jan. 18, 1887.
John T.....	Do.	Pauli, Theodore C.....	Do.
Charles C.....	Do.*	McKinley, William G.....	Do.
n, R. L.....	Do.	Herman, George J.....	Do.
John W.....	Apr. 13, 1886.	Allen, Aleck H.....	Jan. 19, 1887.
ma, James A.....	Do.	Briscoe, Andrew C.....	Jan. 22, 1887.
, James A.....	Apr. 23, 1886.	King, J. W. F.....	Do.
, John F.....	Do.	Ailsworth, T. P.....	Do.
st, Edwin.....	Do.	Wright, W. E.....	Do.
ohl, Louis.....	Do.	Arrington, A. E.....	Do.
eld, Gustavus.....	Do.	Holzman, Charles.....	Jan. 24, 1887.
, J.....	Do.	Logue, Peter J.....	Feb. 2, 1887.
rauch, W. L.....	Do.	Caple, William F.....	Feb. 4, 1887.
, William H.....	Do.	Ruth, E. O.....	Feb. 25, 1887.
Edwin W.....	Do.	Booze, W. E.....	Do.
, William H.....	Do.	Duvall, W. G. K.....	Do.
son, J. J.....	Do.	North, John G.....	Do.*
ndorf, Charles.....	Do.	Deegan, John.....	Do.
y, William A.....	Do.	McGarvey, Michael.....	Do.
h, Charles.....	Do.	Moran, A. G.....	Do.
, John R.....	Do.	Lane, T. J.....	Do.
William J.....	Do.	Putsche, H.....	Do.
ade, F. J.....	Do.	Miskimmon, T. E.....	Feb. 26, 1887.
P. A.....	Do.	Norman, John P.....	Mar. 10, 1887.
r, J. E.....	Do.	McManus, J. J. H.....	Mar. 21, 1887.
id, J. T.....	Do.	Livingston, George L.....	Do.
, John H.....	Do.	Jackson, H. G.....	Do.
, James E.....	Do.	Pollard, William.....	Apr. 19, 1887.
, T. S.....	Do.	Casey, George W.....	Do.
ney, Jacob.....	Do.	Cassidy, John L.....	Do.
ter, A. M.....	Do.	Henderson, H. C.....	Do.
nald, James.....	Do.	Swope, Frank R.....	Do.
y, James E.....	Do.†	Creighton, J. J. F.....	Do.*
ing, Thomas H.....	Do.	Dyan, John.....	Do.
r, George C.....	Do.	Byrnes, J. F.....	Do.
t, L. A.....	Do.	Sprecher, D. H.....	Do.†
gton, R.....	Do.	Salisbury, Albert.....	Do.
r, Charles.....	Do.	Scully, Denis.....	Do.
Conrad.....	Do.	Zapp, J. F.....	Do.
, John H.....	Do.	Newman, William.....	Do.
in, George W.....	Do.	Mercer, George P.....	May 5, 1887.
John F.....	Do.	Waldeck, F. F.....	May 16, 1887.
r, J. L.....	Do.	Connolly, D. J.....	May 20, 1887.
r, H.....	Do.	Cullender, William N.....	May 26, 1887.
e, John.....	Do.	O'Hara, T. J.....	June 18, 1887.*
on, R. H.....	Do.	Brashears, A. C.....	June 22, 1887.
en, William J.....	Do.	Gruner, J. T.....	Do.
, Edward I.....	Do.	Moses, Lewis.....	June 23, 1887.
hon, B.....	Do.	Frank, Conrad C.....	June 28, 1887.
se, August J.....	Do.	Carpenter, F. J.....	Do.
, J. O. C.....	Do.	Lane, John A.....	Oct. 4, 1887.
A. K.....	Do.	Thomas, Owen H.....	Oct. 7, 1887.
r, Amos.....	Do.	Anderson, Aleck.....	Do.*

* Did not qualify.

† Declined.

No. 2 A.—Carriers appointed from June 1, 1885, to April 30, 1888—Continued.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
Weyhausen, L. H.....	Oct. 7, 1887.	Donnolly, A. S.....	Mar. 14, 1888.
Clark, William F.....	Do.	Welsh, J. F.....	Do.
Price, H.....	Do.	Miller, C. T.....	Do.
Hagan, John T.....	Oct. 13, 1887.	Watta, B. F.....	Mar. 15, 1888.
O'Neill, J. B.....	Do.	Haupt, J. N.....	Do.
Gosnell, D. C.....	Do.	Cooper, G. C.....	Do.
Pendergast, William.....	Oct. 22, 1887.	Zink, Urban.....	Mar. 16, 1888.
Fields, P. G.....	Oct. 24, 1887.	Shanks, G. D.....	Do.
Reamay, William C.....	Nov. 19, 1887.	Ellicott, George.....	Mar. 20, 1888.
Koehler, Frederick.....	Do.	Gawthrop, C. T.....	Mar. 31, 1888.
Abbott, George W.....	*Do.	McGough, E. A.....	Do.
Mohr, J. H.....	Nov. 21, 1887.	Clark, J. S.....	Apr. 5, 1888.
Hauecke, F. W. B.....	Dec. 20, 1887.	McMahon, J. A.....	Apr. 13, 1888.
Haman, C. J.....	Feb. 13, 1888.	Kennedy, H. C.....	Do.
Price, W. A.....	Mar. 7, 1888.	Meyers, A. P.....	Apr. 18, 1888.
Meyers, W. C.....	Do.	Shaw, R. L.....	Apr. 20, 1888.
Farley, T. P.....	Mar. 12, 1888.	Linthicum, R. L.....	Do.
Schaffer, A. C.....	Mar. 14, 1888.	Kiel, Frank G.....	Jan. 31, 1888.
Itzell, C. J.....	Do.	Bromwell, Charles H.....	Feb. 12, 1888.
Clark, J. F.....	Do.		

No. 1 B.—Roster of carriers removed, resigned, etc., from June 1, 1885, to April 30, 1888.

[Total, 198.]

Name.	Date of removal, etc.	Name.	Date of removal, etc.
Buchta, Fred'k C. P. W.....	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Furlong, Edward L.....	Removed Aug. 1, 1887.
Boyd, Joseph R.....	Removed May 4, 1887.	Fields, John H.....	Resigned Sept. 6, 1887.
Brown, James E.....	Removed May 31, 1887.	Fitzmaurice, Henry.....	Resigned Oct. 20, 1887.
Bowling, James T.....	Removed Jan. 31, 1887.	Ghent, Albert D.....	Removed Apr. 15, 1888.
Beale, Horatio.....	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Gosnell, Charles H.....	Removed Apr. 30, 1888.
Bowen, Lewis F., jr.....	Do.	Glann, George O.....	Removed Feb. 26, 1888.
Boehm, A. C.....	Removed Oct. 7, 1885.	Giesz, Henry.....	Do.
Boulden, John W.....	Removed May 31, 1887.	Gabrio, William F.....	Removed Mar. 4, 1888.
Baughman, Joseph A.....	Resigned July 2, 1886.	Grape, Gilbert C.....	Removed Mar. 31, 1888.
Brewster, A. M.....	Removed Nov. 17, 1887.	Green, John C.....	Removed Nov. 5, 1887.
Byrne, John W.....	Removed July 31, 1887.	Graham, John T.....	Removed Feb. 1, 1888.
Bidgood, Vincent C.....	Removed Mar. 31, 1888.	Glantz, Henry T.....	Resigned Nov. 13, 1887.
Brashears, Allen C.....	Resigned July 31, 1887.	Garland, John T.....	Removed June 11, 1888.
Carroll, George W.....	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Gernert, Lewis.....	Resigned Sept. 4, 1887.
Catrup, Samuel P.....	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Henderson, Robert.....	Removed Apr. 15, 1888.
Clark, George W.....	Removed Aug. 19, 1885.	Hooper, James R.....	Removed Aug. 14, 1887.
Clark, William H.....	Removed Jan. 26, 1886.	Holtz, George P.....	Removed Apr. 30, 1888.
Creamer, Alex. F.....	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Hopper, William H.....	Removed Mar. 31, 1888.
Connor, M. J.....	Removed Feb. 24, 1886.	Hedges, John C.....	Removed Feb. 28, 1888.
Clare, Lemuel.....	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Hoffmeister, Charles A.....	Removed Apr. 15, 1888.
Cadwallader, H. C.....	Resigned May 31, 1886.	Horan, Samuel W.....	Do.
Chaney, Charles B.....	Removed May 31, 1886.	Hitchcock, Charles W.....	Dismissed Jan. 24, 1888.
Crockett, Theo. S.....	Removed Nov. 5, 1885.	Holmes, John T.....	Removed Jan. 18, 1888.
Courtney, C. R.....	Resigned Sept. 25, 1885.	Hobbs, George F.....	Removed Apr. 30, 1888.
Coughlan, John.....	Removed Feb. 4, 1886.	Harvey, Charles A.....	Removed Feb. 28, 1888.
Card, Charles H.....	Resigned May 23, 1886.	Hatter, Daniel A.....	Removed Jan. 28, 1888.
Cooper, George C.....	Removed June 7, 1886.	Hilb, Isaac.....	Removed Aug. 20, 1887.
Carroll, John J.....	Resigned Nov. 7, 1887.	Hook, Charles H.....	Removed Aug. 1, 1888.
Dolby, A. R.....	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Hastry, S. F.....	Removed Sept. 14, 1887.
Davis, Richard.....	Removed Aug. 14, 1886.	Hunter, Charles.....	Resigned Nov. 17, 1887.
Dehoff, George P.....	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Ijania, Franklin P.....	Removed Jan. 5, 1888.
Duncan, William T.....	Removed Feb. 28, 1886.	Jones, George W.....	Removed Mar. 31, 1888.
Dellevie, John.....	Removed June 30, 1886.	Jung, Albert J.....	Resigned Nov. 11, 1887.
Denby, William L.....	Removed Apr. 30, 1887.	Kerner, George W.....	Removed Jan. 31, 1888.
Denny, James E.....	Resigned Mar. 31, 1888.	King, Girard T.....	Removed Nov. 5, 1887.
Davis, Thomas S.....	Resigned Oct. 31, 1887.	Knight, William H.....	Removed May 31, 1888.
Duvall, W. D. R.....	Removed June 23, 1887.	Kohler, Henry C.....	Removed Nov. 13, 1887.
Ely, John J.....	Removed Mar. 16, 1887.	Karr, John T.....	Removed Jan. 15, 1888.
Erman, William H.....	Removed May 31, 1887.	Keck, George.....	Removed Jan. 12, 1888.
Ellera, John T.....	Removed Mar. 16, 1887.	Keys, W. W.....	Removed Nov. 5, 1887.
Franklin, Benjamin P.....	Resigned Sept. 14, 1885.	Kirwan, Jesse P.....	Removed Jan. 31, 1888.
Fox, Lewis C.....	Removed June 23, 1887.	Kernan, James W.....	Removed Feb. 18, 1888.
Fairall, George C.....	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Klasmeyer, Frank.....	Resigned Dec. 1, 1887.
Fisher, Robert B.....	Do.	Lewis, James M. S.....	Removed Oct. 8, 1887.
Foreman, Valentine.....	Removed Feb. 28, 1886.	Lewis, Nathan.....	Removed Apr. 30, 1888.
Frisch, Henry G.....	Do.	Lang, Henry.....	Removed May 31, 1888.
Forrest, Charles M.....	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Leyshon, George.....	Resigned Feb. 17, 1888.

* Did not qualify.

† For embezzlement.

No. 1 B.—Roster of carriers removed, resigned, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Date of removal, etc.	Name.	Date of removal, etc.
ons, Henry	Removed July 2, 1886.	Roth, J. F.	Removed Nov. 26, 1887.
ingstone, Wm. A. ..	Resigned Feb. 10, 1887.	Rogers, Joseph S.	Resigned Feb. 3, 1887.
ingstone, George F. ..	Resigned Oct. 27, 1887.	Stafford, J. A.	Removed Sept. 3, 1885.
ie, Thomas J.	Resigned Nov. 2, 1887.	Shields, John L.	Removed June 15, 1885.
je, John A.	Removed Mar. 12, 1888.	Strong, George W.	Removed Apr. 30, 1887.
chell, James T.	Removed May 31, 1887.	Stirling, Thomas J.	Removed Feb. 4, 1886.
son, C. R. P.	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Seager, Charles	Removed Nov. 5, 1885.
tthews, George W. ..	Removed Feb. 25, 1887.	Slack, Theodore F.	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.
les, Charles L.	Removed Aug. 27, 1885.	Sadler, George W.	Removed Oct. 6, 1885.
rtin, Henry.	Removed Oct. 27, 1886.	Sears, George W.	Removed May 31, 1887.
ore, Samuel J.	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Snader, William H.	Removed Feb. 25, 1887.
Gruder, Robert B. ..	Removed Nov. 5, 1885.	Sullivan, H. C.	Removed May 31, 1887.
ller, Richard A.	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Swansberry, W. H.	Removed Nov. 30, 1886.
lla, F. M.	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Stagmer, George D.	Removed Feb. 28, 1886.
Cornick, John W. ..	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Schoenhals, W. H.	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.
ller, William L. F. ...	Removed May 31, 1887.	Steigerwald, John W. ..	Removed Oct. 27, 1886.
ore, George A.	Removed Sept. 4, 1886.	Sellens, John	Removed June 7, 1886.
Quillan, William R. ..	Died Mar. 20, 1886.	Spriggs, William H.	Removed Feb. 18, 1887.
Donald, James	Removed Aug. 10, 1887.	Smith, Charles G.	Removed Jan. 31, 1888.
Gee, John	Removed July 4, 1887.	Spaugenberg, Philip ...	Resigned Aug. 11, 1886.
isington, Richard ...	Removed Sept. 15, 1886.	Swope, Frank R.	Died Oct. 16, 1887.
urphy, John O.	Resigned Oct. 27, 1887.	Thompson, Otis P.	Removed Aug. 1, 1886.
ran, Archie G.	Resigned Nov. 2, 1887.	Torney, William A.	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.
rcer, George P.	Removed Dec. 29, 1887.	Trotton, Frank	Removed Sept. 30, 1887.
ers, William C.	Resigned Apr. 16, 1888.	Tennyson, William H. ..	Removed Sept. 16, 1886.
Mahon, John A.	Resigned Apr. 20, 1888.	Talbot, Leon A.	Removed Jan. 19, 1888.
rth, Thomas L.	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Wood, James H.	Removed Feb. 28, 1886.
rth, John J. S.	Removed Sept. 22, 1887.	Wright, Charles L.	Removed May 31, 1887.
wcomer, C. A.	Removed June 24, 1885.	Webb, James F.	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.
ens, Richard	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Williams, Jesse W.	Removed Mar. 2, 1887.
ney, Henry C.	Removed Feb. 17, 1886.	Williams, James R.	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.
ver, Charles A.	Removed July 31, 1886.	Waltemeyer, John T. ...	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.
Neill, John B.	Removed Mar. 29, 1888.	Watson, Thomas H.	Resigned Nov. 30, 1885.
ed, Robert L.	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Woodward, Samuel	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.
illips, Darius	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Warner, F. B.	Removed Nov. 11, 1886.
cker, John	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Wright, Thomas S.	Resigned Aug. 12, 1886.
acock, Milton W.	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Weyhausen, Lewis H. ..	Resigned Dec. 2, 1887.
ce, Robert	Do.	Yeates, John P.	Resigned Sept. 6, 1887.
me, Henry C.	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	Zinck, John B.	Resigned Aug. 13, 1886.
rvis, W. H.	Resigned Dec. 1, 1885.	Doorey, John T.	Declined appointment.
inn, N. P.	Resigned Nov. 22, 1886.	McConnell, Jos. S.	Removed Mar. 31, 1887.
hardson, Jno. N.	Removed Apr. 11, 1887.	Bier, Charles C.	Failed to qualify.
tan, Charles A.	Removed June 7, 1886.	Abbott, G. W.	Do.
hards, Birch M.	Resigned June 15, 1886.	Arbuckle, William.	Declined.
berts, Charles H.	Removed May 31, 1887.	Geis, Frank D.	Do.
nbey, James B.	Removed Aug. 10, 1886.	Warnken, Frederick ...	Do.
inkle, William.	Removed Jan. 14, 1887.	Allen, William C.	Do.
mney, John W.	Removed Apr. 15, 1886.	Hillary, J. E.	Do.
berts, Joseph T.	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.	North, John, G.	Failed to qualify.
ynolds, Charles	Removed Apr. 18, 1886.	Creighton, J. F.	Do.

No. 2 B.—Roster of clerks appointed from June 1, 1885, to April 30, 1888.

[Total, 216.]

Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
ison, R. T.	Assistant postmaster	June 1, 1885.
ndt, Jacob	Secretary to postmaster	Do.
odemus, F. C.	Cashier	Do.
son, William T.	Superintendent money order	Do.
mmett, J. C.	Clerk	Do.
kes, B. T.	do	Do.
kins, Charles H.	do	Do.
rington, Eugene.	Superintendent of registry	June 3, 1885.
sell, J. M.	Clerk	July 1, 1885.
nper, J. A.	do	Do.
ighey, M. P.	Superintendent city division	Do.
e, William A.	Clerk	Aug. 3, 1885.
burger, C. S.	Superintendent of carriers	July 1, 1885.
urfield, Gustavus.	Assistant superintendent city division	Apr. 6, 1886.
nton, J. J.	Assistant postmaster	Sept. 1, 1886.
rner, W. R.	Clerk	June 8, 1885.
sell, W. McKim.	do	June 9, 1885.
ik, Samuel A.	do	June 10, 1885.
rley, Charles F.	do	June 12, 1885.
rke, J. P.	Messenger	June 22, 1885.

No. 2 B.—Roster of clerks appointed from June 1, 188

Name.	Official designation.
Downs, Michael.....	Watchman.....
Gilliam, Joseph E.....	Clerk.....
Geegan, John.....	Janitor.....
Ensor, E. S.....	Messenger.....
McCain, John W.....	Janitor.....
Newman, William.....	do.....
Shank, George D.....	do.....
Whalen, James.....	Watchman.....
Burgan, Charles M.....	Printer.....
Brown, John A.....	Clerk.....
Murray, Thomas J.....	Watchman.....
Ostendorf, John A.....	Superintendent foreign mails..
Roseman, G. W., sr.....	Assistant to cashier.....
Scopenich, M. A.....	Interpreter.....
Winder, W. S.....	Messenger.....
Bennett, Samuel S.....	Clerk.....
Dowling, J.....	Janitor.....
Medley, J. W.....	Secretary to postmaster.....
Bamberger, Ansel.....	Clerk.....
Humphreys, H. B.....	do.....
Boud, A. S.....	do.....
Fannon, W. F.....	Watchman.....
Evans, W. H.....	Superintendent inquiry division
Hass, John.....	Watchman.....
Annin, E. J.....	do.....
Butts, H. C.....	Janitor.....
Kemmil, John.....	Clerk.....
Cockey, J. D.....	Janitor.....
Howes, E. B.....	Watchman.....
Bowie, H. B.....	do.....
Brignadello, L.....	Interpreter.....
Gries, Frank.....	Janitor.....
Wagner, Joseph.....	do.....
Stephan, Sigman.....	Interpreter.....
Favonr, Charles E.....	Watchman.....
Kahl, George.....	Janitor.....
McClure, George D.....	Clerk.....
Van Meter, S. C.....	Watchman.....
Barrett, John, Jr.....	Clerk.....
Smith, H. L.....	do.....
Johnston, Alvon.....	do.....
Porter, Charles H.....	do.....
Kernan, P. H.....	do.....
Whittle, John B.....	do.....
Hobbs, Harry W.....	do.....
Tighe, Thomas B.....	do.....
Geinger, J. T.....	do.....
Auld, Hugh.....	do.....
Joyce, Jesse.....	do.....
Davis, Isaac H.....	do.....
Kerchner, Hy. A.....	do.....
Johnson, William H.....	do.....
Thompson, Charles A.....	do.....
Pollard, John E.....	do.....
O'Neill, Patrick T.....	do.....
Post, Eugene.....	do.....
Kishach, William D.....	do.....
Wurach, A. F.....	do.....
McCluney, Thomas.....	do.....
Cassidy, Francis.....	do.....
Miller, George W.....	do.....
Giles, W. A.....	do.....
Rawlins, L. M.....	do.....
Nyce, A. W.....	do.....
Taylor, Joshua D.....	do.....
Moura, C. L.....	do.....
Bolgiano, Joseph A.....	do.....
Morrison, A. W.....	do.....
Burke, James B.....	do.....
Dorenberger, James J.....	do.....
Schluessel, F. E. A.....	do.....
Streeter, J. L.....	do.....
Colmary, W. A.....	do.....
Busey, Thomas C.....	do.....
Mullikin, L. S. R.....	do.....
O'Hara, Martin J.....	do.....
Fitzpatrick, J. L.....	do.....
Ruth, John A.....	do.....
Spencer, D. W.....	do.....
Busey, Charles E.....	do.....

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

51

3.—Roster of clerks appointed from June 1, 1895, to April 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
William J.	Clerk	Mar. 2, 1896
G.	do	Do.
George A.	do	Do.
W. C.	do	Do.
Robert J.	do	Do.
George E.	do	Do.
Thomas P.	do	Do.
W. B., Jr.	do	Do.
Wm. R.	do	Do.
J. T. M.	do	Do.
W. S.	do	Do.
Wm. H.	do	Do.
Alfred	do	Apr. 12, 1896.
I. John D.	do	Do.
Wm. Walter	do	Do.
D. S.	do	Do.
George A.	do	Do.
T.	do	Apr. 13, 1896.
David	do	Do.
John	do	Do.
I. G.	do	Do.
W. James P.	do	Apr. 15, 1896.
Edolph	do	Do.
James H.	do	Do.
Charles A.	do	Do.
John T.	do	Do.
John, H. J. F.	do	Do.
M.	do	Do.
Ice, H.	do	Do.
William J.	do	Do.
Thomas J.	do	Do.
D.	do	Do.
W. R. H.	do	Do.
Samuel K.	do	Do.
Wm. C. L.	do	Do.
A. W.	do	Do.
W. C.	do	Do.
I. J.	do	Do.
John	do	Do.
Joseph E.	do	Do.
Wm. H.	do	Do.
George W.	do	Do.
J. J.	do	Do.
James J.	do	Do.
William J.	do	Do.
Alpheus H.	do	Do.
John, J. J.	do	Do.
V. W.	do	Do.
John P.	do	Do.
John W.	do	Do.
Id. Joseph	do	Do.
George W.	do	Do.
John B.	do	Do.
John H. B.	do	Do.
M.	do	Do.
S. R.	do	Do.
C. F.	do	Do.
Id. M. P.	do	Do.
J. W.	do	Apr. 21, 1896.
Id. M. P. H.	do	Do.
C. H.	do	Do.
Id. F. A.	do	June 8, 1896.
Id. J.	do	Do.
Frederick	do	June 18, 1896.
S. B.	do	Do.
John E.	do	June 26, 1896.
M.	do	July 20, 1896.
J.	do	Do.
William	do	Do.
R. H.	do	July 27, 1896.
Id. Thomas W.	do	Aug. 24, 1896.
Id. N.	do	Oct. 12, 1896.
J. W.	do	Oct. 13, 1896.
Id. W.	do	Nov. 8, 1896.
Harry	do	Dec. 11, 1896.
Id. Edward E.	do	Jan. 24, 1897.
Id. George E.	do	Do.
Id. H. L.	do	Do.
A. W.	do	Do.

* Declined.

No. 2 B.—Roster of clerks appointed from June 1, 1885, to April 30, 1888—Continued.

Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
Packard, R. M	Clerk	Jan. 27, 1887.
Henry, M. A	do	Do.
Matthews, L. G	do	Do.
Abbott, J. A	do	Do.
Diffenbach, F. A	do	Do.
Jones, H. W	do	Do.
Ebaugh, Abber	do	Do.
Alrich, B. P	do	Do.
Matthews, B. H	do	Do.
Offutt, L. D	do	Do.
Taylor, F. M	do	Do.
Hilton, E. T	do	Feb. 2, 1887.
Fitzgerald, J.	do	Feb. 7, 1887.
Shipley, R. H. H	do	Do.
Parrott, J. C	do	Do.
Hines, M. J	do	Mar. 28, 1887.
Landerkin, Charles	do	May 16, 1887.
Keatler, George A	do	May 24, 1887.
Donlan, George F	do	June 20, 1887.
Colliday, Grace R	do	Sept. 30, 1887.
Ayres, Florence	do	Oct. 4, 1887.
Abbott, Sadie N	do	Do.
Hinkle, Mary F	do	Do.
Soper, William E	do	Do.
Stocksdale, H. C	do	Do.
Colliday, Blanche A	do	Dec. 21, 1887.
Colliday, Charles R	Superintendent station B	Jan. 15, 1887.
Culbreth, M	Superintendent station A	June 1, 1885.
Stahl, Gustave L	Superintendent station C	Do.
Wolf, Charles A	Superintendent station D	Do.
Rogers, Philip	Superintendent station E	Mar. 12, 1888.
Kratz, John C	Superintendent station F	Jan. 16, 1888.
Seal, George B	Superintendent station G	Apr. 1, 1888.
Heinze, O. B	Superintendent station H	Jan. 15, 1887.
Schraeder, August	Superintendent station I	Do.
Hall, Robert E	Superintendent station K	Do.
Lushbaugh, L. M	Dispatcher	
Stump, Charles	Janitor	July —, 1888.

No. 7 A.—Roster of clerks, June 1, 1885.

[Total, 123.]

Name.	Official designation.	Name.	Official designation.
Andrews, W. E.	Clerk.	Dickson, J. W	Clerk.
Achey, C. F	Do.	Dunn, E. H	Do.
Alloway, G. N	Do.	Ellis, Thomas	Do.
Adams, Sidney	Clerk. (Chief clerk or superintendent gen- eral delivery.)	Edwards, S. R	Do.
		Ferris, W. H	Do.
Bailey, M. V	Superintendent of mails.	Fowler, H. C	Do.
		Gillespie, J. J	Do.
Aultman, T. P	Clerk.	Griffith, J. H	Do.
Baker, J. H	Do.	Green, James	Janitor.
Bantz, E	Do.	Haller, Eugene	Clerk.
Brown, W. G	Do.	Harcourt, William	Do.
Buckingham, J. E	Do.	Haas, John P	Cashier.
Brown, Cornelius	Do.	Hyde, E. J	Clerk.
Baldwin, L. E	Do.	Hall, J. S	Do.
Beck, Ernest	Do.	Henze, C. A	Do.
Biggs, J. T	Do.	Hooper, J. H	Do.
Blair, J. A	Do.	Henderson, A. W	Do.
Clark, Charles	Superintendent of money-order division.	Herbert, H. V	Do.
		Hicks, H. C	Messenger.
Chester, T. H	Clerk.	Ireland, Robert	Clerk.
Cooke, William H	Do.	Jordan, J. C	Do.
Copes, G. L	Do.	Jean, George B	Superintendent of registry division.
Cornish, W. H	Clerk. (Dispatcher.)		Clerk.
Cole, C. E	Clerk.	Jenkins, J. H	Do.
Corkran, M. B	Do.	Johnston, J., jr	Superintendent stamp division.
Clark, J. H	Do.	Johnson, George W	Clerk.
Daneker, S. H	Assistant superin- tendent of mails.	Jones, Kennon	Clerk.
Deitrich, John	Clerk. (Superintend- ent of foreign mails.)	Joceylin, J. A	Printer.
		Krebs, William A	Clerk.
		Kappea, Andrew	Janitor.

No. 7 A.—Roster of clerks, June 1, 1885—Continued.

Name.	Official designation.	Name.	Official designation.
J. J.	Clerk.	Ross, W. E.	Assistant postmaster.
John T.	Do.	Schleich, William.	Clerk.
.....	Do.	Showacre, M. S.	Superintendent of carriers.
R. A.	Do.	.....	Clerk.
G. L. S.	Superintendent inquiry division.	Smyser, E. D.	Do.
orge.	Clerk.	Snyder, C. M.	Do.
.....	Do.	Smith, J. L. H.	Do.
orge A.	Do.	Sullivan, George W.	Do.
A.	Do.	Sultz, W. H. H.	Superintendent of city division.
nes B.	Do.	.....	Clerk.
B.	Do.	Solomon, J. S.	Do.
B.	Do.	Stewart, G. B.	Do.
ard.	Do.	Slaysman Alonzo.	Do.
I.	Do.	Schofield, G. E.	Do.
R.	Do.	Shott, W. C.	Do.
C.	Do.	Stranghn, W. D.	Do.
H. R.	Do.	Taggart, H. S.	Do.
B.	Do.	Tuttle, H. A.	Do.
F.	Do.	Turner, W. R.	Do.
S.	Do.	Thomas, J. B.	Do.
W. F.	Do.	Von Hartong, A.	Do.
W.	Do.	Walker, R. J.	Do.
B. J.	Do.	Whiteside, S.	Do.
y, James.	Watchman.	Watts, J. M.	Do.
muel.	Clerk (dispatcher).	Welsh, S. C.	Do.
muel E.	Secretary to postmaster.	Wain, W. L.	Do.
.....	Clerk.	Wood, Russell.	Do.
.....	Do.	Watkins, T. E.	Do.
.....	Do.	Webster, Mrs. Laura P. ..	Do.
.....	Do.	White, A. A.	Do.
.....	Do.	White, Robert.	Janitor.
.....	Do.	Price, Cordelia B.	Clerk.
.....	Do.	McPhail, Maggie J.	Do.
.....	Do.	McPherson, C. L.	Do.
orge F.	Do.	Smith, H. A.	Do.
J. F.	Do.	Chenowith, B. T.	Do.
A. H.	Do.		

No. 8 A.—Roster, April 30, 1888.

[Total, 149.]

Name.	Official designation.	Name.	Official designation.
ative division.		Mailing division—Cont'd.	
Joseph.	Janitor.	Barrett, John, jr.	Distributor at dock.
Jeremiah.	Chief janitor.	Boggs, C. M.	Separator.
John J.	Assistant postmaster.	Bowie, H. B.	Dispatcher.
Charles R.	Night watchman.	Cochran, J. E.	Distributor.
John T.	Secretary to postmaster.	Carrington, Walter.	Do.
B.	Day watchman.	Copes, G. L.	Separator.
in.	Night watchman.	Davis, F. A. W.	Distributor.
ank J.	Janitor.	Downs, M.	Dispatcher.
orge.	Do.	Davis, I. H.	Distributor at dock.
is, F. C.	Custodian and cashier.	Derrinberger, J. J.	Separator.
G. W., jr.	Messenger and package clerk.	Ensor, E. S.	Dispatcher.
orge.	Janitor.	Ebaugh, Abner.	Stamper and helper.
Sigmund.	Watchman and interpreter.	Gittings, D. S.	Distributor.
er, S. C.	Night watchman.	Hollameir, F. A.	Separator.
W. S.	Night superintendent and messenger.	Harley, O. F.	Chief clerk.
mp division.		Hoffman, J. W.	Recorder.
I. M.	Chief clerk.	Hilton, E. T.	Stamper and helper.
S. S.	Clerk.	Ireland, Robert.	Foreman.
J. W.	Do.	Jerscheid, J. D.	Recorder.
ing division.		Kerchner, H. A.	Foreman.
on, Eugene.	Superintendent.	Kurtz, L. J.	Distributor.
P.	Stamper and helper.	Leonard, R. H.	Do.
J.	Separator.	Moore, C. L.	Separator.
C.	Do.	Miller, G. W.	Distributor.
		McGann, J. H.	Stamper and helper.
		Metzel, W. J.	Separator.
		Namuth, C. F.	Stamper and helper.
		Nolte, J. H.	Distributor.
		O'Brien, M. J.	Stamper and helper.
		O'Brien, J. W.	Separator.

No. 8 A.—Roster, April 30, 1888—Continued.

Name.	Official designation.	Name.	Official d
<i>Mailing division—Cont'd.</i>		<i>City division—Cont'd.</i>	
Ontendorf, J. A.....	Superintendent for- sign mails.	Hobbs, H. W.	Foreman.
O'Neill, J. T.	Distributor.	Offutt, L. D.	Box clerk
Porter, C. H.	Do.	Piet, J. B.	Paper file
Pickell, C. E.	Separator.	Ruth, J. A.	Exchange
Rebhan, Fred.	Do.	Stockdale, H. O.	Stamp.
Reop, C. L.	Do.	Striver, Alfred.	Letter file
Sinclair, W. E.	Do.	Sutton, G. E.	Do.
Streeper, J. L.	Do.	Schloegel, F. E. A.	Do.
Smith, J. L. H.	Distributor.	Sparks, R. B.	Canceled.
Sonlly, J. T.	Do.	Shipley, W. H. H.	Do.
Tracey, W. J.	Distributor at desk.	Showace, M. S.	Chief cler vian.
Taylor, H. G.	Do.	<i>Registry division.</i>	
Taylor, A. M.	Separator.	Caughy, M. P.	Superinte Clerk.
Taylor, F. A.	Do.	Abbott, Joseph A.	Do.
Wight, A. H.	Package-window c'l'k.	Deaver, George A.	Do.
Whittle, J. B. A.	Foreman.	Giles, W. A.	Do.
Kestler, George.	Stamper and helper.	Jones, H. W.	Do.
<i>City division.</i>		Johnson, A. D.	Do.
Warfield, Gustavus.	Superintendent.	Laudin, E. A.	Do.
Abbott, Sadie N.	Clerk.	Moon, E. E.	Do.
Ayres, Florence E.	Do.	Pendleton, A. E.	Do.
Adams, Sydney.	Clerk general delivery.	Thomas, J. B.	Do.
Auld, Hugh.	Letter and paper filer.	<i>Money-order division.</i>	
Brandt, Jacob.	Chief clerk.	Carson, W. T.	Superinte Clerk.
Boligiano, J. A.	Letter filer.	Cassidy, Frank.	Do.
Bamberger, Ansel.	Box clerk.	Kemmel, John, jr.	Do.
Bullock, John.	Letter filer.	Stokes, R. T.	Do.
Beatty, G. H. L.	Canceled.	Wurach, A. F.	Do.
Bergan, C. M.	Printer.	<i>Inquiry division.</i>	
Burke, J. P.	Foreman.	Evans, W. H.	Superinte Clerk.
Burke, J. B.	Special delivery clerk.	Rawlins, L. M.	Do.
Cowan, D., Jr.	Foreman.	Shott, W. C.	Superinte tion A.
Cassell, W. M.	Box clerk.	Calbreth, M.	Superinte tion B.
Cross, J. E.	Paper filer.	Colliday, Charles E.	Superinte tion C.
Custy, J. T.	Letter filer.	Colliday, Grace.	Clerk stat
Earp, H. M.	Box clerk.	Henkle, Mary.	Do.
Freburger, O. S.	Superintendent of car- riers.	Stahl, Gustav L.	Superinte tion C.
Gillan, J. E.	Letter filer.	Wolf, Charles A.	Superinte tion D.
Gaddess, W. C.	Do.	Rogers, Philip.	Superinte tion E.
Humphreys, H. B.	Chief clerk general de- livery.	Kratz, John C.	Superinte tion F.
Joyce, Jesse.	Letter filer.	Seal, George B.	Superinte tion G.
Johnson, W. H.	Do.	Hoinse, O. B.	Superinte tion H.
Kohler, H. J.	Special delivery clerk.	Schraeder, August.	Superinte tion I.
Lynton, J. W.	Exchange paper filer.	Hall, Robert E.	Superinte tion K.
Lyddane, G. N.	Letter filer.	Colliday, Blanche.	Substitut tion B.
McGuinness, M. P. H.	Do.		
McGowan, J. P.	Do.		
McKay, W. S.	Do.		
Meyer, J. F.	Directory clerk.		
Mitchell, E. W.	Clerk general deliv- ery.		
Mullikin, S. S. E.	Directory clerk.		
Murphy, J. J.	Letter filer.		
McCann, J. J.	Do.		
Mahon, J. B.	Clerk general deliv- ery.		
Mannar, C. H.	Box clerk.		
Matthews, L. G.	Do.		

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

55

No. 7 B.—Roster of carriers, June 1, 1885.

[Total, 128.]

Name.	Name.	Name.
Thomas R.	Glantz, Henry C.	Parker, John.
A. Frederick C. P. W.	Graham, John T.	Peacock, Milton.
man, Charles W.	Henderson, Robert.	Price, Robert.
Joseph R.	Hooper, James R.	Prime, Henry C.
W. William H.	Holts, George G.	Richardson, J. N.
James E.	Hopper, William H.	Rotan, Charles A.
David.	Hedges, John E.	Richards, Birch M.
James T.	Hoffmeister, Charles W.	Roberts, Charles.
Horatio.	Horan, Samuel W.	Rimby, James.
Lewis L., Jr.	Hitchcock, Charles W.	Rankle, William.
A. C.	Holmes, John T.	Rumney, John W.
John W.	Hobbs, George F.	Roberts, Joseph T.
George W.	Harvey, Charles A.	Reynolds, Charles.
Samuel K.	Hatter, Daniel A.	Sheppard, Charles.
George W.	Hill, Isaac.	Stafford, J. A.
William H.	Ijama, Franklin P.	Shields, John L.
er, Aleck F.	Jones, George W.	Strong, George W.
M. J.	Kerner, George W.	Stirling, Thomas J.
Lemuel.	King, Girard T.	Seager, Charles.
Blader, H. C.	Knight, William H.	Slack, Theodore F.
y, Charles B.	Kohler, Henry C.	Sadler, George W.
ett, Theodore S.	Karr, John T.	Sears, George W.
ey, C. R.	Keck, George.	Suader, William H.
A. R.	Keys, W. W.	Sullivan, H. C.
Richard.	Kirwan, Jesse P.	Swanberry, William H.
George P.	Lewis, James M. S.	Stagner, George D.
William T.	Lewis, Nathan.	Soboenhale, W. H.
John.	Lang, Henry.	Steigerwald, John W.
William L.	Laybion, George.	Sellers, John.
ohn J.	Mitchell, James T.	Spriggs, William H.
William H.	Mason, C. R. P.	Smith, Charles G.
John T.	Matthews, George W.	Thompson, Otis P.
hn, Benjamin P.	Mules, Charles L.	Torney, William A.
Lewis C.	Martin, Henry.	Trotton, Frank.
George C.	Moore, Samuel J.	Worth, John W.
Robert B.	McGruder, Robert B.	Wood, James H.
an, Valentina.	Miller, Richard A.	Wood, William H.
Henry G.	Mills, F. M.	Wright, Charles L.
Charles N.	McCormick, John W.	Webb, James F.
Albert D.	Miller, William L. F.	Williams, Jesse W.
Charles H.	North, Thomas L.	Williams, James E.
George O.	North, John J. S.	Waltmeyer, John T.
Henry.	Newcomer, C. A.	Watson, Thomas H.
William F.	Owens, Richard.	Woodward, Samuel.
Gilbert.	Peed, Robert L.	Zink, John B.
John C.	Phillips, Dartus.	McConnell, Joseph S.

No. 8 B.—Roster of carriers, April 30, 1885.

[Total, 206.]

Name.	Name.	Name.
gton, Austin E.	Catlin, Elmer H.	Bareckson, Thomas B.
Alexander H.	Cryer, William O.	Fields, P. Gordon.
orth, Thomas P.	Chason, L. C.	Fields, George W.
n, Thomas A.	Coble, William F.	Fisher, William F.
per, William.	Carr, Joseph J.	Fields, Charles C.
man, Charles W.	Cassady, John L.	Frits, Conrad.
ey, William H.	Cullender, William H.	Farley, Thomas P.
au, John T.	Connelly, B. J.	Forrest, Edwin.
tt, Thomas.	Carpenter, Frank J.	Frank, Conrad.
B. E. J.	Carey, George W.	Goanell, D. C.
James E.	Clark, John F.	Giles, E. N.
Joseph A.	Davis, E. D. O.	Gorsuch, W. H.
Allison K.	Doeller, Henry.	Gorman, M. J.
Peter A.	Dodd, J. A.	Gilley, H. D.
A. C.	Dignan, John P.	Gormley, H. V.
William H.	Donnelly, Ambrose B. J.	Greaver, W.
n, Edward L.	Dietz, Charles L.	Glandling, Thomas H.
s, John F.	Deegan, John.	Graham, George W.
well, Charles H.	Dyas, John.	Gruener, John T.
r, George C.	Elliott, George.	Gawthrop, Charles.
James S.	Elliott, George H.	Hagan, John T.
William F.	Eckel, William J.	Henderson, E. C.

No. 8 B.—Roster of carriers, April 30, 1888—Continued.

Name.	Name.	Name.
Herman, George J.	McQuay, Robert E.	Smith, J. M.
Herbst, George J.	McCeney, Jacob.	Staab, H. B.
Hinea, E. J.	Miller, John H.	Sterquel, William J.
Herbert, John D.	Moser, Louis.	Schulbbe, William H.
Hevern, Walter L.	Meyers, Albert P.	Stanton, John.
Huster, Joseph E.	McGough, Edward A.	Spafford, Henry A.
Holzman, Charles.	Miller, Charles T.	Schann, Charles W.
Haman, Charles J.	Mohr, John H.	Stroebel, Charles C.
Hosfros, William J.	Maurer, Charles.	Stevens, S. L.
Haupt, Joseph W.	McQuade, Frank J.	Schaper, H. M.
Hanecke, F. B.	Mittindorff, Charles.	Schaum, George W.
Itzell, Charles J.	Mattison, James J.	Saner, Nicholas J.
Jackson, H. G.	Moran, William T.	Simpson, Robert H.
Jay, Charles E.	Madden, William J.	Stryker, John.
Koenig, Martin	Mulkay, William A.	Skane, Thomas H.
Kernan, William O.	McGonigle, D. J.	Spittle, John.
King, John F.	McManus, John J. A.	Stengel, Julius.
Krause, A. J.	Miskimmon, T. E.	Schneider, Charles J.
Kennedy, Henry O.	McGarvey, M.	Scully, D. J.
Kiel, Frank G.	McKinley, William G.	Shanks, George D.
Koebler, Frederick.	Newman, William P.	Timbs, William R.
Kirsch, Charles.	Norman, John P.	Tuohy, Jas. J.
Kerwan, George L.	Ould, Remus.	Thomas, Owen H.
Kelly, George J.	Owens, H. J.	Utermohle, William.
Kelly, Thomas J.	Putache, Henry.	Utermohle, Charles E.
Krager, John L.	Prevost, H. J.	Van Daneker, Owen.
Laufer, Henry.	Price, Harry.	Von Monchow, Rudolph.
Logue, John C.	Pletsch, Lewis.	Walsh, D. C.
Lafferty, George M.	Price, William A.	Wagner, Frederick.
Linthicum, A. H.	Pauli, Theodore.	Weaver, F. W.
Liepman, Oscar.	Pendergast, William.	Walker, Samuel B.
Lemkuhl, Louis.	Pollard, William.	Weihrauch, W. L.
Leonard, William T.	Ruth, Edward O.	Warfield, Gustavus, of C.
Linthicum, Robert L.	Reigne, Eugene.	Wood, William H.
Logue, Peter J.	Rundle, J. B.	Wright, William E.
McMahon, Bernard.	Riebetantz, Arthur.	Watts, Benjamin.
Mueller, William M.	Reilly, John T.	Waldecke, Frank F.
Myers, H. R.	Rockstroh, F. E.	Welsh, Jas.
Maltham, A.	Reeder, Amos.	Weber, George A.
Mills, Henry A.	Reamy, W. C.	Zapp, Jacob F.
McCann, J. T.	Shaw, Robert L.	Zimmerman, Charles J.
Milburn, E. B.	Shaffer, Albert C.	Zink, Urban.
McNeal, Edward.	Sheets, William H.	Sheppard, Charles.
McCeney, Victor.	Shelly, John E.	Bayley, Thomas R.
McKenna, John W.	Stuart, John F.	Bennett, David.
Murray, F. E.	Silwright, Charles A.	Worth, John W.
Morgan, R. L.	Schaper, Charles E.	

No. 9.—Heads of divisions, May 31, 1885.

[Total, 9.]

Name.	Official designation.	Name.	Official designation.
Bailey, M. V	Superintendent of mails.	Showacre, M. S	Superintendent of carriers.
Clark, Charles	Superintendent of money-orders.	Sultzer, W. H. H.....	Superintendent of city division.
Jean, George B	Superintendent of registry division.	Adams, Sidney	Chief clerk or superintendent of general delivery.
Johnson, George W...	Superintendent of stamp division.	Deitrich, John.....	Superintendent of foreign mails.
Kimberly, G. L. S	Superintendent of inquiry division.		

No. 10.—Heads of divisions removed or resigned since June 1, 1885.

[Total, 5.]

Name.	Official designation.	Date of removal, etc.
Bailey, M. V	Superintendent of mails	Resigned Apr. 7, 1886.
Clark, Charles	Superintendent of money-order division.	Removed June 1, 1885.
Jean, George B	Superintendent of registry	Removed June 30, 1885.
Johnson, George W	Superintendent of stamp division.....	Removed Sept. 20, 1885.
Deitrich, John.....	Superintendent of foreign mails.....	Removed July 12, 1885.

No. 11.—*Heads of divisions in office appointed since June 1, 1885.*

[Total, 9.]

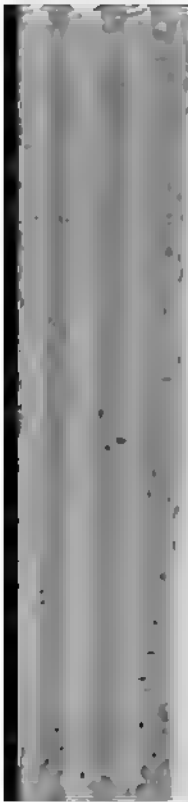
Name.	Official designation.	Name.	Official designation.
Correll, J. M.....	Superintendent of stamp division.	Caughey, M. P	Superintendent of registry division.
Carrington, Eugene	Superintendent of mails.	Carson, W. T.....	Superintendent of money-order division.
Ostendorf, J. A.....	Superintendent of foreign mails.	Evans, W. H	Superintendent of inquiry division.
Warfield, Gustavus	Superintendent of city division.	Humphreys, H. B.....	Superintendent of general delivery.
Freburger, C. S.....	Superintendent of carriers.		

Answer to question 3.—2 special delivery clerks and 2 clerks at Station B; total, 4.

Answer to question 4.—1 superintendent Station B, 1 night superintendent, 3 watchmen, 2 janitors, and 1 interpreter; total, 8.

Answer to question 5.—None that I know of.

Answer to question 6.—None that I know of.



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D.

Senate Ex. Doc. No. 205, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to Senate resolution of April 30, 1888, a list of employés below the classified service since March, 1885.

JUNE 26, 1888.—Ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 26, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with Senate resolution of April 30, 1888, "a complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messengers, model attendants, and other persons below the classified service who have been appointed or employed in the Interior Department in Washington since March 4, 1885; also a list of all persons who have been appointed in said Department in Washington since March 4, 1885, to any position, class, or grade who have been, since their appointment, or are now, employed in a position, class, or grade different from the one to which they were appointed, giving in detail the change in position, rank, or grade of employment in regard to each person separately."

The latter information is contained in separate lists furnished by the several Bureaus of this Department.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 10, 1888.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 3d instant, requesting a list of all persons employed in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General, "appointed since March 4, 1885, to any position, class, or grade, who have been since their appointment, or are now, employed in a position, class, or grade different from the one to which they were appointed," I have to say in reply:

Robert B. Lamon was on April 16, 1887, transferred from the board of pension appeals in the office of the Secretary, and appointed a clerk in this office at the same salary, \$2,000. He is performing the duties of a law clerk.

Robert F. Hill, Watson Boyle, and Patrick J. Rogers were, on November 14, 1887, detailed from the board of pension appeals in the office of the Secretary, and are now employed in this office as law clerks at the same salary, \$2,000.

Herbert N. Curtis, appointed a clerk in this office November 10, 1886, was on April 16, 1887, transferred to the board of pension appeals in the Secretary's office, and employed at the same salary, \$2,000.

Very respectfully,

Z. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Hon. WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS,
Washington, May 5, 1888.

SIR: In reply to your circular letter of the 3d instant, inclosing a copy of Senate resolution of April 30, I have the honor to state that no person appointed to a position in this Bureau since March 4, 1885, is now, or has been, employed in a position, class, or grade different from the one to which he was appointed.

Most respectfully, yours,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commissioner.

Hon. WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

[Information called for under Senate resolutions of April 30, 1888.]

H. H. Carpenter, Illinois, confidential clerk and secretary to Commissioner, December 8, 1885, \$1,600; appointed clerk class 4, January 25, 1887, through civil service.

W. M. Chaplain, North Carolina, transfer from War Department February 10, 1886, \$1,000; promoted to class 1 December 10, 1886; to class 2 January 10, 1887.

Mrs. Carrie E. Todd, Arkansas, appointed copyist, \$900, through civil service April 14, 1886; promoted to \$1,000 January 10, 1887.

M. Niven, New York, transfer from Post-Office Department, class 1, April 2, 1886, promoted to class 2 August 16, 1886.

R. L. Tomlin, Missouri, appointed copyist, \$900, May 7, 1886, civil service; promoted to \$1,000 July 1, 1887; to class 1 July 16, 1887; to class 2 October 1, 1887.

O. Foote, Indiana, transfer from War Department, class 1, April 24, 1886; promoted to class 2 February 15, 1887.

R. Hampton, Mississippi, transfer from Secretary's office, class 2, April 4, 1886; promoted to class 3 April 10, 1887.

Mrs. Annie M. Rock, Virginia, transfer from Post-Office Department, copyist, \$900, July 20, 1886; promoted to class 1 August 16, 1886.

L. S. Anderson, Arkansas, transfer from Post-Office Department, class 1, January 6, 1887; promoted to class 2 March 8, 1888.

Mrs. P. M. Pride, South Carolina, transfer from Patent Office, copyist, \$900, January 19, 1887; promoted to \$1,000 August 1, 1887.

Mrs. J. C. Patton, North Carolina, transfer from Patent Office, copyist, \$900, February 1, 1887; promoted to \$1,000 March 1, 1888.

J. H. Howell, Illinois, transfer from Pension Office, copyist, \$900, March 21, 1887; promoted to \$1,000 March 8, 1888.

M. A. Mess, Indiana, transfer from War Department, class 1, May 2, 1887; promoted to class 2 February 4, 1888.

S. D. Luckett, Indiana, appointed chief of contest division, class 4, June 1, 1887; promoted to law examiner \$2,000 April 16, 1888.

T. A. Washington, Texas, transfer from War Department, class 1, July 1, 1887; promoted to class 2 July 23, 1887; promoted to class 3 February 4, 1888.

J. V. Wright, Tennessee, appointed chief of mineral division, class 4, August 11, 1887; to law clerk, \$2,200, February 8, 1888.

W. G. Marshall, appointed through civil service, \$1,400, November 10, 1887; promoted to class 3 March 15, 1888.

Susan V. Fleming, appointed as an assistant messenger October 1, 1885; has been continuously employed as a copyist since that date.

William Murtaugh, appointed as packer, \$720, October 10, 1885; James G. Kent, appointed as packer, \$720, June 16, 1887; Adolf Schaiffer, appointed as packer, \$720, August 22, 1887; when not engaged in the duties of packers, these men have performed the work of assistant messengers and laborers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 3d instant requiring the information called for in that portion of Senate resolution of April 30, 1888, which reads as follows:

* * * * A list of all persons who have been appointed in said Department in Washington since March 4, 1885, to any position, class, or grade, who have been, since their appointment, or are now, employed in a position, class, or grade different from the one to which they were appointed, giving in detail the change in position, rank, or grade of employment in regard to each person separately.

In reply permit me to say that there have been no such persons appointed in the Geological Survey since March 4, 1885.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C.

Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, May 10, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 3d instant calling for information relative to certain employés in this office appointed since March 4, 1885.

In reply I have the honor to state that no persons who have been appointed in this office since March 4, 1885, have been or are now employed "in any position, class, or grade different from the one to which they were appointed," except those who were originally appointed to assist in the investigation of Indian depredation claims in the depredation division of this office, and who have since been transferred to other positions in the classified service, in accordance with the opinion of the Civil-Service Commission "that the clerks and copyists now employed upon Indian depredation claims are within the classified Departmental service of the Interior Department, and that vacancies occurring in that division must be filled under the civil-service act and rules."

In accordance with this ruling Miss Mattie E. Seabrook, Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead, and Mr. H. W. Andrews were transferred by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the positions of copyists in this office, at a compensation of \$900 per annum.

Further, under the ruling of the Civil-Service Commission, referred to above, the following persons, who have been appointed to assist in the investigation of Indian depredation claims since March 4, 1885, have

been transferred to the classified civil service in other bureaus:
C. Smith, Mrs. Lillie E. Parsons, Miss Nellie Martin, Miss R.
Marshall, Miss Ellen B. De Jarnette, and Mrs. M. L. Wiltberger.

Very respectfully,

J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Statement showing employees appointed since March 4, 1885, who have been "employed in position, class, or grade different from the one to which they were appointed."

[In response to Senate resolution of April 30, 1888.]

Name of appointee.	Grade to which originally appointed in office of the Secretary.	Salary.	Change in position, class, or grade.
Day, Edward W.....	Asst. proof-reader on Official Register for 1885.	*\$75	Apr. 15, 1886, dismissed; Sept. 15, 1886, appointed proof-reader on Official Register for 1887 at \$100 per month.
de Graffenried, Charner W. K.	Laborer.....	\$60	June 30, 1887, promoted to messenger at \$720.
Dyer, Miss Lucy.....	Copy-holder and indexer on Official Register for 1885.	*\$60	Aug. 15, 1886, dismissed; Aug. 15, 1886, appointed in Patent Office, \$600.
Edie, Mrs. Marie A.....	do.....	*\$60	Apr. 15, 1886, dismissed; Aug. 15, 1886, appointed in Patent Office, \$600; Sept. 14, 1886, resigned.
Green, Thomas A.....	Watchman.....	720	June 30, 1887, promoted to watchman at \$840.
Hampton, Rodolph.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Apr. 30, 1886, transferred to Land Office and promoted to \$1,200.
Jackson, Andrew J. J.....	Laborer.....	\$60	Apr. 9, 1886, promoted to watchman at \$720.
Lamar, Lucius Q. C., Jr.....	Stenographer to the Secretary.	1,800	Aug. 3, 1886, transferred to private secretary to the Secretary at \$1,800; Mar. 23, 1888, promoted to chief of division at \$2,000.
Lamon, Robert B.....	Member of board of pension appeals.	2,800	Apr. 15, 1887, transferred to Assistant Attorney-General at \$2,000.
Longshaw, Luther M. J.....	Assistant messenger.....	720	May 19, 1885, resigned; Nov. 15, 1885, appointed watchman at \$720; Apr. 4, 1886, appointed Pension Office principal examiner, at \$2,000.
Lucas, Nelson A. J.....	Watchman.....	720	Mar. 20, 1886, transferred to Office as skilled laborer, at \$720.
McConnell, Felix G.....	do.....	720	Mar. 12, 1886, transferred to Office as skilled laborer, at \$720; Nov. 20, 1886, resigned.
Manning, Miss Alfreda.....	Copy-holder and indexer on Official Register for 1885.	*\$60	Aug. 15, 1886, dismissed; Aug. 15, 1886, appointed Patent Office, laborer, at \$600; Nov. 12, 1886, promoted to skilled laborer, at \$720.
Moore, Lemuel C.....	Laborer.....	\$60	Aug. 26, 1885, transferred to Indian Affairs and promoted to assistant messenger, at \$720; Oct. 7, 1886, transferred to the Office of the Secretary as watchman, at \$720.
Pegues, Samuel W. E.....	Watchman.....	720	Sept. 15, 1886, resigned; Sept. 15, 1886, appointed Pension Office, clerk, at \$1,000; Feb. 15, 1887, promoted to \$1,200.
Robertson, Marcus W.....	do.....	720	Oct. 31, 1886, resigned; Nov. 1, 1886, appointed Pension Office, special messenger, at \$1,400.
Rodenstein, Miss Louise A.....	Clerk (for duty as a stenographer.)	1,200	Oct. 7, 1887, transferred to Patent Office.
Tolson, Miss Henriette W.....	Clerk.....	1,000	Apr. 30, 1888, transferred to the Office.
Twine, William A. J.....	Watchman.....	720	Sept. 26, 1885, resigned; Feb. 5, 1886, appointed; Mar. 30, 1887, transferred to Patent Office as laborer, at \$600; Nov. 10, 1887, promoted to \$720.

* Per month.

† On certification of the Civil-Service Commission.

‡ Served in Union Army or Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1888.

SIR: In reply to the circular letter from the Department, dated the 3d instant, inclosing a copy of a Senate resolution dated April 30, 1888, which calls for a list of persons appointed to positions in this Bureau since March 4, 1885, who have been employed in a grade or class different from that to which they were appointed, I have the honor to say that the only employé of this office to whom this inquiry applies is Mrs. Frances A. Reigart, of Colorado, who was appointed as assistant messenger on July 28, 1885, and who has always been assigned to the work of a copyist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. R. DAWSON,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Statement showing employees of the BUREAU OF LABOR holding a "position, class, or grade different from the one to which they were appointed," called for by Senate resolution of April 30, 1886.

Name.	Original appointment in this bureau.		Second appointment in this bureau.		Third appointment in this bureau.		Present appointment in this bureau.	
	Date of oath.	Title.	Date of oath.	Title.	Date of oath.	Title.	Date of oath.	Title.
Keller, Benjamin F.	Dec. 7, 1885	Clerk, class 2					July 19, 1887	Clerk, class 4.
French, William M.	Aug. 21, 1885	do					July 1, 1886	Clerk, class 3.
Ward, C. Osborn	May 18, 1885	Special agent, \$4 per day	May 1, 1886	Translator, \$1,200			July 19, 1887	Clerk, class 2.
Hildebrand, Adolph	Dec. 27, 1885	Clerk, class \$1,000	Mar. 7, 1887	Clerk, class 1			July 18, 1887	do
Hanger, G. W. Wallace	Dec. 24, 1885	do					July 18, 1887	Clerk, class 1.
Callahan, Joseph A.	Sept. 24, 1885	Copy-holder, \$720	Aug. 1, 1886	Copyist, \$900	Mar. 7, 1887	Clerk, class \$1,000	do	do
Mason, Miss Ellis	Oct. 1, 1885	do	Aug. 15, 1886	do			do	do
McCl, Moses D.	June 1, 1887	do					July 19, 1887	Clerk, class \$1,000.
Owen, Miss Mary A.	Sept. 25, 1885	do	July 10, 1886	Special agent's assistant, \$60 per month.	Aug. 1, 1886	Copy-holder, \$720	Mar. 1, 1887	Copyist, \$900.
Pickens, Miss Sallie J.	Aug. 17, 1886	do					Mar. 7, 1887	do
Dunham, Samuel C.	Nov. 26, 1885	Stenographer, \$1,300					July 1, 1886	Stenographer, \$1,500.
Gould, Elgin B. L.	May 18, 1885	Special agent, \$4 per day					July 19, 1887	Expert, \$5 per day.
Armstrong, William J.	Oct. 1, 1886	Special agent's assistant, \$100 per month	July 19, 1887	Expert, \$4 per day				
Darison, Mrs. Harriet H.	Sept. 24, 1885	Copy holder, \$720						
Davis, Charles F.	May 28, 1885	Special agent, \$4 per day.						
Browning, Ringold W.	May 18, 1885	do					July 6, 1885	Special agent, \$1,400.
Groves, James H.	May 15, 1885	do					July 9, 1886	do.
Holmes, George L.	June 27, 1885	do					do	do
Emasco, Herbert L.	June 27, 1885	do					Sept. 16, 1886	do.
Blumens, William H.	June 2, 1885	do					May 1, 1886	do.
Wendy, William S.	June 2, 1885	do					July 1, 1886	do.
Park, Marshall B.	May 11, 1886	do					July 17, 1885	do.
Chillan, Charles F.	May 11, 1886	do					July 1, 1886	do.
Jones, Henry	May 12, 1886	do						
Hinton, Richard J.	July 9, 1885	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Special agent's assistant, \$160 per month.				
Quastrell, Thomas C.	Oct. 10, 1886	Special agent's as-					Aug. 2, 1887	Special agent's as-

Richards, Mrs. Elizabeth L.....	Mar. 8, 1887	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Collier, William S.....	Aug. 24, 1887	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 3, 1888	Do.
Smith, Harry L.....	May 27, 1885	Skilled laborer, \$400.	.....	.....	.....	July 1, 1886	Assistant messenger, \$720.
Turner, Sarah F.....	Mar. 5, 1885	Laborer, \$10 per month.	July 1, 1886	Charwoman, \$240	.....	.....	.....
Newman, Henry A.....	Mar. 17, 1885	Special agent, \$4 per day.	Aug. 9, 1886	Expert, \$4 per day	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
Washington, May 31

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 3d instant, referring for information copy of Senate resolution of April 30, 1888, asking that the Secretary of the Interior forward to the Senate a complete list of all persons appointed to the Department since March 4, 1885, with statement showing the duties performed by each person.

I herewith transmit a list of all persons who have been appointed to this Bureau since March 4, 1885, who have been or are now employed in a position, class, or grade different from the one to which they were first appointed.

In connection with this report I desire to state that the duties performed by assistant examiners and clerks of the respective grades have never been specifically defined and distinguished. The duties performed by assistant examiners and clerks in the higher grades differ from those rendered by those in the lower grades in the matter of expertness or experience from those rendered by those in the lower grades. The duties of a fourth assistant examiner do not materially differ from those of a third assistant, the line of distinction being determined by the nature of the inventions under examination. Applications of an intricate character would naturally be assigned to the person having the most skillful training and experience. Precisely the same is true of the duties performed by those of the various classes or grades.

Persons borne on the rolls as model attendants have a variety of duties assigned them, one important duty being clerical in character, viz, keeping account of models which are removed for examination, repair, etc., entering in books data relating to the filing of models, the disposition of the same, whether finally patented, rejected, abandoned, or withdrawn. Therefore, while such employes are in the unclassified service their duties may be wholly or in part clerical, and they have been changed from one duty to another and from one room to another as the service required.

In this Bureau there are in the unclassified service ninety-two laborers, at a salary of \$720 per annum. The duties of these employes have never been specified or defined, but vary as the exigencies of the service require and demand. A large proportion of these employes are permanently engaged in clerical duty, as, for instance, stenography, type-writing, book-keeping, proof-reading, and copying, while the services of a few have been found to be of greater value in manual operations. But it may be necessary to shift this force at any time, and in the discretion has always been reposed in the Commissioner of Patents to so change and regulate the duties of this grade as will result in the most efficient doing of the work by the most practical and business-like method to the best advantage of the service.

Inasmuch as this office has in the classified service a certain number of copyists whose duties are wholly clerical, receiving the same salary as skilled laborers in the unclassified service, there would seem to be proper analogy in designating the duties of these latter employes as clerical; and, as stated above, their services have been found to be of the most value when so employed.

The same is true of the grade of \$600. Persons employed in this grade gradually become familiar with duties of a clerical character and to improve themselves by acquiring a knowledge of type-writing, stenography and familiarity with duties belonging to the higher

with a view to promotion, and from time to time, as the force may be temporarily reduced by absence and sickness, are called upon to discharge such duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENTON J. HALL,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

[Information called for under Senate resolution of April 30, 1888.]

Name.	Place.	Grade.
Burson, Mrs. Emuella R.	Iowa.....	Appointed Mar. 5, 1885, \$480. Promoted Aug. 16, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Smoot, Albert B.	Ohio	Appointed Mar. 5, 1885, at \$600, laborer. Resigned June 21, 1886. Re-appointed Aug. 25, 1886, at \$600, laborer. Discharged Dec. 20, 1886. Duties, clerical.
McCreary, Miss A. R.	Pennsylvania.....	Appointed Mar. 5, 1885, at \$600, laborer. Promoted June 16, 1885, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Medary, Mrs. Kittie W.	Dist. of Columbia.	Appointed Mar. 5, 1885, at \$600, laborer. Promoted July 11, 1885, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Jennings, Miss Nettie C. ...	Wisconsin	Appointed Mar. 6, 1885, at \$480, laborer. Promoted July 1, 1885 to \$600, laborer. Promoted Sept. 1, 1885, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted under civil-service examination Feb. 1, 1886, to \$900, copyist. Promoted Nov. 10, 1886, to \$1,000, clerk. Reduced July 1, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted Dec. 1, 1887, to \$720, copyist. Civil-service examination. Duties, clerical.
Mitchell, Mrs. Rebecca E. ..	North Carolina ...	Appointed Mar. 6, 1885, to \$720, skilled laborer. Discharged Dec. 22, 1886. Re-appointed Mar. 2, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Johnston, Miss Carrie M. ...	Delaware.....	Appointed Mar. 7, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Feb. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted under civil-service examination Aug. 1, 1886, to \$900, copyist. Duties, type-writer. Transferred to Pension Office April 9, 1888.
Dougherty, William H.	Pennsylvania.....	Appointed Mar. 7, 1885, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Feb. 1, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Dropped May 15, 1886. Re-appointed Aug. 3, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Rugers, Mrs. Laura L.	Michigan	Appointed Mar. 10, 1885, at \$600, laborer. Promoted May 11, 1885, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Dec. 2, 1887. Duties, copyist.
Jordan, Mrs. Mary A.	Texas	Appointed Mar. 30, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Jan. 16, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted under civil-service examination Dec. 23, 1886, to \$720, copyist. Feb. 18, 1888, to \$900, copyist. Duties, clerical.
Peters, Mrs. Annie M.	Georgia.....	Appointed Apr. 4, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Carey, Miss Joanna A.	West Virginia	Appointed Apr. 22, 1885, at \$600, laborer. Promoted Mar. 5, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Detailed in the Secretary's office.
Stagg, Pierce H.	Ohio	Appointed under civil-service examination, May 11, 1885, to \$900, copyist. Promoted July 20, 1886, to \$1,000, clerk. Promoted Aug. 1, 1896, to \$1,200, fourth assistant examiner. Duties, clerical.
Rhodes, Miss Roberta.	Tennessee	Appointed May 14, 1885, at \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 16, 1885, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted under civil-service examination to \$900, copyist. Promoted Sept. 1, 1886, to \$1,000, clerk. Promoted Apr. 5, 1887, to \$1,200, first-class clerk. Duties, type-writer.
Cook, Mrs. Ella C.	Georgia.....	Appointed May 27, 1885, to \$800, model attendant. Promoted Nov. 19, 1886, to \$1,000, model attendant. Duties, copyist.
Patton, William P.	Pennsylvania.....	Appointed May 27, 1885, to \$1,000, model attendant. Resigned Aug. 31, 1886. Duties, clerical.
Jewell, Mrs. Josephine.	Dist. of Columbia.	Appointed June 1, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, copyist.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE--Continued.

Name.	Place.	Grade.
Harmon, Miss Emma L.	Michigan	Appointed Oct. 1, 1885, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Oct. 27, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Feb. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted under civil-service examination Nov. 10, 1886, to \$900, copyist. Duties, clerical.
Harmon, Mrs. Mary	District Columbia.	Appointed Oct. 8, 1885, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Upshur, Mrs. Annie A.	Louisiana.....	Appointed Oct. 20, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted June 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
McDermott, James W.	Pennsylvania....	Appointed Oct. 20, 1885, to \$600, model attendant. Duties, clerical.
Jones, Miss Rosa A.	Maine	Appointed Feb. 20, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Dropped Oct. 15, 1885. Re-appointed Oct. 20, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Resigned June 20, 1886. Re-appointed July 21, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Coleman, Hamilton F.	New York	Appointed Oct. 22, 1885, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Dec. 5, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Mar. 5, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Hanckel, Miss Mary T.	South Carolina ...	Appointed Oct. 30, 1885, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted under civil-service examination Aug. 1, 1886, to \$900, copyist. Resigned June 25, 1887. Duties, copyist.
Cass, Miss Frank E.	Michigan	Appointed Nov. 2, 1885, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Feb. 1, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted under civil-service examination Aug. 22, 1886, to \$900, copyist. Duties, copyist.
Collins, Mrs. Mary E.	Ohio	Appointed Nov. 5, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Feb. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted Mar. 5, 1886, to \$800, model attendant. Promoted under civil-service examination Aug. 1, 1886, to \$900, copyist. Promoted Dec. 17, 1886, to \$1,000, clerk. Duties, clerical.
Anderson, Miss I. W.	New York	Appointed Nov. 10, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Nov. 30, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Mar. 10, 1887. Re-appointed Mar. 15, 1887. Died Apr. 31, 1887. Duties, clerical.
Griggs, Mrs. Irvonia C.	Colorado.....	Appointed Nov. 16, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Dec. 1, 1885, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted Nov. 10, 1886, to \$800, model attendant. Promoted Apr. 5, 1887, to \$1,000, model attendant. Duties, clerical.
Zantzinger, Mrs. Harriot O.	Dist. of Columbia	Appointed Nov. 18, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Feb. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$800, model attendant. Detailed for duty in Secretary's office.
Henry, Miss May	Mississippi	Appointed Dec. 1, 1885, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Aug. 10, 1887. Duties, clerical.
Schaeffer, Samuel F.	Illinois	Appointed Dec. 4, 1885, to \$1,000, model attendant. Promoted April 5, 1887, to \$1,200, skilled laborer. Duties, model attendant.
Dawson, Jonathan S.	Tennessee	Appointed Dec. 5, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Dec. 14, 1885, to \$720, skilled laborer. Clerical.
Wheat, Miss Julia S.	West Virginia	Appointed Dec. 8, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Flawellen, James T.	Georgia.....	Appointed Dec. 15, 1885, to \$600, model attendant. Promoted March 18, 1887, to \$1,000, model attendant. Duties, clerical.
Mitchell, Miss Florence ...	Kentucky	Appointed Dec. 15, 1885, to \$600. Promoted June 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$800, model attendant. Duties, copyist.
Smith, Miss Queenie	Mississippi	Appointed Dec. 16, 1885, to \$600, laborer. Resigned June 30, 1886. Re-appointed Aug. 2, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Pumphrey, Miss Belle	Indiana.....	Appointed Jan. 16, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Resigned June 9, 1886. Duties, copyist.
Worthington, Miss Kate H.	Maryland.....	Appointed Feb. 1, 1886, to \$600. Resigned June 30, 1886. Reappointed July 15, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Banks, Mrs. Julia B.	North Carolina....	Appointed Feb. 1, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Alexander, David H.	Indiana.....	Appointed Feb. 1, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Mar. 31, 1888. Duties, clerical.
Pierce, Edward W.	Michigan	Appointed Feb. 1, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted June 6, 1886, to \$720. Resigned June 10, 1886. Duties, clerical.
Klopfer, Jesse H.	Dist. of Columbia.	Appointed Feb. 1, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Dropped Feb. 11, 1887. Duties, clerical.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

Name.	Place.	
Crowley, Jere R.	Ohio	Appointed Feb. 1, Aug. 1, 1886, to \$7
Martin, Miss Nellie B.	Kentucky	Appointed Feb. 1, Mar. 6, 1886, to 1887, to \$720, at 1887. Duties, cl
Castle, Miss Lizzie F.	New York	Appointed Feb. 2, Mar. 8, 1886, to \$7 der civil-service copyist. Promoted Duties, clerical.
Sheppard, Thomas R.	Ohio	Appointed Feb. 5, Aug. 22, 1886, to under civil-service copyist. Duties
Haag, Jackson D.	do	Appointed Feb. 10, Aug. 1, 1886, to July 31, 1887. I
McGarrell, Andrew P.	West Virginia	Appointed Feb. 11, June 16, 1886, to 1886, to \$720, at
Decha, Miss Mary	Kentucky	Appointed Mar. 1, Aug. 1, 1886, to Apr. 5, 1886, to 4 under civil-service \$800, copyist.
Oyster, Edward W.	Pennsylvania	Appointed Mar. 4, Aug. 1, 1886, to Aug. 1, 1886, to Resigned Oct. 4.
Wyatt, William H.	Virginia	Appointed Mar. 5, Apr. 13, 1886, to 1 to Secretary's of
Cullen, Joseph P.	Arkansas	Appointed Mar. 5, Oct. 24, 1887. In
Davis, Joseph J.	Maryland	Appointed Mar. 5, Nov. 10, 1886, to local.
Armstrong, Miss Mary J.	Indiana	Appointed Mar. 5, Aug. 1, 1886, to local.
Reading, Miss Anna W.	California	Appointed Mar. 9, local, clerical.
Smith, Charles E.	Pennsylvania	Appointed Mar. 9, Sept. 17, 1887, to local.
Morrow, Miss Mae P.	Dist. of Columbia	Appointed Mar. 13, Aug. 1, 1886, to under civil-service \$700, copyist. I
Copeland, William W.	Maryland	Appointed Mar. 16, Aug. 1, 1886, to \$7
Ward, Miss Emily A.	Mississippi	Appointed Apr. 10, Aug. 1, 1886, to Mar. 2, 1887, to clerical.
Edson, Lester S.	Michigan	Appointed Apr. 31, Dropped Apr. 24 service examining Duties, clerical.
Esoworth, Mrs. Katherine	do	Appointed May 4, Aug. 1, 1886, to \$7 local.
Horman, Mrs. Vitale S.	Minnesota	Appointed May 17, Oct. 11, 1886, to \$7 writer.
Johnston, Mrs. Belle A.	North Carolina	Appointed June 1, copyist.
Stow, Miss Anna P.	Wisconsin	Appointed June 1, Aug. 1, 1886, to Feb. 1, 1887, to
Pickett, Mrs. Lasalle De C.	Virginia	Appointed June 1, Aug. 1, 1886, to \$7 der civil-service \$900, copyist. I
Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth	South Carolina	Appointed June 10, Mar. 2, 1887, to \$7
Sinks, Miss Angie	Indiana	Appointed June 12, Aug. 1, 1886, to \$7 local.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Place.	Grade.
Earp, Miss Annie E	Dist. of Columbia.	Appointed June 30, 1886, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Oct. 27, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, copyist.
Rumell, Miss Hattie.....	Indiana.....	Appointed July 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Oct. 10, 1886. Duties, copyist.
Murray, Charles E.....	New York.....	Appointed July 1, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 1, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Apr. 21, 1888. Duties, clerical.
Gardner, Miss Eulalie.....	Louisiana.....	Re-appointed Aug. 2, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Resigned Sept. 5, 1887. Duties, type-writer.
Cracraft, Miss Julia.....	West Virginia....	Appointed Aug. 2, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Nov. 10, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Nov. 19, 1886. Duties, clerical.
Mason, Miss Bessie G.....	Virginia	Appointed Aug. 2, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Dec. 3, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned June 15, 1886. Duties, copyist.
Bowen, Miss Hallie A.....	Mississippi	Appointed Aug. 2, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 2, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted Apr. 16, 1887, to \$800, model attendant. Duties, clerical.
Melvin, Miss Johnnie.....	Arkansas.....	Appointed Aug. 2, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 20, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Lightfoot, James H.....	Virginia	Appointed Aug. 2, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted under civil-service examination Aug. 2, 1886, to \$1,200, fourth assistant examiner. Duties, assistant examiner.
Crockett, Miss Carrie C....	Alabama.....	Appointed Aug. 2, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Mar. 1, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Name changed by marriage to C. C. Dunneback, Oct. 17, 1887. Duties, copyist.
Moore, Miss Malie F.....	Ohio.....	Appointed Aug. 3, 1886, to \$480, laborer. Duties, clerical.
McLure, James S.....	Kentucky.....	Appointed Aug. 3, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Rose, Mrs. Lella A.....	Wisconsin	Appointed Aug. 3, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Feb. 2, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Dropped June 30, 1887. Duties, clerical.
Michell, Mrs. Virginia C...	Kentucky	Appointed Aug. 3, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Feb. 25, 1888, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Mason, Miss Bessie.....	West Virginia....	Appointed Aug. 3, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Roush, Miss Carrie J .....	.....do	Appointed Aug. 3, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Detailed for duty in Secretary's office.
Wineberger, Miss V. H....	Dist. of Columbia .	Appointed Aug. 3, 1886, to \$480, laborer. Duties, copyist.
Jackson, Miss Amelia	Virginia	Appointed Aug. 3, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Sept. 17, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Russell, Miss Lucy B.....	Maryland.....	Appointed Aug. 4, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Davis, Miss Jennie H.....	Missouri.....	Re-appointed Aug. 4, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Dec. 23, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Mills, Edward L.....	Michigan	Appointed Aug. 4, 1886, to \$360, messenger boy. Duties, draughtsman.
Luckey, Miss Josephine ...	Maryland.....	Appointed Aug. 5, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Marr, Miss Elizabeth B....	Dist. of Columbia .	Appointed Aug. 5, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Nov. 16, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Berryman, Clifford K.....	Kentucky	Appointed Aug. 6, 1886, to \$360, messenger boy. Promoted Apr. 15, 1887, to \$480, laborer. Duties, skilled laborer and draughtsman.
Bogan, Nicholas L.....	Dist. of Columbia .	Appointed Aug. 7, 1886, to \$360, messenger boy. Duties, clerical.
Burch, Harry B.....	.....do	Appointed Aug. 9, 1886, to \$360, messenger boy. Promoted Apr. 8, 1887, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Aug. 18, 1887, \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Reiss, Miss Emma T.....	Dist. of Columbia .	Appointed Aug. 11, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Camp, Mrs. E. Alice.....	Idaho	Appointed Aug. 12, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Cottl, Mrs. Elizabeth A	South Carolina....	Appointed Aug. 12, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Dropped Oct. 31, 1887. Duties, copyist.
Hodges, Miss Mattie.....	Maryland.....	Appointed Aug. 13, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Dropped June 30, 1887. Duties, copyist.
Edle, Mrs. Marie A	New York	Appointed Aug. 13, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Resigned Sept. 14, 1886. Duties, copyist.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Place.	Grade.
Manning, Miss Alfreda ...	New Jersey	Appointed Aug. 14, 1886, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Nov. 12, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Ellis, Ebenezer	New York	Re-appointed Aug. 16, 1886, to \$1,200, first-class clerk. Aug. 16, 1886, promoted to \$1,200, assistant examiner. Resigned Sept. 6, 1886. Duties, clerical.
Cooke, Mrs. Allie C	Alabama	Appointed Aug. 16, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Feb. 13, 1887. Duties, copyist.
Thompson, John M	South Carolina....	Appointed Aug. 17, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Oct. 25, 1886. Duties, clerical.
Yohe, Benjamin F	Ohio	Appointed Aug. 17, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Dyer, Miss Lucy	Dist. of Columbia	Appointed Aug. 18, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, copyist.
Carter, Miss Daisy M.....	Virginia	Appointed Aug. 20, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, copyist.
Furleigh, Miss Kate E.....	do	Appointed Aug. 24, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 25, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Malloy, Miss Kate	Texas	Appointed Aug. 26, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Gardiner, Mrs. Julia	New York	Appointed Aug. 27, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Resigned Oct. 1, 1886. Duties, copyist.
Somerville, Miss Anne L ..	Arkansas	Appointed Sept. 8, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Oct. 26, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Promoted Aug. 20, 1887, to \$800, model attendant. Duties, clerical.
Field, William F	Indiana	Appointed Sept. 14, 1886, to \$480, laborer. Resigned July 13, 1887. Duties, stenographer and type-writer.
Edie, Miss Florence E ...	Dist. of Columbia.	Appointed Sept. 15, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Paige, Mrs. S. Atwood	Texas	Appointed Aug. 22, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, copyist.
Fake, Miss Nellie.....	New York.....	Appointed Oct. 2, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Aug. 24, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, copyist.
Terrell, William M.....	Maryland.....	Appointed Oct. 11, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Wheelwright, Miss Nellie H.	West Virginia....	Appointed Oct. 13, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Resigned Feb. 7, 1887. Duties, clerical.
McFalls, Mrs. Louisa E...	Pennsylvania.....	Appointed Nov. 1, 1886, to \$600. Promoted Apr. 16, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Reduced Apr. 16, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Coon, Mrs. Mary E	New York.....	Appointed Nov. 2, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Apr. 16, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Barry, Miss Beasie F	Michigan.....	Appointed Nov. 10, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Feb. 17, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Dennis, Miss Charlotte J ..	Virginia	Appointed Nov. 12, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Parsons, Miss Lillie E	Dakota	Appointed Dec. 1, 1886, to \$480, laborer. Promoted Mar. 2, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Apr. 8, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Aug. 31, 1887. Duties, type-writer.
Aydelotte, Miss Minnie H ..	Indiana.....	Appointed Dec. 3, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Resigned Jan. 31, 1887. Duties, copyist.
Heinmiller, Edward	Ohio	Appointed Dec. 21, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Resigned May 31, 1887. Duties, clerical.
Butler, Mrs. Jeannette	West Virginia....	Appointed Dec. 23, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Nash, Miss Maggie E.....	Wisconsin.....	Appointed Dec. 23, 1886, to \$600, laborer. Promoted June 16, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Norris, Miss Lizzie L.....	Kentucky	Appointed Dec. 24, 1886, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Timmerman, William H....	Maryland.....	Appointed Jan. 7, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Phillips, Bennett B. S	Louisiana.....	Appointed Jan. 19, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Brooks, Miss Emily	Dist. of Columbia	Appointed Jan. 24, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, copyist.
Carr, Mrs. Martha A.....	Indiana.....	Appointed Feb. 1, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, copyist.
Mangum, Willie P.....	Arkansas.....	Appointed Feb. 3, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Apr. 5, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Dec. 12, 1887. Duties, clerical.
Duganne, Mrs. Emma E...	Georgia.....	Appointed Feb. 12, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, type-writer.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Place.	Grade.
Johnson, Mrs. Marie M.....	South Carolina ...	Appointed Feb. 18, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Hudd, Miss Julia P.....	Wisconsin?	Appointed Mar. 3, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, type-writer.
Ererston, Miss Estelle J...	Connecticut	Appointed Mar. 3, 1887, to \$480, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Dodge, Miss Laura L.....	Dist. of Columbia.	Appointed Mar. 3, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Kallogg, Miss Carrie C	New York.....	Appointed Mar. 11, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Mar. 14, 1887. Duties, copyist.
Mawdaley John.....	Colorado.....	Re-appointed Mar. 16, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
White, Miss Anna H.....	District of Columbia.	Appointed Mar. 29, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
O'Donoghue, Miss Daisy...	New York	Appointed Mar. 29, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, copyist.
Lonsdale, Mrs. Ada L.....	Tennessee	Appointed Apr. 2, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, copyist.
McCook, Mrs. Elizabeth S.	New York	Appointed Apr. 5, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, copyist.
Morse, Mrs. Annie E.....	Illinois	Appointed Apr. 8, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Promoted Sept. 17, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, copyist.
Sayre, Mrs. Mary S	Kentucky	Appointed Apr. 16, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Trader, Mrs. Ella K.....	Tennessee	Appointed Apr. 16, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Crimtha, Mrs. Ellen V	Delaware.....	Re-appointed Apr. 16, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Newell, Miss Josephine....	Illinois	Appointed Apr. 27, 1887, to \$1,000, model attendant. Duties, clerical.
Hardaway, Mrs. Mary E...	Missouri.....	Appointed May 16, 1887, to \$480, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Whitcomb, Miss Belle M...	New York	Appointed May 28, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, copyist.
Ritter, Mrs. Amelia T.....	District of Columbia.	Appointed June 1, 1887, to \$480, laborer. Duties, copyist.
Jones, John B.....	Florida	Appointed June 8, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Moore, Miss Fannie A	New York	Appointed June 11, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, copyist.
Marshall, Mrs. Lulie G.....	District of Columbia.	Appointed June 16, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Walls, Mrs. Amy E.....	Mar., land.....	Appointed June 16, 1887, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Warwick, Mrs. Helen L....	Virginia	Re-appointed June 16, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, copyist.
Eriggs, James E	Texas	Appointed Aug. 1, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Douglass, William B.....	Indiana	Appointed Sept. 12, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Mar. 15, 1888. Duties, clerical.
Pickett, George E	Virginia.....	Appointed Sept. 20, 1887, to \$480, laborer. Duties, type-writer and clerical.
Burnett, Charles H.....	District of Columbia.	Appointed Nov. 1, 1887, to \$720, skilled laborer. Resigned Feb. 27, 1888. Duties, stenographer and type-writer.
Batchelor, Frank Y.....	Ohio.....	Appointed Nov. 16, 1887, to \$480, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Batchelor James W.....	Kentucky	Appointed Dec. 2, 1887 to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Blizzard, Edward B	West Virginia....	Appointed Feb. 13, 1888, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Brown, George W	Indiana.....	Appointed Feb. 25, 1888, to \$600, laborer. Duties, clerical.
Mattingly, Phillip H.....	District of Columbia.	Appointed Mar. 20, 1888, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, stenographer and type-writer.
Ritchie, Miss Margaret D..	Maryland.....	Appointed Mar. 22, 1888, to \$800, model attendant. Duties, clerical.
Naylor, David H.....	Missouri.....	Appointed Apr. 4, 1888, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.
Devis, Herbert L	Virginia.....	Appointed Apr. 5, 1888, to \$720, skilled laborer. Duties, clerical.

PENSION OFFICE.

In the case of Mr. Nicholay Jensen, who was appointed a messenger December 1886, he has been, since his assignment to the division in which he is now serving (Western), engaged from time to time, as the needs of the service required, in translating letters and evidence filed written in the Scandinavian and German languages.

It is proper to add, in connection with the recall of the special examiners for office duty, that the Civil-Service Commission has decided that the examination for the two positions is the same as that for those appointed for the clerical examining force. The two positions are, consequently, interchangeable. Changes from special examiners to the clerical examining force are made from time to time as vacancies in the latter grade are available.

Frank Clandy, appointed copyist, March 4, 1885. Promoted to class 1, October 1, 1885. Promoted to class 2, November 1, 1886.

Morrow, Mrs. J. S., appointed copyist, March 7, 1885. Promoted to class \$1,000, April 1, 1887.

Reeves, W. C., appointed copyist, March 16, 1885. Promoted to class \$1,000, December 1, 1885.

Colcord, Miss E. M., appointed copyist, May 1, 1885. Promoted to class \$1,000, February 15, 1887.

Walker, Miss M. P., appointed copyist, May 1, 1885. Promoted to class \$1,000, December 1, 1886.

Lockett, John, appointed watchman, May 8, 1885. Promoted to engineer, August 1, 1885.

Lawrence, John W., appointed messenger, May 21, 1885. Resigned August 13, 1885. Promoted to confidential clerk, August 19, 1885.

Bradley, L., appointed watchman, June 11, 1885. Resigned September 15, 1885. Appointed to class \$1,000, September 16, 1886.

Sands, William, appointed watchman, June 16, 1885. Promoted messenger March 1, 1886. Promoted to captain of watch, September 16, 1886.

Erdman, A., appointed as special examiner, August 5, 1885. Transferred to regular roll and promoted to class 3, July 1, 1887.

Veitch, R. R., appointed watchman, August 15, 1885. Promoted to sergeant of watch, August 1, 1886. Promoted to messenger, February 2, 1887.

Fawcett, T. R., appointed as special examiner, August 15, 1885. Transferred to regular roll at class 2, November 14, 1887.

Coleman, R. S., appointed as messenger boy, August 20, 1885. Promoted to laborer June 1, 1886. Resigned October 9, 1887. Appointed to class \$1,000, October 10, 1887.

Fritts, J. R., appointed as special examiner August 22, 1885. Promoted to class 1, December 1, 1886.

Tanner, G. W., appointed as laborer August 28, 1885. Promoted to watchman March 1, 1886. Promoted to messenger September 16, 1886. Resigned, July 15, 1887. Appointed as special examiner July 16, 1887.

Woolsey, G. E., appointed as watchman September 1, 1885. Promoted to messenger November 11, 1885. Resigned September 15, 1886. Appointed special examiner September 16, 1886. Transferred to regular roll as clerk of class 1, April 16, 1887.

Terry, Miss M. E., appointed as copyist September 3, 1885. Promoted to class \$1,000, October 16, 1885.

Carnahan, Mrs. D. L., appointed to class \$1,000 September 4, 1885. Promoted to class 1, November 1, 1886.

Bursley, L., appointed special examiner September 7, 1885.*

Branninger, William, appointed messenger boy September 7, 1885. Promoted to laborer November 5, 1886.

McCoy, J. M., appointed to class 1 September 8, 1885. Promoted to class 2 July 1, 1887.†

Swander, W. H., appointed to class 1 October 8, 1885. Promoted to class 2 February 15, 1887.

Anthony, J. H., appointed special examiner October 22, 1885. Transferred to regular roll March 25, 1887.

Browning, Q. E., appointed special examiner October 30, 1885. Promoted to class 1, December 1, 1886.

McCandlish, H. S., appointed special examiner October 21, 1885. Transferred to regular roll July 1, 1886. Promoted to assistant chief of division September 20, 1886.

* Recalled to office duty.

† Assigned to duty in field as special examiner.

- Schuckers, J. O., appointed messenger boy November 5, 1886. Promoted to laborer September 20, 1886. Promoted to watchman March 6, 1887. Promoted to messenger March 7, 1888.
- Taylor, W. A., appointed watchman November 12, 1885. Promoted to messenger August 1, 1886.
- Sumerlin, I., appointed messenger November 16, 1885. Resigned January 31, 1886. Re-appointed April 20, 1887. Resigned as messenger October 23, 1887. Appointed as clerk of class 2 October 24, 1887.
- Reno, M. A., appointed special examiner November 19, 1885. Resigned August 13, 1887. Re-appointed at class \$1,000 December 29, 1887.
- Pattison, Mrs. E. M., appointed as clerk of class \$1,000 November 20, 1885. Dropped June 30, 1885. Re-instated November 21, 1885. Promoted to class 1 September 12, 1886.
- O'Farrell, H., appointed messenger boy December 2, 1885. Promoted to laborer May 26, 1886. Promoted to watchman November 1, 1887.
- Elder, J. A., appointed special examiner December 4, 1885.*
- Ricks, J. B., appointed special examiner December 8, 1885. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 March 1, 1887. Promoted to class 3 May 16, 1887.
- Fleming, G. B., appointed special examiner December 10, 1885. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 February 1, 1888.
- Maguire, John, appointed watchman December 1, 1885. Promoted to messenger August 1, 1886.
- Bundy, S. H., appointed special examiner December 16, 1885. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 January 26, 1887. Promoted to class 3 March 15, 1888.
- Hewlett, Miss F. E., appointed at class \$1,000 January 1, 1886. Dismissed April 30, 1885. Re-appointed January 1, 1886. Promoted to class 1 September 2, 1886.
- Buskirk, E. C., appointed messenger February 9, 1886. Resigned as messenger September 5, 1886. Appointed as principal examiner September 6, 1886.
- La Grange, E. H., appointed watchman February 15, 1886. Resigned as watchman. Appointed class \$1,000 September 16, 1886. Promoted to class 1 February 2, 1888.
- McCabe, J. J., appointed watchman March 1, 1886. Promoted sergeant of watch August 1, 1886. Reduced to watchman September 16, 1886. Resigned January 31, 1888. Appointed copyist February 1, 1888.
- Leckie, R., appointed laborer March 4, 1886. Resigned September 8, 1886. Re-appointed at class 1 March 14, 1888.
- Clements, C. A.,† appointed class 2 April 25, 1886.
- Porter, William M.,‡ appointed class 2 May 10, 1886.
- Rodgers, J. W., appointed laborer May 19, 1886. Promoted to watchman July 1, 1887. Promoted sergeant of watch February 2, 1888.
- Angle, A. L., appointed watchman May 19, 1886. Promoted sergeant of watch August 1, 1886. Promoted to messenger March 6, 1888.
- Seward, S., appointed laborer May 27, 1886. Promoted sergeant of watch September 16, 1886.
- Cole, J. C.,§ appointed special examiner May 29, 1886.
- McLafin, E., appointed special examiner May 29, 1886. Resigned July 17, 1887. Re-instated September 22, 1887. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 September 23, 1887.
- Berry, C. P., appointed special examiner June 1, 1886. Transferred to regular roll March 15, 1888, at class 2.
- Stahl, S. D., appointed special examiner June 1, 1886. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 March 25, 1887.
- Towles, Miss M. C., appointed as copyist June 1, 1886. Promoted to class \$1,000 January 8, 1887. Promoted to class 1 March 1, 1888.
- Stiff, H. C., appointed as special examiner August 7, 1886. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 July 1, 1887.
- Cromelin, J. F., appointed at class \$1,000 August 7, 1886. Promoted to class 1 April 26, 1887.
- Andrews, S. C., appointed special examiner August 9, 1886. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 February 9, 1887.
- Haldeman, B. S., appointed at class \$1,000 August 9, 1886. Promoted to class 1 May 16, 1887.
- Bierer, E., appointed at class 4 September 9, 1886. Transferred from General Land Office September 9, 1886. Promoted to principal examiner August 21, 1887.

* Recalled to office duty.

† Detailed to duty, Secretary's office.

‡ Assigned to duty in field as special examiner.

§ Detailed to duty with Civil-Service Commission.

- Perry, C. H., appointed laborer September 16, 1886. Promoted to watchman December 16, 1887.
- Pegues, S. W. E., appointed class \$1,000 September 16, 1886. Promoted to class 1 February 15, 1887.
- Stevens, N. H., appointed at class \$1,000 September 17, 1886. Promoted to class April 1, 1887.
- McCarthy, F., appointed special examiner September 18, 1886. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 October 1, 1886.
- Heininger, L., appointed to class \$1,000 September 22, 1886. Promoted to class 1 November 1, 1887.
- Hart, E. W., appointed to class \$1,000 September 27, 1886. Promoted to class 1 October 16, 1887.
- Gentsch, D. C., appointed principal examiner September 29, 1887. Promoted to chief of division March 15, 1888.
- Spangler, W. A., appointed at class \$1,000 September 30, 1886. Promoted to class November 1, 1887.
- Morgan, William, appointed laborer October 2, 1886. Promoted watchman November 5, 1886. Promoted to messenger November 1, 1887.
- Beckett, G. M., appointed at class \$1,000 October 2, 1886.
- Reed, jr., T. B., appointed at class \$1,000 October 4, 1886. Promoted to class 1 March 16, 1887.
- Jonas, A., appointed at class \$1,000 October 4, 1886.
- Hanner, E. D., appointed at class \$1,000 October 5, 1886. Promoted to class 1 November 1, 1887.
- Miller, W. H., appointed laborer October 6, 1886. Reduced to messenger boy November 1, 1887.
- Rogers, S. G., appointed to class \$1,000 October 9, 1886. Promoted to class 1 September 1, 1887.
- Galiber, S. S., appointed at class \$1,000 October 9, 1886. Promoted to class 1 November 1, 1887.
- Freeland, J. J., appointed at class \$1,000 October 12, 1886. Promoted to class 1 August 21, 1887.
- Peale, J. T., appointed special examiner October 14, 1886. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 July 11, 1887.
- Nearpass, G. B.,* appointed at class \$1,000 October 20, 1886. Promoted to class November 1, 1887.
- Cowden, J. S., appointed at class \$1,000 October 22, 1886. Promoted to class 1 August 10, 1887.
- DeLoach, Thomas, appointed at class \$1,000 November 1, 1886. Promoted to class March 1, 1888.
- Woodall, Mrs. A. H., appointed copyist November 1, 1886. Promoted to class \$1,000 February 15, 1887. Promoted to class 1 December 16, 1887.
- Jones, A. S., appointed class \$1,000 November 2, 1886. Promoted to class 1 October 16, 1887.
- Nimmo, Miss B. C., appointed copyist November 2, 1886. Promoted to class \$1,000 April 26, 1887. Promoted to class 1 February 19, 1888.
- Jones, G. S., appointed at class \$1,000 November 3, 1886. Promoted to class 1 July 1, 1887. Promoted to class 2 February 2, 1888.
- Haile, J. D., appointed at class \$1,000 November 5, 1886. Promoted to class 1 September 1, 1887. Promoted to class 2 February 2, 1887.
- Albert, A. D., appointed to class \$1,000 November 6, 1886. Promoted to class April 1, 1887. Promoted to class 2 December 14, 1887.
- Kelly, W. C.,* appointed at class \$1,000 November 6, 1886. Promoted to class May 29, 1887.
- Roethe, H. L., appointed to class \$1,000 November 8, 1886. Promoted to class August 10, 1887.
- Fletcher, F. A., appointed special examiner November 3, 1886. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 April 1, 1888.
- McIntosh, J. H., appointed class \$1,000 November 10, 1886. Promoted to class October 16, 1887.
- Bell, J. H., appointed at class \$1,000 November 15, 1886. Promoted to class 1 October 16, 1887.
- Williams, H. L., appointed at class \$1,000 November 16, 1886.
- Coffin, J. R., appointed as copyist November 19, 1886. Discharged November 20, 1886. Re-instated November 19, 1886, as copyist. Promoted to class \$1,000 April 10, 1886. Promoted to class 1 November 1, 1887.
- Waring L. H., appointed copyist November 23, 1886. Promoted to class \$1,000 November 1, 1887.

* Assigned to duty in field as special examiner.

ulson, A. J.,* appointed laborer December 3, 1886. Promoted to copyist January 1, 1887.

arrison, E. J., appointed at class 1 December 11, 1886. Transferred to special examiners' roll September 15, 1886.

ayer, W. S.,* appointed at class 1 December 15, 1886. Discharged as special examiner September 15, 1886. Re-instated December 15, 1886, as clerk of class 1. Promoted to class 2 February 25, 1888.

atteson, Mrs. L. M., appointed at class 1 December 16, 1886. Promoted to class 2 October 1, 1887.

ylor, J. G., appointed as special examiner December 27, 1886. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 February 2, 1888.

ers, F., appointed as copyist January 8, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 November 1, 1887.

ung, C., appointed messenger boy January 8, 1887. Promoted to laborer November 1, 1887.

Nulty, A. C., appointed as stenographer January 14, 1887. Reduced December 31, 1887. Re appointed at class \$1,000 February 1, 1888.

nders, Thomas, appointed at class 1 January 18, 1887. Discharged September 10, 1886, as medical examiner. Re-appointed at class 1 January 18, 1887.

llagher, M. F., appointed principal examiner January 26, 1887. Promoted to assistant chief clerk March 16, 1888.

yne, E. B., appointed as special examiner December 26, 1887. Transferred to regular roll at class 2 March 16, 1887.

caid, D. H., appointed at class \$1,000 January 29, 1887. Promoted to class 1 August 10, 1887.

Laughlin, A. E., appointed special examiner February 2, 1887. Transferred to regular roll at class 1 February 3, 1887.

oke, Mrs. A. C., appointed copyist February 14, 1887. Promoted to class 1 February 23, 1888.

ery, Mrs. A. A., appointed copyist February 15, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 May 16, 1888.

berts, J. O'C., appointed copyist February 19, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 March 1, 1887.

dgson, Telfair, appointed copyist February 21, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 November 1, 1887.

lson, William, appointed copyist February 23, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 November 1, 1887.

son, Miss Ella, appointed at class \$1,000 February 18, 1887. Promoted to class 1 July 1, 1887.

son, Miss H. W., appointed at class \$1,000 March 7, 1887. Transferred to Secretary's office August 16, 1887. Re-appointed to class \$1,000 May 2, 1888.

rry, J. A., appointed laborer March 14, 1887. Promoted to watchman February 2, 1888.

tt, Mrs. A. M., appointed copyist April 1, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 March 1, 1888.

lbourne, W. F., appointed at class 1 April 1, 1887. Promoted to class 2 October 1, 1887. Promoted to class 3 November 10, 1887.

onkwhite, P. C., appointed at class 1 April 15, 1887. Promoted to class 2 June 1, 1887. Promoted to class 3 October 15, 1887. Promoted to assistant chief of division November 19, 1887.

skery, W. J.,† appointed at class 2 April 28, 1887. Promoted to class 3 November 10, 1887.

ridan, Mrs. F. M., appointed as copyist April 30, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 February 25, 1887. Promoted to class 1 March 1, 1888.

vis, C. S., appointed copyist May 1, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 November 1, 1887. Reduced to copyist April 24, 1888. Promoted to class \$1,000 June 1, 1888.

inson, Mrs. L. E., appointed copyist May 2, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 February 2, 1887.

nes W. R., appointed messenger boy May 2, 1887. Promoted to laborer February 2, 1888.

as, jr., C. H., appointed copyist May 11, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 October 15, 1887. Promoted to class 1 December 16, 1887. Reduced to copyist April 24, 1888. Promoted to class 1 June 5, 1888.

lliams, Mrs. L. L., appointed copyist May 12, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 February 19, 1888.

skell, U. G., appointed copyist May 14, 1887. Promoted to class \$1,000 May 16, 1888.

* Assigned to duty in the field as special examiner.
 Detailed to duty with Civil-Service Commission.

Gaines, B. P., appointed copyist May 16, 1887. Promoted 1888.

Poindexter, C. L.,* appointed at class 1 May 22, 1887. P 1888.

Spangler, A. D., appointed copyist June 1, 1887. Promoted 8, 1887. Reduced to copyist April 24, 1888.

Schott, G. J., appointed copyist June 1, 1887. Promoted 1887.

Singletary, E., appointed at class 1 June 1, 1887. Dismissed Re-instated at class 1 June 1, 1887.

Ellis, H. G., Appointed at class 1 July 1, 1887. Dismissed instated at class 1 July 1, 1887.

Hatcheson, Robert, appointed at class \$1,000 July 1, 1887 ruary 4, 1888.

Lineaweaver, H. E., appointed as copyist July 1, 1887. October 16, 1887.

Kelly, John F., appointed special examiner July 11, 1887 roll at class 2 July 12, 1887.

Johnson, V. M., appointed as special examiner July 12, 1887 roll at class 2 August 3, 1887. Reduced to class \$

Rondebush, W. S.,* appointed at class 2 July 13, 1887.

Richardson, E. R., appointed watchman July 25, 1886. watch March 6, 1887.

Reppert, F. H., appointed at class 2 July 20, 1887.

Hughes, C. A., appointed special examiner August 3, 1887 at class 1 August 5, 1887.

Strayer, Mrs. L. L., appointed at class 1 August 4, 1887. I 1, 1888.

Wilson, P. S., appointed at class \$1,000 August 5, 1887. I ber 5, 1887.

Fort, W. F.,* appointed at class 1 August 9, 1887.

Houser, Joseph,* appointed at class 1 August 10, 1887.

Stout, J. P.,* appointed as special examiner August 11, 1887.

Holmes, A. A., appointed special examiner August 13, 1887 roll September 1, 1887.

Pickett, Mrs. L. S., appointed at class \$1,000 August 13, November 1, 1887.

Rosillo, Mrs. V., appointed at class \$1,000 August 21, 1887. ruary 25, 1888.

Loutz, John M., appointed at class 1 August 22, 1887. aminers' roll September 1, 1887.

Hill, N. F., appointed at class \$1,000 September 1, 1887.

Moore, J. W., appointed at class \$1,000 September 1, 1887. 1, 1888.

Smith, R. T.,* appointed at class 1 September 5, 1887. P 1888.

Thompson, J. M.,* appointed at class 1 September 8, 1887.

Bedinger, D. L.,* appointed at class 1 October 21, 1887.

Atkins, J. W. G.,* appointed at class 2 October 25, 1887.

Minor, B. S.,* appointed at class 1 October 27, 1887.

Schaffer, M. R.,* appointed at class 1, November 1, 1887.

Newburgh, Charles, appointed at class \$1,000 November 1 May 16, 1888.

Gibson, C. A., appointed as messenger boy November March 6, 1888.

Snow, L. P.,* appointed at class 1 November 8, 1887.

Hite, C. B.,* appointed at class \$1,000 November 15, 1887.

Pierce, W. W.,* appointed at class 2 November 20, 1887.

Hunter, A. J.,* appointed at class \$1,000 December 1, 1887.

Wiltberger, M. L., appointed as copyist December 1, 1887 March 1, 1888.

Plerson, Mrs. E. G., appointed as copyist December 24, 1887.

Corbett, R. W.,* appointed at class 2 January 3, 1888.

Jaquith, C. V.,* appointed at class 2 January 3, 1888.

Welborn, J. W.,* appointed at class 1 January 3, 1888.

Hampton, S. F.,* appointed at class 1 January 7, 1888.

O'Donnell, M. N., appointed as laborer January 9, 1888. 1888.

* Assigned to duty in the field as special

Ives, N. E., ‡ appointed at class \$1,000 January 12, 1888.

Harris, E. F., ‡ appointed at class \$1,000 January 13, 1888. Promoted to class 1 March 21, 18-8.

Etty, R. A., appointed at class \$1,000 February 27, 1888.

Buskirk, T. B., appointed at \$680 March 3, 1888. Resigned May 7, 1888. Appointed as special examiner May 8, 1888.

Wallace, W. T., § appointed at class 2 March 7, 1888.

Lowry, N. A., ‡ appointed at class 2 March 15, 1888.

Mills, G. A. H., || appointed as copyist April 27, 1888.

Robinson, H. M., ‡ appointed at class 2 May 2, 1888.

Complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messengers, model attendants, and other persons BELOW THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE who have been appointed or employed in the Interior Department in Washington since March 4, 1885.

[First list in response to Senate resolution of April 30, 1888.]

Name of appointee.	Office or bureau.	Grade to which originally appointed.	Salary.
Arriock, Clifford	Geological Survey	Topographic assistant	\$800. 00
Bogan, Charlie	do	Laborer	600. 00
Bogan, Nicholas L.	Patent	Messenger boy	360. 00
Bolden, Miss Susan †	Geological Survey	Charwoman	180. 00
Boyle, Cornelius B.	do	Skilled laborer	640. 00
Branninger, William *	Pension	Messenger boy	400. 00
Brooks, Miss Emily	Patent	Skilled laborer	720. 00
Burch, Harry B.	do	Messenger boy	360. 00
Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth †	Indian Affairs	Charwoman	240. 00
Casey, Jule G.	Geological Survey	Assistant photographer	480. 00
Chapman, Mrs. Mary V. †	Secretary's	Charwoman	240. 00
Contee, Miss Sarah E. †	Labor	do	240. 00
Cronin, R. Philip	Patent	Laborer	480. 00
Cudlipp, Malcolm A.	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	600. 00
Debney, Mrs. Harriett †	Indian Affairs	Charwoman	240. 00
Earp, Miss Annie E.	Patent	Laborer	480. 00
Edie, Miss Florence E.	do	do	600. 00
Faunce, George T.	Pension	do	660. 00
Ferguson, John E. *	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	720. 00
Fulton, James A.	Pension	Messenger boy	480. 00
Gallaher, Thomas K.	Geological Survey	Messenger	425. 00
Galloway, Miss Georgia A. *	Patent	Laborer	480. 00
Goddard, Miss Mary L.	do	do	600. 00
Green, Robert A. †	Pension *	Watchman	720. 00
Hanahan, Mrs. Mary	Secretary's	Charwoman	240. 00
Harman, Mrs. Mary	Patent	Skilled laborer	720. 00
Harrod, Mrs. Frances E. †	do	Laborer	480. 00
Hazard, Eugene J.	Pension	Messenger boy	400. 00
Hough, C. O. Royce	do	do	400. 00
Hudnell, Daniel †	do	do	400. 00
Jackson, Miss Amelia	Patent	Laborer	600. 00
James, William R.	Pension	Messenger boy	480. 00
Jasper, Mrs. Catherine C. †	Labor	Charwoman	240. 00
Jensen, Nicholas	Pension	Messenger	840. 00
Jewell, Mrs. Josephine	Patent	Laborer	600. 00
Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth G.	do	do	600. 00
Johnson, Randolph †	Secretary's	do	660. 00
Judson, Leo J.	Pension	Messenger boy	400. 00
Knott, W. Oscar	Secretary's	Conductor of elevator	720. 00
Lee, Howard F.	Pension	Messenger boy	400. 00
Lemmon, Charles F.	Patent	do	360. 00
Loeffler, Frank A.	do	do	360. 00
McDevitt, John *	Pension	Messenger	840. 00
McKee, Redick H.	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	720. 00
Marr, Miss Elizabeth B.	Patent	Laborer	600. 00
Marshall, Mrs. Lulie G.	do	Skilled laborer	720. 00
Mattingly, Philip H.	do	do	720. 00
Maury, Fontaine	do	Laborer	480. 00
Merrill, Henry Clay	Pension	Messenger boy	400. 00
Miller, Mrs. Carrie †	Patent	Laborer	480. 00
Miller, Mrs. Mary M.	Secretary's	Charwoman	240. 00
Miller, William H. *	Pension	Laborer	600. 00
Moore, Miss Fannie A.	Patent	Skilled laborer	720. 00

* Served in Union Army or Navy.

† Colored.

‡ Assigned to duty in the field as special examiner.

§ Detailed to duty with Civil-Service Commission.

|| Detailed to duty, Secretary's office.

Complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messengers, etc.—Continued.

Name of appointee.	Office or bureau.	Grade to which originally appointed.
Morrow, Miss Mae P.	Patent.	Laborer
Morse, George E.	do	Messenger boy
Muller, Mrs. Anna	Pension	Char-woman
Nevins, Miss Zaidee	Secretary's	Telephone operator
Nicholson, Harry A.	Patent.	Messenger boy
Ohm, Frederick C.	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer
Parker, Walter	Pension	Messenger boy
Paul, Walter J.	Patent.	do
Peyton, James H. †	do	Laborer
Reilly, Edward A. *	Pension	Engineer
Reiss, Miss Emma T.	Patent	Skilled laborer
Ritter, Mrs. Amelia T.	do	Laborer
Sanders, Mrs. Martha †	Geological Survey	Char-woman
Scott, Benjamin †	Patent	Messenger boy
Shaw, Alexander P.	do	Laborer
Stewart, Miss Louise †	do	do
Taverna, Frank †	Indian Affairs	Messenger boy
Taylor, William A.	Pension	Watchman
Thomas, William N. *	Geological Survey	do
Thompson, Miss Minette	Patent	Laborer
Tilley, Washington	Secretary's	Watchman
Torbert, John B.	Geological Survey	Draughtsman
Tucker, Joseph W. †	Patent.	Laborer
Turner, Mrs. Sallie C. †	Secretary's	Char-woman
Twine, William A. †	do	Watchman
Van Hook, Charles G. †	Geological Survey	Topographic assistant
Walker, William J.	Patent	Skilled laborer
Wheat, Joseph H.	Geological Survey	Laborer
Williams, Miss Nellie B.	Education	Collector of statistics
Williamson, Miss Minnie A.	do	do
Wilson, Robert	Geological Survey	Messenger
Wineberger, Miss Virginia H.	Patent	Laborer
Hicks, Joseph H. †	Pension	Messenger boy
Chadwick, Mrs. Annie	Patent.	Laborer
Crockett, Miss Carrie C.	do	do
Morrison, Frank †	Education	do
Cooke, Mrs. Allie C.	Patent	Skilled laborer
Casey, Thomas	Education	do
Pelham, John C.	Secretary's	Watchman
Longshaw, Luther M.	do	Assistant messenger
Green, Louis D. †	Patent	Laborer
Somervelle, Miss Anue L.	do	do
Melvin, Miss Johnnie	do	do
Reading, Miss Anna W.	do	Skilled laborer
Angle, Armatus L. *	Pension	Watchman
Griggs, Mrs. Livonia C.	Patent.	Laborer
Lindsay, James B. *	do	Model attendant
Reigart, Mrs. Frances A.	Education	Assistant messenger
Brereton, Miss Estelle J.	Patent	Laborer
Hoover, Samuel B.	Pension	Watchman
Bowdre, Julien L.	Geological Survey	Laborer
Fennell, Miss Joanna F.	Patent.	do
Jones, John B.	do	do
Maguire, John	Pension	Watchman
Duganne, Mrs. Emma E.	Patent.	Skilled laborer
McIntosh, Lachlan H.	Pension	Watchman
Flewellen, James T.	Patent.	Model attendant
Reddy, Michael. *	Secretary's	Watchman
Cook, Mrs. Ella C.	Patent	Model attendant
Richardson, Edward R.	Pension	Watchman
Turner, David M. †	Secretary's	Laborer
Banks, Mrs. Mary R.	Patent.	do
De Graffenried, Charner W. K.	Pension	Messenger boy
Peters, Mrs. Annie M.	Patent.	Laborer
Longstreet, James, Jr.	Geological Survey	Messenger
Morse, Mrs. Annie E.	Patent.	Laborer
O'Neill, Miss Mary L.	do	do
MacGreal, Wilburne P.	Pension	Messenger
Marceron, Joseph A.	do	Messenger boy
Newell, Miss Josephine	Patent	Model attendant
Johnston, Miss Carrie M.	do	Laborer
Sanda, William *	Pension	Watchman
Schuckers, John O.	do	Messenger boy
Herron, William H.	Geological Survey	Topographic assistant
Lawrence, John W.	Pension	Messenger
Morgan, William	do	Laborer
O'Farrell, Hugh	do	Messenger boy
Sumerlin, Ivan	do	Messenger
Walsh, John R.	Geological Survey	Laborer
Bean, Theodore T.	Patent.	Model attendant

* Served in Union Army or Navy.

† Colored.

; Per day.

Complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messengers, etc.—Continued.

Name of appointee.	Office or bureau.	Grade to which originally appointed.	Salary.
son, John	General Land	Assistant messenger	\$720. 00
ggers, Able V. *	Secretary's	Watchman	720. 00
Gilley, Charles	Patent	Laborer	600. 00
aefter, Adolph	General Land	Packer	720. 00
aefter, Samuel F	Patent	Model attendant	1, 000. 00
mer, George W. †	Pension	Laborer	660. 00
rgenheimer, Miss Carrie	Patent	do	480. 00
kirk, Thomas B. *	Pension	do	660. 00
onstrong, Miss Mary J	Patent	do	600. 00
aly, Arthur	do	do	480. 00
fer, Claudius *	Pension	do	660. 00
r, Mrs. Martha A	Patent	do	600. 00
kirk, Edward C	Pension	Messenger	840. 00
son, Casterline A	do	Messenger boy	400. 00
don, Frederick †	do	Laborer	660. 00
ca, Miss Angie	Patent	do	600. 00
hton, Mark M	Geological Survey	Topographic assistant	600. 00
we, Daniel	Pension	Messenger	840. 00
meghan, Duncan	Patent	Messenger boy	360. 00
Kahan, Robert R	Pension	Messenger	840. 00
wn, George W	Patent	Laborer	600. 00
man, Arthur E	Pension	Messenger	840. 00
nston, Thomas H	Labor	Skilled laborer	600. 00
oon, Ruby	Pension	Messenger	840. 00
ure, James S	Patent	Skilled laborer	720. 00
lerson, George L	Secretary's	Laborer	660. 00
er, George	Patent	Skilled laborer	1, 200. 00
shelor, James W	do	do	720. 00
hell, Mrs. Virginia C	do	Laborer	600. 00
yman, Clifford K	do	Messenger boy	360. 00
ba, Miss Mary	do	Laborer	600. 00
shell, Miss Florence	do	do	600. 00
ria, Mrs. Lizzie L	do	Skilled laborer	720. 00
re, Mrs. Mary S	do	Laborer	600. 00
ng, Clarence	Pension	Messenger boy	400. 00
ge, Miss Laura L	Patent	Laborer	600. 00
er, Miss Daisy M	do	do	600. 00
lips, Bennett B. S	do	Skilled laborer	720. 00
hur, Mrs. Annie A	do	Laborer	600. 00
tan, Joseph R	Pension	do	660. 00
oll, William M	Patent	do	600. 00
k, Jefferson S	do	Skilled laborer	720. 00
land, William W	do	Laborer	600. 00
enwald, Samuel, jr	do	do	480. 00
key, Miss Josephine	do	do	600. 00
clair, Charles H	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	660. 00
ermann, John G	General Land	Laborer	660. 00
kistone, Frank D	do	do	660. 00
ike, Thomas	Patent	do	600. 00
wn, Charles C	do	Model attendant	800. 00
wn, James	Secretary's	Fireman	720. 00
ort, Miss Araminta C	Patent	Laborer	600. 00
n, John H. †	Education	do	360. 00
la, Joseph J	Patent	do	480. 00
onaton, Raphael A	do	Messenger boy	360. 00
gett, John S	Pension	Laborer	660. 00
mermann, William H	Patent	Skilled laborer	720. 00
lla, Mrs. Amy E	do	Laborer	600. 00
rthington, Miss Kate H	do	do	600. 00
lges, Miss Mittie	do	do	600. 00
erson, Calhoun	Pension	Messenger boy	400. 00
ohle, Miss Margaret D	Patent	Model attendant	800. 00
well, Miss Lucy B	do	Laborer	600. 00
ey, John J. †	do	do	480. 00
neback, Frank E	Pension	Messenger	840. 00
worth, Miss Katharine	Patent	Laborer	600. 00
mon, Miss Emma L	do	do	480. 00
ry, Miss Bessie F	do	do	600. 00
g, Miss Mary A	do	do	480. 00
a, Edward L	do	Messenger boy	360. 00
Miss Frank E	do	Laborer	480. 00
ra, Charles E	do	Skilled laborer	720. 00
n, Lester S	do	Model attendant	1, 000. 00
on, Carlos W. *	do	Laborer	480. 00
e, Edward W	do	do	600. 00
an, Mrs. Vitula S	do	do	600. 00
n, Miss Hallie A	do	do	600. 00
n, Mrs. Pattie	do	do	600. 00
ay, James P	Secretary's	Messenger	840. 00
r, Miss Mattie V	Patent	Laborer	600. 00

* Served in Union Army or Navy.

† Colored.

Complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messen

Name of appointee.	Office or bureau.	Gr
Honner, Richard A.	Secretary's	Labo
Manning, Van H., jr.	Geological Survey	Topo
Pegusa, Samuel W. E.	General Land	Labo
Bolla, Mrs. Lella H.	Patent	
Leonard, William D.	Pension	Mes
Moore, Lemuel C. I.	Secretary's	Labo
Smith, Miss Quencie	Patent	
Ward, Miss Emily A.	do	
Henry, Miss May	do	
Latimer, John E.	do	Mes
King, Andrew	do	Labo
Nasbe, Miss Anne H.	do	
Harris, Edward J.	Secretary's	Wat
Poulson, Andrew J.	Pension	Labo
Atherton, Edwin N.	Secretary's	Wat
Gordon, Rhone O.	Geological Survey	Topo
Smoot, Miss George W.	Patent	Labo
Burgee, Edward E.	Pension	Fire
White, Miss Anna H.	Patent	Labo
Myers, James I.	Pension	Wat
Cook, Miss Susie K.	Patent	Labo
Donohue, Mrs. Bridget L.	do	
O'Donoghue, Miss Daisy	do	
Coon, Mrs. Mary E.	do	
Barnett, George	Secretary's	
Daly, Eugene H.	Indian Affairs	
O'Donnell, Martin N.	Pension	
Thorne, William H.	Patent	Skill
Gleason, Mrs. Mary A.	do	Labo
Whitty, Mrs. Catharine E.	do	
LaGrange, Ernest H.	Pension	Wat
McCook, Mrs. Elizabeth S.	Patent	Labo
Bradley, Leonard	Pension	Wat
McManus, Terence	do	Labo
Bradley, Miss Cornelia H.	Patent	Skill
Colman, Hamilton F.	do	Labo
Fake, Miss Nollie	do	
Noah, Moses	Pension	
Bennett, Abel	do	Mes
Newell, Mrs. Anna B.	Patent	Skill
Foot, Samuel A.	Geological Survey	Topo
Castle, Miss Lizzie F.	Patent	Labo
Manderback, Worth	do	Skill
Whitcomb, Miss Belle M.	do	
Homer, Rufus W.	Secretary's	Labo
Howcott, Albert C.	Patent	
Howcott, Percie	General Land	Ass
Johnston, Mrs. Belle A.	Patent	Labo
Williams, William R.	do	Skill
Henry, G. Jasper	Secretary's	Wat
McIlhenny, Miss Sarah C.	Patent	Labo
Banks, Mrs. Julia B.	do	
Robertson, Marcus W.	do	Skill
Vance, Zebulon F.	Pension	Mes
Batchelor, Frank Y.	Patent	Labo
Moore, Miss Malle F.	do	
Davison, Alexander	Secretary's	Wat
Abernathy, James T.	Pension	
Crowley, Jeremiah R.	Patent	Labo
Yohe, Benjamin F.	do	Skill
Rhodes, Charles	do	Labo
Farrell, James	Pension	
Elliott, Samuel H.	Patent	
Sheppard, Thomas R.	do	
Burnside, John C.	Pension	
Collins, Mrs. Mary E.	Patent	
Smith, Charles E.	do	
Alcorn, Harry J.	Pension	
Brizard, Simon	do	
Banzhaf, Charles	Secretary's	Wat
McCabe, John J.	Pension	
McDermott, James W.	Patent	Mode
Luckett, John	Pension	Wat
Kelly, James P.	Secretary's	
Dougherty, William H.	Patent	Labo
Kirby, Joseph F.	Secretary's	Wat
McFall, Mrs. Louise E.	Patent	Labo
Irvine, H. Lloyd	Pension	Fire
Jackson, Andrew J.	Secretary's	Labo
Lucas, Clifford A.	Patent	Mes

* Served in Union Army or Navy.

Complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messengers, etc.—Continued.

Name of appointee.	Office or bureau.	Grade to which originally appointed.	Salary.
Lucas, Nelson A.*	Secretary's	Watchman	\$720.00
Hunnell, William S	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	600.00
Chroniger, Charles B.*	Pension	Watchman	720.00
Bevard, William A	Labor	Assistant messenger	600.00
Boag, William	Education	Laborer	360.00
Hoffman, John E	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
Johnson, Mrs. Marie M	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Frier, Edmond	Secretary's	Assistant messenger	720.00
Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Clemons, Jackson†	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
Fleming, Mrs. Susan V	General Land	Assistant messenger	720.00
Thompson, John M	Patent	Skilled laborer	720.00
Hutton, Charles H.*	do	Laborer	600.00
Mackey, Crandal	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	720.00
Miller, William L	do	Topographic assistant	600.00
• Jones, Thomas E	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
McVey, John	Secretary's	Assistant engineer	1,000.00
Walker, Charles W.†	Patent	Laborer	480.00
Morgan, Daniel H	do	Messenger boy	360.00
Cooper, Flavel F	do	Skilled laborer	720.00
Lonsdale, Mrs. Ada L	do	do	720.00
Rhodes, Miss Roberta	do	Laborer	600.00
Dawson, Jonathan S	do	do	600.00
Henry, James A	Pension	do	660.00
Fitzhugh, James S	do	do	600.00
Jordan, Mrs. Mary A	Patent	do	600.00
Malloy, Miss Catherine	do	do	600.00
Paige, Mrs. S. Atwood	do	do	600.00
Johnson, Jefferson†	Pension	do	660.00
Perry, Charles H.*	do	do	660.00
Rodgers, John W	do	do	660.00
Dennis, Miss Charlotte J	Patent	Skilled laborer	720.00
Fretwell, Carroll T	do	Messenger boy	360.00
Pickett, Mrs. Lasalle De C	do	Laborer	600.00
Tyler, James R	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Coleman, Robert Stuart	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
Furleigh, Miss Kate E	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Pickett, George E	do	do	480.00
Wyatt, Edward B	Pension	do	660.00
Wyatt, William H	Patent	do	480.00
Hines, Miss May	do	do	600.00
Cross, James A	Pension	Messenger	840.00
Green, Thomas A	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Kent, John Goode	General Land	Packer	720.00
Lybrook, John B	Patent	Skilled laborer	720.00
Bell, Benjamin A	General Land	Laborer	660.00
Bell, Mrs. Ellen†	Patent	do	480.00
Breckinridge, Alexander N	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Cokerille, Richard H	do	do	720.00
Cole, James†	do	Laborer	600.00
Craig, Richard M., jr	General Land	do	660.00
Davis, Charles M	Secretary's	Assistant messenger	720.00
Hummer, George W. F	Patent	Laborer	480.00
Jackson, Joseph H, jr.†	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
Lightfoot, James H	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Murtaugh, William	General Land	Packer	720.00
Morris, Mark R	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Sawyers, Mrs. Lizzie P	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Veitch, Robert R	Pension	Watchman	720.00
Withers, Lytleton	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	600.00
Powell, Nathan†	Patent	Laborer	480.00
Shepherd, Frank W	Pension	Messenger boy	480.00
McGarrell, Andrew P	Patent	Laborer	480.00
Wheate, Miss Julia S	do	do	600.00
Blizzard, Edward B	do	do	600.00
Carey, Miss Joanna A	do	do	600.00
Dalwick, John H	Commissioner of Railroads	Assistant messenger	720.00
Mason, Miss Bessie W	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Washington, Bushrod C., jr	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	600.00
Syme, William H	Patent	Messenger boy	360.00
Wheelwright, Miss Nellie H	do	Laborer	600.00
Butler, Mrs. Jeannette	do	Skilled laborer	720.00
Murphy, Thomas	Pension	Laborer	660.00
Pugh, Preston	do	Messenger	840.00
Roush, Miss Carrie J	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Stew, Miss Anna P	do	do	600.00
Hudd, Miss Julia P	do	Skilled laborer	720.00
Nash, Miss Maggie E	do	Laborer	600.00
Latham, Harry M	do	do	480.00
Parsons, Mrs. Lilly E	do	Laborer	480.00

* Served in Union Army or Navy.

† Colored.

Complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messengers, etc.—Continued.

Name of appointee.	Office or bureau.	Grade to which originally appointed.	Sal.
Camp, Mrs. E. Alice	Patent	Laborer	1
Cummin, Robert D.	Geological Survey	Topographer	1
Davis, Charles T.	Labor	Special agent	1
Dyer, Miss Lucy	Patent	Laborer	
Ferguson, Mrs. Florence M.	General Land	Transcriber	
Graham, Howard A.	Geological Survey	Draughtsmen	
Hobbs, Millard F.	Labor	Collector of statistics	
Kramer, William	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	
Manning, Miss Sophronia P.	General Land	Transcriber	
Maury, Miss Virginia L.	do	do	
Oakorne, Mrs. Kate L.	do	do	
Ringgold, Miss Elizabeth	Labor	Special agent's assistant	
Gilmer, Mrs. M. Eppie	General Land	Transcriber	
Daniel, John	Education	Expert cataloguer	
Justice, Mrs. Lizzie	General Land	Transcriber	
Bernard, O. Albert	Labor	Expert	
Day, Edward W.	Secretary's	Assistant proof-reader	
Wright, Miss Anne B.	General Land	Transcriber	
Quantrill, Thomas C.	Labor	Special agent's assistant	
Thompson, Lawrence	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	
Spofford, Mrs. Sarah McC.	General Land	Transcriber	
Groves, James H.	Labor	Special agent	1
Collins, Miss Sina V.	General Land	Transcriber	
Tucker, James F.	Labor	Special agent	1
Nicholls, Miss Joanna R.	General Land	Transcriber	
Stewart, Ethelbert	Labor	Expert	
Schuckers, Walter F. *	Pension	Superintendent of buildings	1
Wolfe, Miss Nellie T.	General Land	Transcriber	
Kelley, Miss Bessie T.	do	do	
Charles, Mrs. Emily T.	do	do	
Henderahott, Lewis C.	Labor	Expert	
Sherman, John T.	do	do	
Anderson, James R.	General Land	Transcriber	
Wurde mann, Harry V.	Geological Survey	Draughtsman	
Goldsborough, Miss Priscilla L. B.	Indian Affairs	Clerk, "allotments"	
Hartwell, Edward M.	Labor	Expert	
Blandford, Miss Blandine	General Land	Transcriber	
Browning, Ringgold W.	Labor	Special agent	1
Calvert, George H.	Patent	Machinist	1
Harnden, Frederick	Labor	Expert	
Lovell, William H.	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	
Smith, Lucien H.	Labor	Special agent	1
Boddie, Miss Kate M.	General Land	Transcriber	
McGhee, Frank C.	Labor	Special agent	1
Kendrick, Miss Mollie S.	Indian Affairs	Clerk, "allotments"	
MacDonald, Allan D.	do	do	
Clark, Elias B.	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	
Meriwether, Leo	Labor	Special agent	1
Garvin, Mrs. Harriet	General Land	Transcriber	
Stinson, William H.	Labor	Special agent	1
Upham, Warren	Geological Survey	Assistant geologist	1
Manning, Miss Alfreda	Patent	Laborer	
De Akera, Robert L.	Labor	Expert	
Kendig, Martin H. N. *	Indian Affairs	Clerk, "allotments"	
Clegg, William E.	Labor	Expert	
Ward, Cyrus O.	do	Special agent	
Rice, Anthony F.	General Land	Transcriber	
Cooke, Charles E.	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	
White, Charles D.	do	Assistant paleontologist	
Somerville, Miss Juliet A.	General Land	Transcriber	
Davison, Mrs. Harriet H.	Labor	Special agent	1
Richards, Mrs. Elizabeth L.	do	Special agent's assistant	
Wandby, William S.	do	Special agent	1
Gilliam, Charles F.	do	do	
Etz, Christian H.	do	do	1
Peacock, Mrs. Virginia T. M.	Secretary's	Copy-holder and indexer	
Collier, William S. *	Labor	Special agent's assistant	
Sutton, Frank	Geological Survey	Draughtsman	
Johnson, Herbert L.	Labor	Special agent	1
Wolff, John E.	Geological Survey	Assistant geologist	1
Holmes, George L.	Labor	Special agent	1
De Saussure, Mrs. Martha L.	Secretary's	Copy-holder and indexer	
Williams, William D.	General Land	Transcriber	
Dent, Mrs. R. Josephine	do	do	
Reid, David A.	Labor	Expert	
Briggs, John F.	do	do	
Hill, Robert T.	Geological Survey	Paleontologic assistant	
Moore, Mrs. Virginia L.	Secretary's	Copy-holder and indexer	

* Served in Union Army or Navy.
 † Per day.

‡ Colored.
 § Per month.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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Complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messengers, etc.—Continued.

Name of appointee.	Office or bureau.	Grade to which originally appointed.	Salary.
Ray, Charles A.	Labor	Special agent	\$1,400.00
Rice, Samuel W.	do	Expert	1,400.00
Garnett, Miss Ella I.	General Land	Transcriber	1.75
Simms, Albert D.	do	do	1.75
Ellis, Thomas H.	Secretary's	Copy holder and indexer	400.00
Herdle, Thomas T.	Labor	Expert	4.00
Urquhart, Charles F.	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	800.00
Boulton, Miss Ellie D.	General Land	Transcriber	1.75
Harrison, Dabney C.	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	800.00
Davis, Herbert E.	General Land	Transcriber	1.75
Marke, Mrs. Julia L.	do	do	1.75
Smith, Henry L.	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	720.00
Tapp, Mrs. Ida	General Land	Transcriber	1.75
Bagley, Mrs. Anna M.	do	do	1.75
Wells, Miss Mary	do	do	1.75
Lucid, Miss Kate	do	do	1.75
Crisp, Charles E.	do	do	1.75
Seaver, Miss May	do	do	1.75
Cover, Mrs. Ada	do	do	1.75
De Saulles, Miss Marie	do	do	1.75
Ortman, Mrs. Daisy M.	do	do	1.75
Simms, Mrs. Nellie B.	do	do	1.75
Simclair, Mrs. Addie C.	do	do	1.75
Smith, Miss Beadie	do	do	1.75
Taley, R. Boone	Pension	Laborer	600.00
Carey, Benjamin F.	do	do	600.00
Reynolds, John D. J.	Secretary's	Assistant messenger	720.00
Magerty, Denis J.	Labor	Expert	4.00
Alexander, David H.	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Anderson, Andrew E.	Pension	do	600.00
Anderson, Miss Isabelle W.	Patent	do	600.00
Athins, James H.	Pension	Watchman	720.00
Arant, Hugh K.	Patent	Laborer	480.00
Aydelotte, Miss Minnie H.	do	do	600.00
Bullinger, Robert W.	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Barbour, James, jr.	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	600.00
Bismenber, Milton W.	do	Messenger	480.00
Boush, Miss Lula	Secretary's	Char woman	340.00
Brett, Pierce	Patent	Laborer	480.00
Brown, Charles H.	do	Messenger boy	380.00
Brown, James L.	Pension	Watchman	720.00
Burnett, Charles H.	Patent	Skilled laborer	720.00
Carey, Michael F.	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
Cassley, Willoughby S.	Patent	do	380.00
Chapman, Miss Louise B.	do	Laborer	480.00
Clark, Charles E.	do	Messenger boy	380.00
Coffler, John W.	do	Skilled laborer	720.00
Collins, John C.	Geological Survey	Assistant photographer	480.00
Cott, Mrs. Elisabeth A.	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Coventry, Edwin E.	do	do	480.00
Cyrcraft, Miss Julia	do	do	600.00
Craig, Richard M.	General Land	do	600.00
Cranb, James E.	do	do	600.00
Cullen, Joseph P.	Patent	do	480.00
Donbaugh, Valentine	Pension	do	600.00
Donoho, Seaton	do	do	600.00
Doty, William F.	Patent	Messenger boy	380.00
Douglas, William B.	Patent	Skilled laborer	720.00
Elliott, William M.	General Land	Assistant messenger	720.00
Estes, Eliza B.	Pension	Laborer	600.00
Evans, John E.	do	Watchman	720.00
Field, William F.	Patent	Laborer	480.00
Florence, Oliver S.	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Fowler, Philip R.	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	720.00
Frye, William C.	Pension	Messenger	600.00
Gardiner, Mrs. Julia	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Gaskill, William H.	Pension	do	600.00
Gaskins, John H.	do	Watchman	720.00
Gatwood, Clayborn L.	Geological Survey	Messenger	480.00
Geyer, Samuel H.	do	Topographic assistant	600.00
Gordon, William F.	Pension	Laborer	600.00
Graham, Miss Mary E.	Secretary's	Charwoman	340.00
Griffin, William Y.	Geological Survey	Laborer	600.00
Hag, Jackson D.	Patent	do	600.00
Hall, Milton H.	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
Hanckel, Miss Mary T.	Patent	Laborer	480.00
Hanna, John T.	Pension	do	600.00
Hayne, Mrs. Carrie	Patent	do	480.00
Hemmler, Edward	do	do	600.00

* Served in Union Army or Navy.
† Colored.

‡ Per day.
§ Per month.

Complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messengers, etc.—Continued.

Name of appointee.	Office or bureau.	Grade to which originally appointed.	Salary.
Hepburn, Charles B.	Geological Survey	Topographic assistant	\$200.00
Hergeshelmer, Mrs. Jane E.	Patent	Laborer	200.00
Heater, Frank D.	Pension	Messenger boy	200.00
Hogan, James J.	Patent	Laborer	400.00
Hooe, Rice H.	Geological Survey	Topographic assistant	200.00
Hunter, Alfred	Secretary's	Laborer	200.00
Ingram, Thomas G.	Patent	do	200.00
Irwin, Hubert M.	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Isaacs, Rudolph	Pension	Laborer	200.00
James, Harry L.	do	Messenger boy	400.00
Johnson, Jesse C.	Patent	Skilled laborer	720.00
Jones, Alexander A.*	Pension	Laborer	200.00
Jordan, Patrick	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Kohl, Fred.*	Pension	Laborer	200.00
Kellogg, Miss Carrie C.	Patent	Skilled laborer	720.00
Kelly, Thomas H., jr.	Pension	Laborer	200.00
Knox, Mrs. Annie C.	Patent	Skilled laborer	720.00
Leckie, Richard	Pension	Laborer	200.00
Lewis, William E.	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	720.00
Lindsay, James B.	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Lips, Joseph W.	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
McCardle, Battle	Patent	do	300.00
McConnell, Felix G.	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
McKean, Henry B.*	Pension	Messenger	240.00
McMullin, James	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
McQuaid, John	Pension	Laborer	200.00
Mangum, Willie P.	Patent	do	200.00
Marks, Michael	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Marshall, Lewis†	Pension	Laborer	200.00
Martin, Miss Nellie B.	Patent	do	400.00
Mason, Miss Bessie G.	do	do	200.00
Mitchell, John, jr.	do	do	200.00
Money, George P.	Geological Survey	Topographic assistant	200.00
Money, Hernan D., jr.	do	Assistant photographer	400.00
Müller, Bruno	do	Skilled laborer	200.00
Murray, Charles E.	Patent	Laborer	200.00
Newbury, Demetrius W.	Pension	Laborer	200.00
Noah, Horace	do	do	200.00
Norton, Daniel N.	Geological Survey	Messenger	400.00
O'Connor, Thomas	Patent	Laborer	400.00
O'Donnell, James	Secretary's	Assistant engineer	1,000.00
O'Hara, George S.	Pension	Messenger	240.00
Palmer, John A.	do	Laborer	200.00
Patton, William P.	Patent	Model attendant	1,000.00
Pelham, William	do	Laborer	400.00
Pugh, Mrs. Nellie K.	do	do	400.00
Pumphrey, Miss Belle	do	do	200.00
Putnam, Mrs. Alida T.	do	do	200.00
Rhodes, Julius D.*	Pension	Watchman	720.00
Richards, Lewis C.	do	do	720.00
Robbins, Wilford F.	Secretary's	do	720.00
Rogers, Andrew J.*	Pension	Messenger	240.00
Rogers, Frank C.	do	Messenger boy	400.00
Rose, Mrs. Leila A.	Patent	Laborer	200.00
Rumell, Miss Hattie	do	Skilled laborer	720.00
Scanlan, Joseph E.	Pension	Laborer	200.00
Schell, Frederick A.*	do	do	200.00
Smith, Randolph W.	do	do	200.00
Speer, Alexander M., jr.	Patent	Messenger boy	300.00
Staples, Samuel G.	Geological Survey	Skilled laborer	700.00
Trenholm, de Saussure	Patent	Laborer	400.00
Turpen, William J.*	Pension	do	200.00
Twine, Cornelius H.	Patent	do	400.00
Waters, Edward	do	do	200.00
Wellborn, Charles	Indian Affairs	Assistant messenger	720.00
Wells, Richard	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
Westcott, Harry W.	do	do	400.00
Whitty, Miss Mary E.	Patent	Laborer	400.00
Woolsey, George E.*	Pension	Watchman	720.00
Armstrong, John	Secretary's	Proof-reader	\$ 100.00
Armstrong, William J.	Labor	Special agent's assistant	\$ 100.00
Birney, Herman H.	Geological Survey	Draughtsman	720.00
Bowman, Elliott N.	Labor	Expert	1.40
Brandt, Mrs. Laura M.	Education	Copy-holder	20.00
Chipley, William R.	do	Proof-reader	\$ 100.00
Edie, Mrs. Marie A.	Patent	Laborer	200.00
Fleet, Franz	Geological Survey	Draughtsman	200.00
Fox, Gregor	Labor	Special agent	1.40
Grambs, William J.	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer	720.00
Green, Percy L.	do	do	240.00

* Served in Union Army or Navy.

† Colored.

1 Per day.

\$ Per month.

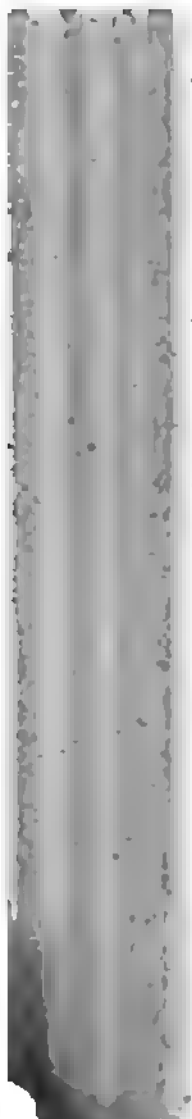
Complete list of the laborers, skilled laborers, messengers, etc.—Continued.

Name of appointee.	Office or bureau.	Grade to which originally appointed.	Salary.
Hayden, Edward E	do	Paleontolog'l draughtsman ..	\$1, 200. 00
Hebb, Miss Ellen C.....	Secretary's.....	Copy-holder and indexer....	\$ 60. 00
Helm, M. D.....	do	Assistant proof-reader.....	\$ 75. 00
Herbert, Lawrence M.....	Labor.....	Expert	\$ 100. 00
Hines, James M.....	do	do	4. 00
Hinton, Richard J.*.....	do	Special agent's assistant....	\$ 100. 00
Horn, Jere	Education	Cataloguer	\$ 125. 00
Hotze, Henry	Labor.....	Special agent	4. 00
Jones, Henry.....	do	do	4. 00
Judd, Charles P.....	do	do	4. 00
Kimball, George G.....	do	Expert.....	4. 00
Libbey, Jonas M	do	Special agent.....	4. 00
McNeir, George A. R.*.....	Secretary's	Assistant proof-reader.....	\$ 75. 00
Marshall, Robert C	General Land	Transcriber.....	2. 80
Meriwether, Rivers B.....	Labor.....	Expert	4. 00
Moorhead, Miss Annie S	Geological Survey	Draughtsman.....	600. 00
Mordecai, Gratz	Labor.....	Expert	6. 00
Morgan, Frank P	do	Special agent's assistant....	\$ 100. 00
Newman, Henry A.....	do	Special agent	4. 00
Nicholls, Miss Bessie B	General Land	Transcriber	1. 00
Park, Thomas W	Labor.....	Expert	4. 00
Pearce, Otis E.....	Geological Survey	Draughtsman.....	900. 00
Porter, Nelson D.*.....	Labor.....	Expert	4. 00
Raynor, William E., jr.....	do	Special agent's assistant....	\$ 60. 00
Reid, James.....	do	Special agent.....	4. 00
Rogers, John B.....	Geological Survey	Draughtsman.....	840. 00
Routh, Miss Madeline D	do	Translator.....	720. 00
Ruffin, Miss Josie S	Education	Cataloguer.....	\$ 75. 00
Wilhelm, Lewis W.....	Labor.....	Special agent	4. 00
Wilson, Henry L	do	do	4. 00
Woodford, Arthur B.....	do	do	4. 00
Wooters, James M.....	do	Expert	4. 00

* Served in Union Army or Navy.

‡ Per day.

§ Per month.



E.

Senate Ex. Doc. No. 218, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to Senate resolution of May 8, 1888, information relative to the employés in customs service at Baltimore.

JULY 18, 1888.—Ordered to be printed and referred to the Select Committee to Examine the Condition of the Civil Service.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July, 18, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the Senate, dated May 8, 1888, I have the honor to transmit herewith papers containing certain information in relation to employés in the customs service at the port of Baltimore.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate of the United States pro tempore.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

STATEMENT 1.—Number, names, and official designations of employés in the customs service at the port of Baltimore removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885, with dates of removal or resignation, and giving causes of removal when made for cause, as called for by a resolution of the United States Senate of May 8, 1888.

[Office of the collector, including employés in appraisers' department.]

REMOVALS, UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Date.	Names.	Official designations.	Remarks.
1885. Aug. 31	R. S. Rodgers	Deputy collector at Havre de Grace.	Removed by my predecessor, Hon. E. H. Webster, because of depression in custom-house business. J. Shaney's place was filled May 14, 1886, he having on September 5, 1885, been appointed watchman. The positions of F. W. Gebhart and L. B. Smith have remained vacant.
	F. Gebhart.....	Laborer	
	L. B. Smith	do	
	Joseph Shaney.....	Foreman of laborers	

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

STATEMENT 1.—Number, names, and official designations of employes in the customs service at the port of Baltimore, etc.—Continued

REMOVALS, UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Official designations.	Remarks.
1886. Apr. 18	J. W. Rasin..... J. J. McNeir..... C. G. Stewart..... N. B. Harris..... T. J. Denison..... W. E. Wheeler..... J. A. Barnett..... G. W. Burbin..... L. Awkard..... Joshua Wann..... J. H. Butler..... M. Clara Lee..... C. H. Dixon..... J. Robinson.....	Messenger..... do..... do..... Laborer..... do..... do..... do..... Porter..... do..... Watchman..... Debenture marker..... Female examiner..... Boatman..... do.....	Before and at the time that the several changes in the personnel of the unclassified service here were recommended by me and authorized by your Department, I believed that the general effect of those changes would be to improve the service here. The result has fully justified that belief.
May 10	William Witts..... J. M. Carter..... F. S. Hammond..... M. Sargable..... T. H. Saville..... Henry Jones.....	Keeper of scale-room..... Laborer..... do..... do..... do..... Messenger.....	
18	G. W. Miller..... B. F. Roberts..... C. H. Reifner..... W. D. West..... W. M. Mercor.....	Debenture-marker..... Boatman and fireman..... do..... Foreman of laborers..... Porter.....	
31	J. H. Horner.....	do.....	
June 7	J. H. Parker..... J. A. Crockett..... J. Segerman.....	Laborer..... do..... Porter.....	
July 5	N. N. Holland.....	Laborer.....	
12	T. H. Carmichael.....	Watchman.....	
18	G. J. Buckey.....	Laborer.....	
31	Joseph Shaney.....	Watchman.....	
Aug. 25	N. Pamphillon.....	Messenger.....	
1888. Mar. 31	John Y. Slater.....	Foreman of laborers.....	Necessity for reducing expenses.

REMOVALS, CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

1885. Aug. 31	O. Tiffany..... C. E. Needles..... R. K. Wimbrough..... W. F. Harper..... A. A. Perry..... G. E. Bryson..... William Frazier..... William H. Barnes..... I. W. Somers..... E. E. Atkinson..... N. Turnbull.....	Clerk..... do..... Messenger and copyist..... do..... Inspector..... do..... do..... Night inspector..... do..... Assistant weigher..... Clerk and examiner.....	Employes removed during the collectorship of Hon. E. H. Webster, because of the depression in custom-house business, their positions having since remained vacant, excepting that of O. Tiffany, who was re-instated January 21, 1886.
Dec. 15	Pere Wilmer..... Frank Hersh..... D. T. Orem..... Samuel Shunk..... S. S. Baker..... William H. Pentz..... J. E. G. Webb..... C. C. Hammond..... Richard Bean..... W. P. Kimball..... W. K. Hammond.....	Clerk..... Inspector..... do..... do..... do..... Lieut., night inspectors..... Night inspector..... do..... do..... do..... Assistant weigher.....	
Dec. 31	H. M. Morris.....	Night inspector.....	
1886. Jan. 15	William Thomsen ..	Private secretary.....	
Feb. 15	T. D. C. Ruth.....	Assistant weigher.....	
Mar. 3	G. M. McComas.....	Deputy collector.....	
Apr. 18	H. R. Torbert.....	Special deputy collector..	
Mar. 31	D. T. Bennett.....	Cashier.....	
			The important, responsible, and confidential or semi-confidential character of the positions. A bonded officer who refused or failed, upon the request of the present collector, to bond to him as he had bonded to his predecessor.

STATEMENT 1.—Number, names, and official designations of employes in the customs service at the port of Baltimore, etc.—Continued.

REMOVALS, CLASSIFIED SERVICE—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Official designations.	Remarks.
1886.			
Apr. 14	G. R. Marshall	Inspector	To improve the service, a result which, considering in the aggregate the changes made in this branch of the service, has unquestionably been secured. (See Note 3 at foot of this statement.)
30	John H. Baker	Clerk	
June 7	C. Whittemore	Inspector	
15	S. D. Jenkins	Clerk	
July 3	W. L. Shaw	Examiner	
6	J. W. Martin	Night inspector	
3	W. L. W. Seabrook ..	Weigher	
	B. S. Andrews	Assistant weigher	
10	J. W. Andrews	Clerk	
	H. F. Byrne	Night inspector	
12	Francis Gates	Inspector	
31	George Ruths	Clerk	
	O. M. White	Fireman	
Aug. 25	George Myers	Inspector	
	D. N. Garlinger	Night inspector	
Sept. 22	E. C. Folger	Inspector	
	J. R. Button	Night inspector	
	Stanley Young	Clerk	
Oct. 27	M. Sherwood	Inspector	
	S. N. West	Night inspector	
	William T. Vallant ..	Clerk	
Nov. 28	J. W. Jordan	Inspector	
	Felix McKenna	Night inspector	
Dec. 15	John L. Reese	Store-keeper	
1887.			
Jan. 25	F. McWilliams	Assistant weigher	Positions abolished, and one bond and record clerkship established in place thereof.
	H. T. Levely	Store-keeper	
Jan. 31	D. H. Moberly	Inspector	
	F. H. Webb	Assistant weigher	
Feb. 28	J. A. Thompson, jr. .	Clerk	
	William Root	Night inspector	
Mar. 20	L. O. Fuller	Inspector	
	S. P. S. Hutson	Clerk	
Apr. 20	I. J. Sterling	Inspector	
May 29	H. E. Brooke .....	.....do
	James Massey .....	.....do
	John Somner	Night inspector	
July 25	John H. Leech	Assistant weigher	
Aug. 31	T. S. Nixdorff	Assistant auditor	
Sept. 10	Wm. H. Harris	Clerk	
Nov. 19	Thomas Haddock	Night inspector	
Dec. 31	William H. Baer	Store-keeper	
1888.			
Jan. 16	D. C. Welsh	Inspector	Reduction of the force because of the necessity of reducing the expenses of the customs district, so that they will not exceed the sum available for their payment.
31	John O. Bridges	Examiner	
Feb. 15	Charles Gilpin	Inspector	
	J. A. Steiner .....	.....do
	B. O'Hara .....	.....do
Mar. 15	S. R. Bird .....	.....do
Apr. 11	Edward Lyton	Fireman	
1887.			
Aug. 5	T. H. Ricketts	Clerk	
	H. C. Longnecker ..	.....do
1888.			
Mar. 31	T. S. Lewis .....	.....do
	S. M. Mulliken .....	.....do
	R. S. Corse .....	.....do
	N. C. M. Groom	Inspector	
	W. T. Lawson .....	.....do
	J. M. Thackeray .....	.....do
	W. M. Chambers .....	.....do
	A. D. Worthington ..	.....do
	C. M. Steinmuller ..	.....do
	Silas W. Davis .....	.....do
	A. T. Roberts	Night inspector	
	L. Pennington .....	.....do
	J. R. Sparks .....	.....do
	C. R. Favour .....	.....do
	C. F. Jordan .....	.....do
	L. G. Meyer .....	.....do
	R. V. Hall	Assistant weigher	
	G. W. Taylor .....	.....do

STATEMENT 1.—*Number, names, and official designations of employes in the customs service at the port of Baltimore, etc.—Continued.*

RESIGNED UPON REQUEST.

Date.	Names.	Official designations.	Remarks.
1885. Sept. 4 Nov. 15	C. W. Gephart J. N. Young.....	Watchman..... Laborer.....	These employes resigned during the incumbency of my predecessor. There is no record in this office to show whether or not their resignations were tendered upon request.

NOTE 1.—Since I became collector twenty resignations in all have been received by me. Of these, five were of employes appointed by me to unclassified positions, and the others of employes who were upon the force when I entered upon my duties. None of these employes resigned upon my request. Most of the resignations were, so far as any action of mine is concerned, entirely voluntary. Partly with a view to running the collector's office smoothly, and partly to avoid wounding the feelings or damaging the future business prospects of employes whose removal for cause I had recommended, or decided to recommend, I have as a general rule declined to communicate to any one here, through whom such information could reach the public, the causes which in my judgment justified me in taking action to sever the connection of such employes with the customs service at this port. But in a few instances, not exceeding, to the best of my recollection, five in all, employes have anticipated my action in their cases by tendering to me their resignations, after ascertaining from or through me that I was in possession of information concerning them which, in my opinion, justified their removal, and upon which I intended to act.

NOTE 2.—I recommended to your Department for removal a few employes, not exceeding seven or eight in all, whose removals are above stated to have been made "to improve the service," because of information which satisfied me of their offensive partisanship. But while I have been, and am, strongly of the opinion that, other things being in all respects equal, a political administration, like a great business establishment, is best served by those who desire to see its affairs successfully conducted, I have, in view of the spirit of the civil-service law, and of the well-known desire of the President and of your Department that the law should be liberally construed in favor of the permanency of tenure of competent and faithful employes, refrained from making recommendations of removals of employes holding positions in the classified service, not excepted from examination and certification, when no better cause existed for such removals than the quiet and unobtrusive Republicanism of such employes.

With the exceptions already indicated, I have not removed employes in the classified service, and not excepted from examination and certification, unless their service or conduct was in some substantial respect unsatisfactory. Among the causes which led to their removals were such as these: Impaired usefulness by reason of advanced age; neglect of duty; offensive and unjustifiable language to fellow-employes; drunkenness or other conduct tending to bring the service into disrepute; inefficiency; the importance of having in the particular branch of the service some employes with whom I could consult freely as to matters pertaining thereto, etc. Whenever your Department, not satisfied with the general reason upon which I based a recommendation for removal, has asked me to set out more explicitly the cause for such suggested removal, I have furnished the specific information desired. I presume you do not wish me again to set out in this statement, which you have requested me to prepare to enable you the more readily to reply to the Senate's resolution, the specific causes for which certain of these removals have been recommended.

STATEMENT 2.—Number, names, and official designations of employes appointed since March 4, 1885, with dates of appointment.

Date.	Names.	Official designations.	Remarks.
1885.			
Mar. 16	I. W. Somers.....	Night inspector.....	These appointments were made during the incumbency of my predecessor.
Sept. 5	Joseph Shaney	Watchman	
23	John W. Diggs.....	Temporary assistant gauger (three days).	
	William T. Prime	do	
Oct. 10	Joshua Wann	Watchman	
Nov. 18	William T. Prime	Temporary assistant gauger (sixty days).	
27	M. Sargable	Laborer.....	
1886.			
Mar. 4	William M. Knight.	Special deputy collector....	Promoted July 19, 1886, to be captain of night inspectors. Complaint against this promotion sent to the United States Civil-Service Commission, which decided, August 13, 1886, that such promotion was distinctly authorized by civil-service Rule XIX, then in force.
Apr. 1	Samuel Cox, jr	Cashier	
14	Joseph P. McNamee	Private secretary.....	
15	P. J. Curran	Inspector.....	
	Charles W. Hugg ...	Night inspector.....	
17	J. C. Whalen.....	do	
19	Joseph Garland.....	Laborer	
	A. Winters	do	
	T. J. Scott	Debenture-maker.....	
	J. H. Weaver	Messenger.....	
	A. C. Gray	do	
	W. O. Hinton	do	
	Charles Carroll.....	Watchman	
	J. B. Botzer	Laborer	
	C. W. Nelson	do	
	J. F. König	Porter	
19	William F. Harig ...	Porter	
	Emily J. May.....	Female examiner	
	George N. Bratt	Boatman.....	
	William Cuff	do	
	T. H. Shriver	Deputy collector	
May 4	William J. Blair	Clerk	Promoted July 26, 1887, to assistant weigher, after competitive civil-service examination and certification. Transferred, July 26, 1887, to place vacated by above-named J. H. Linthicum, promoted.
11	Thomas F. Sears.....	Laborer	
	J. H. Linthicum	do	
	J. H. Durkin.....	do	
	George Sapp.....	do	
	E. Dixon, jr.....	Keeper of scale-room	
12	C. A. Hoffman	Messenger.....	
14	John Y. Slater	Foreman of laborers on scales.	
17	A. J. Penington.....	Foreman, laborers (appraisers' store).	
19	H. C. Whiteford	Debenture marker.....	
	Thomas A. Nock	Porter	Promoted April 21, 1887, to boatman and fireman, in the place of above-named F. H. Krager, resigned.
	F. H. Krager.....	Boatman and fireman.....	
	S. M. Cooper.....	do	
June 1	R. T. Allinson	Porter	
8	H. A. Williams	Laborer	
	George Martz	Porter	Promoted June 6, 1887, to storekeeper, classified, after competitive civil service examination and certification.
	James Clough	Messenger.....	
	C. C. Norris.....	Inspector.....	
16	J. G. Wright.....	Store-keeper (unclassified)...	
July 1	T. R. Arnold	Clerk	
6	John T. Shea	Messenger.....	
9	J. Emerich.....	Laborer	
12	J. W. Duvall.....	Assistant weigher.....	
	Henry Boyle.....	Weigher.....	
	C. R. Favour.....	Night inspector	
18	J. E. Thomas	Watchman	

STATEMENT 2.—Number, names, and official designations of employes appointed March 4, 1885, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Official designations.	Remarks.
1884. July 19	J. G. Richards	Laborer.....	Promoted February 1, 1885, to a clerk, after competitive civil examination and certification.
20	C. F. Jordan	Night inspector	
21	L. U. Meyer	do	
22	Thomas Leckie	Clerk	
23	John Straughn	Examiner	
24	D. E. Hammond	Inspector	
25	S. T. Hughes	Night inspector	
Aug. 2	E. Lynton	Fireman	
	G. M. Reese	Clerk	
	J. A. Burries	Watchman	
19	William M. Gilpin	Messenger	
12	Thomas Jones	Examiner	
31	C. M. Steinmuller	Inspector	
Sept. 1	William J. Ralph	Messenger	Transferred February 2, 1885, to a laborer.
	J. Rumbold	Night inspector	
23	G. W. O. Smoot	Clerk	
	George W. Hobbs	Inspector	
24	P. M. Hayden	Night inspector	
Oct. 1	J. L. Fitzpatrick	Inspector	
	C. V. McGowan	Night inspector	
25	Alexander Bone	do	
26	William H. Harris	Clerk	
	G. H. Gist	Inspector	
	Geo. G. Morgan	Night inspector	
Nov. 1	J. H. Irvin	Clerk	
29	R. E. Hugg	Inspector	Name changed to L. H. Hamblen.
	George H. Arnold	Night inspector	
Dec. 16	W. K. Hipaley	Store-keeper	
1887. Jan. 2	William H. Nolte	Night inspector	
20	Silas W. Davis	Store-keeper	Transferred to inspector May 31, 1887.
	Thomas Galloway	Assistant weigher	
Feb. 1	F. P. Meehan	Inspector	
	R. W. Groome	Assistant weigher	
23	T. J. Talbot	Clerk	
Mar. 1	J. F. Leib	do	
	William T. Garrett	Night inspector	
21	Charles W. Hays	Inspector	
Apr. 11	William T. Giles	Clerk	
21	Joseph F. Ryan	Inspector	
	George B. Gamble	Boatman	Appointed in place of above-named M. Cooper, promoted.
May 31	Thomas B. Conroy	Night inspector	
	William J. Pitta	Store-keeper	Transferred September 30, 1887, to in place of above-named W. F. Fria, removed, having been certified for store-keeper, in place of above-named S. W. Davis, transferred from list of eligibles for clerk, but list of eligibles for store-keeper contain four names.
June 7	T. D. Miller	Inspector	
9	George A. Lee	Assistant weigher	
15	L. H. Barber	do	
16	William G. Gordy	Watchman	
	William Williams	Captain custom-house watch	
	Lemuel Clough	Messenger	Appointed in place of above-named Clough, resigned.
July 5	William B. Potter	Clerk and store-keeper	
26	Caleb Griffin	Foreman of laborers (apprentices' store)	Appointed in place of above-named J. Pennington, promoted.
27	J. J. Linthicum	Laborer	Appointed in place of above-named H. Durken, transferred.
Aug. 2	Michael Carey	Porter	Appointed in place of above-named Maria, resigned.
6	Thomas L. Hines	Clerk	
Sept. 1	Duncan Veasey	Assistant auditor	
10	J. L. Bedsworth	Watchman	Appointed in place of above-named G. Gordy, resigned.
30	F. S. Hayward	Store-keeper	Appointed in place of above-named J. Pitta, transferred.
Dec. 10	A. H. R. McGreevy	Bond and record clerk	
30	William T. Porter	Keeper of scale-room	Appointed in place of above-named Dixon, Jr., promoted.
1888. Jan. 17	Thomas F. Chance	Inspector	
25	Samuel T. Gray	Store-keeper	

STATEMENT 2.—Number, names, and official designations of employes appointed since March 4, 1885, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Official designations.	Remarks.
1888. Jan. 26	W. G. T. Waller	Keeper of scale-room	Appointed in place of above-named W. T. Porter, resigned.
Feb. 1 8	T. Kelly, jr. Walter Sorrell.....	Messenger..... .....do	
16	J. F. Buchheimer ...	Inspector	Appointed in place of above-named W. J. Ralph, transferred.
16	C. F. Linthicum .....	.....do	
16	William M. Wilson .....	.....do	
Mar. 23	T. D. Edwards.....	Assistant weigher	Appointed in place of above-named A. J. Penington, transferred.

STATEMENT 3.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service, created since March 4, 1885.

Date.	Position.	Remarks.
1885. Nov. 30 Dec. 4	9 clerk..... 8 examiners	During the incumbency of my predecessor, the Hon. E. H. Webster, these positions were created to take the place of a like number of classified positions, which were abolished at the same time, and the persons who had been the incumbents of the abolished positions were immediately appointed to the new positions created at somewhat reduced compensation.
1886. Apr. 13	1 clerk..... 1 private secretary	
1887. May 16	3 assistant weighers....	This position had been abolished on January 15, 1886. (See marginal note 2, "Removals, Classified Service," Statement I.)
June 4	1 store-keeper	By the creation of these three positions the force of assistant weighers became numerically the same that it was on March 4, 1885, it having in the meantime been reduced because of the depression in business. (See marginal notes 1 and 2 to "Removals, Classified Service," Statement I.)
Aug. 6	1 bond and record clerk .	This position was created to take the place of an unclassified position, having the same designation, and to put all the store-keepers upon an equality of rank and compensation.
		This position was created to take the place of two clerkships which were abolished at the time of its creation. (See sixth marginal note to "Removals, Classified Service," Statement I.)

STATEMENT 4.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service, created since March 4, 1885.

Date.	Position.	Remarks.
1886. June 25 July 30	1 messenger	
1887. June 16	.....do	
	1 captain custom-house watch.	This position was created to take the place of a position in the classified service with the same designation.

STATEMENT 5.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

Date.	Position.	Remarks.
1885. May 17 24 July 8 Aug. 18	1 clerk..... 1 night inspector..... 1 night inspector..... 1 clerk..... 1 messenger and copyist..... 1 messenger..... 8 inspectors..... 2 night inspectors..... 1 assistant weigher..... 1 examiner.....	Deceased May 17, 1885. Position left vacant. Deceased May 24, 1885. Position left vacant. Deceased July 8, 1885. Position left vacant. Incumbents removed and positions have since remained vacant. (See first marginal note, to "Removals, classified service," Statement 1.)

STATEMENT 5.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service abolished or left vacant, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Position.	Remarks.
1885. Nov. 30	8 clerks	The incumbents of these positions were removed by my predecessor, and immediately appointed to other classified positions, created at the same time, at reduced compensation.
	3 examiners	
	1 inspector	
Dec. 4	1 clerk	
15	1 clerk	Incumbents removed and positions abolished. (See third marginal note to "Removals, classified service," Statement 1.)
	4 inspectors	
	1 lieutenant night inspectors....	
	4 night inspectors	
	1 assistant weigher	
31	1 night inspector	
1886. Jan. 15	1 private secretary	
Feb. 15	1 assistant weigher	
1887. June 15	1 captain custom-house watch	Position abolished, and an unclassified position with same designation created in lieu thereof, the incumbent of the former, a Republican ex-Union soldier, having been first transferred to a more lucrative position.
Aug. 5	2 clerks	Positions abolished, and one bond and record clerkship created on August 6, 1887, in place thereof.
1888. Mar. 31	3 clerks	Incumbents removed and positions abolished. (See last marginal note to "Removals, classified service," Statement 1.)
	7 inspectors	
	6 night inspectors	
	2 assistant weighers	

STATEMENT 6.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

Date.	Position.	Remarks.
1885. Aug. 31	1 deputy collector at Havre de Grace..... 2 laborers	Incumbents removed by my predecessor and positions have since remained vacant. (See first marginal note, "Removals, unclassified service," Statement 1.)
1887. June 5	1 store-keeper	
1888. Mar. 31	1 for-man of laborers	Positions abolished, and incumbent promoted, after competitive civil-service examination and certification to position, with like designation, created in classified service in lieu of position abolished.
		Position abolished, and incumbent removed, because of necessity of reducing expenses.

STATEMENT 7.—Total number of employes, with name and official designation of each, in the customs service since March 4, 1885, designating those who were appointed under the civil-service law and those who were appointed without examination.

Name.	Position.	Remarks.
Henry R. Torbert.....	Special deputy collector	In all cases where an employe whose name appears upon this statement was appointed under the civil service law, that fact is noted on the margin. All others were appointed without examination.
George M. McComas...	Deputy collector	
David T. Bennett.....	Cashier	
R. S. Rogers	Deputy collector Havre de Grace.....	
Charles F. Hanna.....	Auditor	
T. S. Nixdorff.....	Assistant auditor	
J. P. Clayton.....	Assistant cashier	
David K. Ralston	Clerk	
John H. Suter	do	
T. S. Plummer	do	
H. C. Locknecker	do	
N. J. Sappington	do	
A. C. Rhodes.....	do	
C. H. Richardson	do	
William Thomsen	Private secretary	
A. S. Stenart.....	Clerk	

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STATEMENT 7.—Total number of employes, with name and official designation of each, in the customs service since March 4, 1885, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Remarks.
Richard Dallam	Clerk	
J. O. Cochran	do	
C. W. Raphum	do	
Osmond Tiffany	do	
E. P. S. Hutson	do	
J. L. Wells	do	
R. J. B. Boggs	do	
J. H. Baker	do	
T. H. Ricketts	do	
Stanley Young	do	
C. E. Needles	do	
J. R. King	do	
R. H. James	do	
Fors. Wilmer	do	
Frederick Wagner	do	
T. S. Lewis	do	
Walter Ball	do	
J. A. Thompson, Jr.	do	
J. W. Andrews	do	
George E. Lowrey	do	Under civil-service law, May 13, 1884.
S. D. Jenkins	do	
R. J. Wimbrough	Messenger and copyist	Under civil-service law, August 25, 1884.
William Fensley	Captain C. H. Watson	
C. G. Cameron	Messenger	
William F. Harper	do	Under civil-service law, September 22, 1884.
Thomas H. Carmichael	Watchman	
H. Lefevre	do	
C. R. Durham	do	
G. W. Gephart	do	
Hiram Watty	Messenger	
Felix McCurley	do	
John W. Rasin	do	
John J. McNeir	do	
C. G. Stewart	do	
N. B. Harris	Laborer	
L. G. Gr. Min	do	
O. D. Mudge	Inspector	
J. H. Montgomery	do	
Charles Whittmore	do	
Levi Duncan	do	
Charles Gilpin	do	
John A. Steiner	do	
N. C. M. Groom	do	
D. H. Moberly	do	
M. Sherwood	do	
O. R. Marshall	do	
B. O'Hara	do	
Frank Herish	do	
A. A. Perry	do	
James Whitehouse	do	
Gideon Staley	do	
L. O. Fuller	do	Under civil-service law, November 5, 1884.
H. A. Manghlin	do	
H. E. Brooke	do	
W. T. Lawson	do	
D. T. Orem	do	
D. C. Walsh	do	
J. W. Jordan	do	
J. M. Thackeray	do	
R. H. Cameron	do	
K. R. Bird	do	
W. M. Chambers	do	
George Meyers	do	
Francis Gates	do	
G. E. Bryson	do	Under civil-service law, May 6, 1884.
William Frazier	do	
J. C. Hill	do	
A. D. Worthington	do	
Simeon Spicer	do	Under civil-service law, August 12, 1882.
Samuel Sherk	do	
Samuel S. Baker	do	
James Massey	do	
W. H. Richardson	do	
E. C. Folger	do	
O. H. P. Mathias	do	
C. E. Tucker	do	
L. J. Sterling	do	
E. Biddleman	Captain night inspectors	
W. H. Fenis	Lieutenant night inspectors	

STATEMENT 7.—Total number of employes, with name and official designation of each, the customs service since March 4, 1885, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Remarks
William Root	Night inspector	Under civil-service law, November 4, 1885.
S. N. West	do	
W. R. Counsellman	do	
J. E. C. Webb	do	
E. Chapman	do	
C. C. Hammond	do	
Richard Bean	do	
A. T. Roberts	do	
Felix McKenna	do	
William C. Jones	do	
H. M. Morris	do	
J. R. Rutton	do	
W. P. Kimball	do	
B. H. Smith	do	
H. H. Byrne	do	
W. J. Frieze	do	
D. N. Garlinger	do	
Charles Clapp	do	
Levi Pennington	do	
J. B. Sparks	do	
W. H. Barnes	do	
S. G. Davis	do	
Joshua Robinson	do	
John Sommer	do	
J. P. Wright	do	Under civil-service law, June 1, 1884.
A. J. Crockett	do	
Thomas Haddock	do	
George W. Fisher	do	
John W. Martin	do	
George W. Keck	do	
J. J. O'Neill	do	
John H. Butler	Debuture marker	
George W. Miller	do	
M. Clara Lee	Female examiner	
Charles H. Dixon	Boatman	
James Robinson	do	Under civil-service law June 23, 1884.
B. F. Roberts	Fireman	
C. H. Reifner	Boatman	
W. L. W. Seabrook	Weigher	
T. M. Lanehan	Clerk	
L. H. Hutchins	do	
S. M. Mullikin	do	
William B. Reed	Assistant weigher	
B. S. Andrews	do	
W. K. Hammond	do	
E. A. Thomas	do	
E. P. Atkinson	do	
J. H. Leach	do	
T. D. C. Ruth	do	
R. V. Hall	do	
G. W. Taylor	do	
F. H. Webb	do	
F. McWilliams	do	
S. Whalen	Acting gauger and assistant weigher	
Joseph Shaney	Foreman of laborers (on scales)	
N. Pamphillon	Messenger	
William Witte	Keeper of scales room	
E. R. Petherbridge	Clerk and store-keeper	
George Ruths	do	
Stephen Nunn	Engineer	
O. M. White	Fireman	
W. M. Mercer	Porter	
George W. Durbin	do	
John Segerman	do	
Lemuel Awkard	do	
N. N. Holland	Laborer	
J. A. Barnett	do	
John H. Horner	Porter	
Thomas H. Saville	Laborer	
A. S. Cooper	Store-keeper	
William H. Baer	do	
B. H. Kennard	do	
J. S. Manly	do	
H. T. Levely	do	
John L. Reese	do	
H. J. Brown	do	
W. T. Prime	Temporary assistant gauger	

STATEMENT 7.—Total number of employes, with name and official designation of each, in the customs service since March 4, 1883, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Remarks.
<i>Appraisers' office.</i>		
J. R. Fellman	Examiner.....	
J. C. Bridges	do	
J. H. Butler	do	
William L. Shaw	do	
Nisbet Turnbull.....	do	
Samuel Knobe	do	
William T. Valient	Clerk	
Robert S. Corso.....	do	
W. D. West.....	Foreman of laborers (appraisers' store.)	
James H. Parker.....	Laborer.....	
T. J. Dennison	do	
S. F. Zeigler	do	
J. M. Carter.....	do	
F. S. Hammond	do	
George J. Buckey.....	do	
F. Gebhart.....	do	
J. A. Crockett	do	
L. B. Smith	do	
James N. Young.....	do	
W. E. Wheeler.....	do	
Henry Jones.....	Messenger.....	

STATEMENT 8.—Total number of employes, with name and official designation of each, in the customs service April 30, 1888.

Name.	Position.	Name.	Position.
T. Herbert Shriver	Deputy collector.	Lemuel Clough.....	Messenger.
William M. Knight.....	Special deputy collector.	J. H. Weaver	Do.
Samuel Cox, jr.....	Cashier.	Charles W. Nelson.....	Laborer.
Charles F. Hanna.....	Auditor.	L. G. Griffin	Do.
Duncan Veazey.....	Assistant auditor.	John T. Shea.....	Messenger.
J. P. Clayton	Assistant cashier.	J. H. Montgomery	Inspector.
Thomas J. Talbot.....	Clerk.	C. C. Norris.....	Do.
William J. Blair	Do.	J. L. Fitzpatrick.....	Do.
T. S. Plummer.....	Do.	J. F. Buchheimer	Do.
A. C. Rhodes	Do.	C. F. Linthicum.....	Do.
Charles H. Richardson ..	Do.	F. P. Meehan	Do.
Joseph P. McNamoe.....	Private secretary.	G. H. Gist.....	Do.
A. S. Stenart	Clerk.	P. J. Curran	Do.
Richard Dallam.....	Do.	William M. Wilson	Do.
C. W. Raphnn	Do.	James Whitehouse	Do.
Osmond Tiffany.....	Do.	Gideon Staley	Do.
N. J. Sappington	Do.	Charles W. Hays	Do.
A. H. R. McGreevy	Do.	H. A. Maughlin.....	Do.
R. J. B. Boggs.....	Do.	Thomas D. Miller.....	Do.
Thomas L. Hines.....	Do.	Thomas F. Chance	Do.
John R. King.....	Do.	R. E. Hambleton.....	Do.
R. H. James	Do.	R. H. Cameron	Do.
Frederick Wagner.....	Do.	A. J. Pennington.....	Do.
O. D. Madge.....	Do.	D. E. Hammond.....	Do.
J. O. Cochran.....	Do.	J. C. Hill	Do.
J. Harry Irvin.....	Do.	Simeon Spicer	Do.
G. W. C. Smoot.....	Do.	W. H. Richardson.....	Do.
Walter Ball.....	Do.	George W. Hobbs.....	Do.
James F. Leib	Do.	O. H. P. Mathias	Do.
Thomas Leckie	Do.	Charles E. Tucker	Do.
George E. Loweree	Do.	Joseph P. Ryan.....	Do.
William T. Giles	Do.	Charles W. Hugg.....	Captain night inspectors.
T. R. Arnold	Do.	William T. Garrett	Night inspector
C. C. Cameron.....	Messenger and copyist.	George G. Morgan.....	Do.
William Williams	Captain custom-house watch.	George H. Arnold	Do.
J. Evan Thomas.....	Watchman.	Philip M. Hayden	Do.
John A. Burrias.....	Do.	Alex. Bone	Do.
J. L. Bedsworth.....	Do.	S. T. Hughes	Do.
Charles Carroll.....	Do.	George V. McGowan.....	Do.
T. Kelly, jr	Messenger.	John Rumbold.....	Do.
Felix McCurley	Do.	Charles Clapp	Do.
W. O. Hinton	Do.	James C. Whalen.....	Do.
		Joshua Robinson	Do.

STATEMENT 8.—Total number of employes, with name and official designation of each, in customs service April 30, 1888—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Name.	Position.
Thomas B. Conroy.....	Messenger.	A. S. Cooper.....	Store-keeper.
William Fensley.....	Do.	Samuel T. Gray.....	Do.
Edwin Dixon, jr.....	Do.	B. H. Kennard.....	Do.
William H. Nolte.....	Do.	John S. Manly.....	Do.
George W. Keck.....	Do.	F. S. Hayward.....	Do.
James J. O'Neill.....	Do.	William R. Hipsley.....	Do.
Thomas J. Scott.....	Debenture marker.	John G. Wright.....	Do.
H. C. Whiteford.....	Do.	(Temporary, vacant).....	Fireman.
Emily J. May.....	Female examiner.	Joseph H. Gorsuch*.....	
William Cuff.....	Boatman and acting pilot.	William F. Lazenby*.....	
George N. Bratt.....	Boatman.	G. W. Stansbury*.....	
Samuel M. Cooper.....	Boatman and fireman.	James Harvey*.....	
George S. Gamble.....	Boatman.	George S. Poissal*.....	
Henry Boyle.....	Weigher.	Thomas T. Hancock*.....	
T. M. Lanahan.....	Clerk.	Joshua H. Cockey*.....	
William B. Reed.....	Assistant weigher.	Charles M. Steinmuller*.....	
Joseph W. Duvall.....	Do.	F. B. Welty.....	
E. A. Thomas.....	Do.	<i>Appraisers' office.</i>	
J. H. Linthicum.....	Do.	John Straughn.....	Examiner.
R. W. Groome.....	Do.	J. H. Butler.....	Do.
Thomas Galloway.....	Do.	J. G. Richards.....	Do.
George A. Lee.....	Do.	Thomas Jones.....	Do.
L. H. Barber.....	Do.	Samuel Knobe.....	Do.
Thomas D. Edwards.....	Do.	William J. Pitts.....	Clerk.
Stephen Whalen.....	Assistant weigher and acting gauger.	Calob Griffin.....	Foreman of laborers.
Walter Sorrell.....	Messenger.	H. A. Williams.....	Laborer.
William G. T. Waller.....	Keeper of scales-room.	John B. Botzer.....	Do.
William S. Potter.....	Clerk and store-keeper.	<i>Appraisers' office.</i>	
George McC. Reese.....	Clerk.	S. F. Zeigler.....	Laborer.
Stephen Nunn.....	Engineer.	Thomas F. Sears.....	Do.
Thomas A. Nock.....	Porter.	James H. Durkin.....	Do.
J. F. Konig.....	Do.	J. J. Linthicum.....	Do.
Michael Cary.....	Do.	C. A. Hoffman.....	Do.
William F. Harig.....	Foreman of porters.	William J. Ralph.....	Do.
Ludwig Emerich.....	Laborer.	Abraham Winters.....	Do.
Joseph Garland.....	Do.	A. C. Gray.....	Messenger.
R. T. Allinson.....	Porter.	William M. Gilpin.....	Do.
George Sapp.....	Laborer.		

* Temporary inspectors for night duty only. These inspectors are not paid by the Government but are paid by the owners of vessels for the nights they are actually employed.

STATEMENT 9.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service, March 4, 1885.

Name.	Position.
Charles H. Richardson.....	Chief clerk marine department.

STATEMENT 10.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885, with dates of removal or resignation, and giving the cause of removal when made for cause.

None.

STATEMENT 11.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service, appointed since March 4, 1885.

None.

STATEMENT 12.—*Number, names, and official designations of temporary employes (excepting day laborers) appointed since March 4, 1885, with date of appointment and the term of service of each.*

Date.	Name.	Position.	Remarks.
1885. Sept. 23	J. W. Diggs.....	Temporary assistant gauger for three days.	Renewed afterwards for thirty days from March 24, 1886.
Apr. 20	W. T. Prime	Temporary assistant gauger for sixty days.	
Nov. 18	W. T. Prime	Temporary assistant gauger for sixty days.	
1886. Oct. 25	Thomas L. Hines ..	Temporary clerk	} See note 1 at foot of this statement.
	W. S. Potter .....	.....do
	R. W. Groome.....	.....do
1887. May 23	David Cushing ...	Temporary inspector for night duty only, six months.	} The compensation of these inspectors averaged less than \$55 each month. (See note 2 at foot of this statement.)
	Thos. L. Hines ...	.....do
	J. H. Gorsuch.....	.....do
	Wm. M. Wilson....	.....do
May 24	Horatio Zittle ....	.....do
26	J. H. Cockey.....	.....do
July 11	T. A. Hays.....	Temporary inspector for night duty only, until November 30, 1887.	
Aug. 6	W. F. Lazenby....do	} The compensation of these inspectors for the months of March and April averaged less than \$35 each per month. (See note 2 at foot of this statement.)
1888. Mar. 1	J. H. Gorsuch.....	Temporary inspector for night duty only, appointed for six months from date of oath.	
	W. F. Lazenby....	.....do
	George S. Poissal ..	.....do
	G. W. Stansbury..	.....do
	James Harvey....	.....do
	Thomas T. Hancock.	.....do
Mar. 15	J. H. Cockey.....	.....do
Apr. 2	F. B. Welty.....do	
	C. M. Steinmuller.	.....do

NOTE 1.—These employes, whose names were upon lists of eligibles, were, without certification, specially appointed for three months, to make the reliquidations rendered necessary by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Obersteuffer case. Their appointments were subsequently extended for three months additional, of which period Mr. Groome serves but six days, and Mr. Potter's appointment was further extended for another period of three months.

NOTE 2.—These inspectors during their term of temporary service were only assignable as discharging inspectors to occasional duty at night, for which they were not paid by the Government, but by the owners of vessels, discharging their cargoes at night. To the extent of the service rendered by them they relieved the regular day inspectors from night duty, and consequently enabled them to render more satisfactory service by day.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES B. GROOME,
Collector.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.,
Surveyor's Office, May 24, 1888.

Hon. JAMES B. GROOME,
Collector of Customs, Port of Baltimore, Md. :

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, inclosing a copy of a communication from the Treasury Department, under date of the 11th instant, with a copy of the resolutions passed by the United States Senate May 8, 1888, and asking to be furnished with the information required by said resolutions about the employes in this office, I respectfully answer as follows:

(1) "Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885, with dates of removal or resignation, and giving cause of removal, when made for cause."

* This compensation is re-imbursed by the owners of vessels and paid to the officers by the collector.

Answer: Three; two resigned, and one was removed, viz:

No.	Class.	Name and position.	Remarks.
1.	4	Charles L. Wilson, deputy surveyor	Resigned; resignation taking effect May 21, 1886. This position is excepted from examination in the classified customs service, and is regarded, because of its confidential and executive character, as a personal appointment. I qualified as surveyor May 1, 1886, and on May 3, 1886. Mr. Wilson voluntarily tendered to me his resignation.
2.	4	John W. Kaufman, clerk	Resigned; resignation taking effect December 31, 1886. A few days after I entered upon my duties as surveyor Mr. Kaufman came to me voluntarily and tendered his resignation. I requested him to withhold it until I could select a suitable person to fill the position. He did so, and remained until December 31, 1886. This position, being of a confidential character, has been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be excepted from examination under clause 5 of Customs Rule 1i, paragraph (h).
1.	U.	James H. Roberts, messenger	Removed; removal taking effect May 12, 1886. This employé has charge of my office, and is brought in daily contact with me. So, as his duties are somewhat of a personal and confidential character, I preferred a man of my own selection.

(2) "Number, names, and official designations of employés appointed since March 4, 1885, with dates of appointments."

Answer: Nine officers and employés, as follows:

No.	Class.	Name and position.	Remarks.
1	4	William Henry Legg, deputy surveyor.	Vice Charles L. Wilson, resigned; appointment taking effect June 1, 1886.
2	4	Washington Bowie, confidential clerk and acting deputy surveyor	Vice John W. Kaufman, resigned; appointment taking effect January 1, 1887.
1	U	James H. Roberts, messenger No. 1	Unclassified; appointed September 12, 1885, vice Charles E. Swann, resigned.
1	U	James H. Fraley, messenger	Unclassified; vice James H. Roberts, removed; appointment taking effect May 12, 1886.
2	U	Levi Webb, messenger No. 2	Unclassified; new office; appointment taking effect July 17, 1886.
3.	U.	Edwin Linthicum, messenger No. 3	Unclassified; new office; appointment taking effect September 4, 1886. Mr. Linthicum died February 16, 1888, and H. C. Isaac was appointed as his successor, his appointment taking effect March 8, 1888.
4.	U.	John Mulcahy, messenger No. 4	Unclassified; new office; appointment taking effect September 3, 1886.
5.	U.	John A. Warthen, messenger No. 5	Unclassified; new office; appointment taking effect September 6, 1886.

(3) "Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service, created since March 4, 1885."

Answer: None.

(4) "Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service, created since March 4, 1885."

Answer: Four; messengers Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Unclassified; compensation \$340 per annum each.

These offices were created for the following reasons: When I assumed control of this office I found men who were carried on the roll of laborers in the weighers' department, and paid by the hour, acting as messengers to the surveyor, and also that inspectors were performing work that properly belonged to messengers. Hence, as I needed the services of all of the inspectors for their proper and legitimate work, owing to the greatly increased amount of the business of the port, and the reduced condition of the force (there being then but thirty-three day inspectors against forty-one the preceding year, and twenty-two night inspectors against thirty-four, which has been still further reduced, until to-day we have but twenty-six day inspectors

and eighteen night), and desired a trained and permanent corps of messengers, in order to improve the efficiency of my force, so that I could handle, with expedition and satisfaction to all parties interested, the large volume of business coming under my supervision, I asked for the appointment of the four additional messengers.

(5) "Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service, abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885."

Answer. None.

(6) "Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service, abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885."

Answer. None.

(7) "Total number of employes, with names and official designation of each, in the customs service March 4, 1885, designating those who were appointed under the civil-service law and those who were appointed without examination."

Answer. Four, viz:

No.	Class.	Name and position.	
1	4	Charles L. Wilson, deputy surveyor.....	Class 4, No. 1.
2	4	John W. Kaufman, clerk.....	Class 4, No. 2.
1	1	Robert H. Bussey, clerk.....	Class 1, No. 1.
1	U.	Charles E. Swann, messenger	Unclassified.

Of the above-named officers and employes, Robert H. Bussey is the only one who was appointed under the civil-service law, and he was selected by my predecessor February 14, 1885, and still holds his position.

(8) "Total number of employes, with name and official designation of each, in the customs service April 30, 1888."

Answer. Eight, viz:

No.	Class.	Name and position.
1	4	William Henry Legg, deputy surveyor.
2	4	Washington Bowie, confidential clerk and acting deputy surveyor.
1	1	Robert H. Bussey, clerk class 1, No. 1.
1	U.	James H. Fraley, messenger, unclassified.
2	U.	Levi Webb, messenger No. 2, unclassified.
3	U.	H. C. Isaac, messenger No. 3, unclassified.
4	U.	John Mulcahy, messenger No. 4, unclassified.
5	U.	John A. Warthen, messenger No. 5, unclassified.

(9) "Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service March 4, 1885."

Answer. None.

(10) "Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885, with dates of removal or resignation, and giving cause of removal when made for cause."

Answer. None.

(11) "Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service appointed since March 4, 1885."

Answer. None.

(12) "Number, names, and official designations of temporary employes (excepting day laborers) appointed since March 4, 1885, with the date of employment and term of service of each."

Answer. None.

Submitting the above as fully covering the resolutions so far as they relate to the employes of my office.

NAVAL OFFICE, BALTIMORE.

To resolution (1): "Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885, with dates of removal or resignation, and giving cause of removal when made for cause."

Answer. Five officers and employes of this office have been removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885; three subject to civil-service examination, and two excepted therefrom, viz:

No. 1, class 3. Samuel Keefer, clerk, class 3, No. 1, resigned upon my request, his resignation taking effect April 11, 1886. The "absence account" of this office showed that Mr. Keefer had been "absent on account of sickness" twenty-one days in February, 1886, and thirty-one days in March, 1886, and continued absent until his resignation took effect, April 11, 1886. I learned upon inquiry that he was entirely incapacitated physically for the performance of the duties of his position by sickness without hope of recovery, and I therefore requested his resignation, as his position of entry clerk was one of the most important in the office, and the performance of its duties every day absolutely essential to the work of the office.

No. 1, class 4. A. A. Lawrence, deputy naval officer, removed, removal taking effect April 15, 1886. This position is excepted from examination under clause 5 of customs rule 11, paragraph (f), and, being the chief executive position and one of confidential relation to the naval officer, is regarded as a personal appointment.

No. 1, class U. Hillary H. Wade, messenger, removed, removal taking effect April 30, 1886. This position is below the classified service, and I preferred as messenger a man known to me personally.

No. 2, class 2. Richard E. Bouldin, clerk class 2, No. 2, removed, removal taking effect July 28, 1886.

No. 1, class A. George W. Dowell, clerk class A, No 1, removed, removal taking effect July 31, 1887.

The last two removals above mentioned were made to promote the efficiency of the public service. The deputy naval officer, Mr. E. B. Prettyman, reported to me that it was impossible to carry on the work of the office promptly, accurately, and intelligently with its small force of clerks unless the several clerks understood not only the special work of their respective desks but were also able and willing to learn, and when necessary, because of temporary absence or stress of work, to perform the duties of other desks than their own. It was believed that new appointees could be more relied upon thus to master the duties and perform the work of the office, and actual experience has demonstrated the truth of said belief.

To resolution (2): "Number, names, and official designations of employes appointed since March 4, 1885, with dates of appointments."

Answer. Seven officers and employes of this office have been appointed since March 4, 1885; four from the civil-service eligible list, and three exempt from examination under the civil-service rules, viz:

No. 1, class 3. Charles S. Burns, class 3, No. 1, vice Samuel Keefer, resigned upon request; appointment taking effect April 12, 1886.

No. 1, class 4. Elijah B. Pettyman, deputy naval officer, vice A. A. Lawrence, removed, appointment taking effect April 16, 1886.

No. 1, class U. Henry J. Edel, messenger, vice Hillary H. Wade, removed, appointment taking effect May 1, 1886.

No. 1, class 2. Richard J. Penn, clerk class 2, No. 1, vice John A. Brawner, died, appointment taking effect June 28, 1886.

No. 2, class 2. Clagett Pyles, clerk class 2, No. 2, vice Richard E. Bouldin, removed, appointment taking effect July 29, 1886.

No. 1, class A. Thomas F. Peterson, clerk, class A, No. 1, vice George W. Dowell, removed, appointment taking effect August 1, 1887.

No. 2, class U. J. Nelson Foster, clerk, with compensation at the rate of \$340 per annum. New office; unclassified. Appointment taking effect September 13, 1886. Promoted April 1, 1887, to be clerk No. 3, class 2, with compensation at the rate of \$4 per diem.

To resolution (3): "Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service, created since March 4, 1885."

Answer. Two clerks, No. 1, class 1; No. 3, class 2.

To resolution (4): "Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service, created since March 4, 1885."

Answer. One, viz, clerk No. 2, unclassified, with compensation at the rate of \$40 per annum. New office; created August 9, 1886, and abolished March 28, 1887.

The above office was created for the following reasons, viz: (1) The large amount of extra work in the liquidating office made necessary by the decision of the United States Supreme Court relating to the non-dutiable character of cartons, etc., requiring the readjustment of a large number of entries. (2) To relieve somewhat the one entry

k of this office (the collector's office having three clerks to perform the same work). The advanced age and infirmity of the chief liquidating clerk, impairing his efficiency. (4) The extra work made necessary by the appointment of the entry clerk of office to the position of secretary of the civil-service examining board of this room-house, requiring much of his time during business hours.

o resolution (5): "Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885."

answer. One. One clerk, No. 3, class 2.

o resolution (6): "Number and designation of offices and official positions coming now or outside the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885."

answer. One, viz, clerk No. 2, unclassified, with compensation at the rate of \$240 annum, abolished March 28, 1887.

o resolution (7): "Total number of employes, with names and official designation each in the customs service March 4, 1885, designating those who were appointed under the civil-service law, and those who were appointed without examination."

answer. Eight, viz:

Class.	Name.	Position.
4	A. A. Lawrence.....	Deputy naval officer.
3	Samuel Keefer.....	Clerk class 3, No. 1.
3	John P. Carter.....	Clerk class 3, No. 2.
2	J. Alexander Brawner.....	Clerk class 2, No. 1.
2	Richard E. Bouldin.....	Clerk class 2, No. 2.
2	A. W. Hazen.....	Clerk class 2, No. 3.
A	George W. Dowell.....	Clerk class A, No. 1.
U	Hillary H. Wade.....	Messenger.

all the above-named officers and employes except the messengers were in office before January 16, 1883, the date of the approval of the civil-service law, and to the best of my knowledge and belief none of them was ever examined for the positions named.

o resolution (8): "Total number of employes, with name and official designation each, in the customs service April 30, 1888."

answer. Nine, viz:

Class.	Name.	Position.
4	E. B. Prettyman.....	Deputy naval officer.
3	Charles S. Burns.....	Clerk class 3, No. 1, examined under civil-service law.
3	John P. Carter.....	Clerk class 3, No. 2.
2	Richard J. Penn.....	Clerk class 2, No. 1, examined under civil-service law.
2	Clagett Pyles.....	Clerk class 2, No. 2, examined under civil-service law.
1	A. W. Hazen.....	Clerk class 1, No. 1.
A	Thomas F. Peterson.....	Clerk class A, No. 1, examined under civil-service law.
2	J. Nelson Foster.....	Clerk class 2, No. 3.
U	Henry J. Edel.....	Messenger.

o resolution (9): "Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service March 4, 1885."

answer. One. John P. Carter, chief liquidating clerk, class 3, No. 2.

o resolution (10): "Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885, with cause of removal or resignation, and giving cause of removal when made for cause."

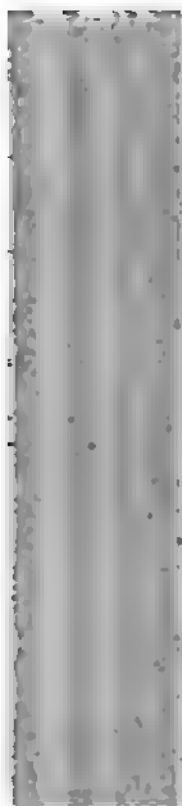
answer. None.

o resolution (11): "Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service, appointed since March 4, 1885."

answer. None.

o resolution (12): "Number, names, and official designations of temporary employes (excepting day laborers) appointed since March 4, 1885, with the date of appointment and term of service of each."

answer. None



F.

Senate Ex. Doc. No. 221, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to Senate resolution of May 1, 1888, information relative to employes in the customs service at New York.

JULY 21, 1888.—Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee to Examine the Condition of the Civil Service.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the Senate, dated May 1, 1888, I have the honor to transmit herewith papers containing certain information in relation to employes in the customs service at the port of New York.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS,
President of the Senate of the United States pro tempore.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Surveyor's Office, May 19, 1888.

SIR: In answer to your reference, dated the 7th instant, of a copy of Department letter of the 3d instant, inclosing a copy of a resolution of the Senate of the United States, dated May 1, 1888, I have to respectfully report on the several subdivisions of said resolution, as follows:

First. Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885.

Edgar A. Porter, clerk, resigned April 9, 1885 (class 2, No. 10).

Harry D. Van Horn, messenger, resigned (without request) July 14, 1885 (unclassified, No. 8).

Andrew M. Stanbury, clerk, removed September 10, 1885 (class 2, No. 8).

George C. Kibbe, deputy surveyor, removed September 30, 1885 (class 4, No. 4).

Nathan Frank, messenger, resigned (without request) February 3, 1886 (unclassified, No. 20).

Wandell J. See, messenger, removed May 25, 1886 (unclassified, No. 4).

Joseph Overfield, deputy surveyor, removed June 26, 1886 (class 4, No. 4).

Solomon B. Welcher, messenger, resigned (without request) June 30, 1886 (unclassified, No. 3).
 John M. Early, messenger, resigned (without request) December 27, 1886 (unclassified, No. 23).
 John M. Wyatt, deputy surveyor, removed May 3, 1887 (class 4, No. 4).
 Peter T. Van Boskerck, messenger, removed August 1, 1887 (unclassified, No. 2).
 John H. Millspangh, clerk, removed November 30, 1887 (class 3, No. 6).
 Charles W. Mungrave, clerk, removed December 1, 1887 (class 4, No. 3).
 Edward C. Do Zenz, clerk, removed March 27, 1888 (class 4, No. 2).
 William Masten, clerk, removed March 27, 1888 (class 3, No. 2).
 James L. Hastie, clerk, removed March 27, 1888 (class 3, No. 8).
 Charles H. Smith, clerk, removed March 27, 1888 (class 2, No. 9).
 Henry L. Reed, inspector for measures of vessels, removed March 27, 1888 (class 2, No. 4).

Second. Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1885.

Thomas H. Morrison, clerk, April 14, 1885 (class 2, No. 10).
 John S. McKeoun, private secretary, July 13, 1885 (died September 16, 1885), (class 2, No. 11).
 August Berwin, messenger, July 28, 1885 (unclassified, No. 8).
 Henry H. Browne, clerk, September 23, 1885 (class 2, No. 8).
 Gilbert O. F. Nicoll, private secretary, September 25, 1885 (class 2, No. 11).
 Joseph Overfield, superintendent of the barge office, October 14, 1885 (class 4, No. 5).
 Joseph Overfield, deputy surveyor, November 25, 1885 (class 4, No. 4).
 John M. Wyatt, superintendent of the barge office, November 25, 1885 (class 4, No. 5).
 Owen Coyle, messenger, February 1, 1886 (unclassified, No. 19).
 Nathan Frank, messenger, February 1, 1886 (unclassified, No. 20).
 John Walsh, messenger, February 3, 1886 (unclassified, No. 22).
 Thomas P. Hawley, messenger, February 8, 1886 (unclassified, No. 21).
 Louis Borowsky, messenger, February 16, 1886 (unclassified, No. 20).
 John M. Early, messenger, April 8, 1886 (unclassified, No. 23).
 Joseph L. Haskin, messenger, May 26, 1886 (unclassified, No. 4).
 John M. Wyatt, deputy surveyor, June 28, 1886 (class 4, No. 4).
 Michael H. Whalen, superintendent of the barge office, June 28, 1886 (class 4, No. 5).
 William L. Milligan, stenographer, May 10, 1887 (class 4, No. 7).
 Gilbert O. F. Nicoll, deputy surveyor, May 31, 1887 (class 4, No. 4).
 James Pooton, private secretary, July 6, 1887 (class 4, No. 6).
 John J. Saul, messenger, August 2, 1887 (unclassified, No. 2).
 James Flynn, messenger, November 15, 1887 (unclassified, No. 24).
 William F. Quirk, messenger, July 12, 1886 (unclassified, No. 3).
 Daniel J. Sullivan, messenger, January 3, 1887 (unclassified, No. 23).

Third. Number and designation of offices and official positions, coming within the classified service, created since March 4, 1885.

One superintendent of the barge office. Office abolished May 31, 1883, restored October 14, 1885.
 One stenographer, May 10, 1887.

Fourth. Number and designation of offices and official positions, coming below or outside the classified service, created since March 4, 1885.

Five messengers, at \$840 per annum.
 One messenger, at \$720 per annum.

Fifth. Number and designation of offices and official positions, coming within the classified service, abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

One clerk, at \$1,800 per annum.
 Two clerks, at \$1,600 per annum.
 Two clerks, at \$1,400 per annum.
 One clerk, at \$1,200 per annum.
 One inspector of measurement of vessels, at \$4 per diem.

Sixth. Number and designation of offices and official positions, coming below or outside the classified service, abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

None.

Seventh. Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in customs service March 4, 1885.

None.

Eighth. Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885.

None.

Ninth. Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service appointed since March 4, 1885.

None.

Tenth. Number, names, and official designations of temporary employes (excepting day laborers) appointed since March 4, 1885, with the date of appointment and term of service of each.

None.

Respectfully, yours,

H. S. BEATTIE,
Surveyor.

The COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

No. 1.—Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885.

(Separations from the service caused by death or voluntary resignation, and vacancies caused by transfer or promotion to other positions in the collector's office, do not appear in this statement; nor do laborers.)

NUMBER.

Clerks (2 temporary).....	92	Chief clerks.....	3
Inspectors of customs.....	112	Carpenters.....	3
Night inspectors of customs.....	36	Watchmen.....	21
Inspectresses.....	4	Superintendent of labor.....	1
Assistant weighers.....	20	United States gaugers.....	2
Tollers.....	6	Floor foremen.....	4
Acting assistant engineer.....	1	Usher.....	1
Messengers (1 temporary).....	40	Detective.....	1
Porters.....	10	Weighers' janitors.....	3
Superintendent of warehouses.....	1	Superintendent Castle Garden Bu- reau.....	1
Assistant book-binder.....	1	Stenographer.....	1
Foremen of assistant weighers.....	4	Interpreter.....	1
Floor book-keepers.....	5	Confidential clerk and acting depu- ty collector.....	1
Measurer of marble.....	1	Searcher.....	1
Engineers.....	2	Chief of watch.....	1
Coastwise inspectors.....	3	Chief clerk of customs.....	1
United States weighers.....	3	Assistant gauger.....	1
Elevator men.....	3		
Firemen.....	5		
Assistant engineer.....	1		
Store-keepers.....	20	Total.....	417

No. 1.—Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
2	William H. Murphy	Assistant weigher	Removed Mar. 18, 1885.
2	Andrew W. Leggat	do	Removed Feb. 1, 1885.
2	David J. Pilsworth	Inspector	Removed June 18, 1885.
2	Loomis Ballard	do	Removed July 5, 1885.
2	Peter C. Bengel	do	Removed July 15, 1885.
2	William P. Rodgers	do	Do.
2	Calvin Y. Shepard	do	Do.
2	William P. Cole, jr	do	Removed July 22, 1885.
2	Fred Fordred	do	Removed Aug. 1, 1885.
A	Schuyler Sutherland	Night inspector	Removed July 30, 1885.
A	Benjamin F. Kasmire	do	Do.
A	Thomas J. McEvily	do	Do.
A	William H. Winans	do	Do.
A	George Williams	do	Do.
A	Daniel Hease	do	Do.
A	Thomas Nolan	do	Do.
4	Samuel B. Curtis	Receiving teller	Removed Aug. 1, 1885.
A	John Weaver	Acting assistant engineer	Removed Aug. 12, 1885.
Uncl.	John Skellic	Messenger	Removed Aug. 15, 1885.
Uncl.	William Barrett	Porter	Removed Aug. 20, 1885.
2	William Williamson	Inspector	Do.
4	J. Irving Burns	Superintendent of warehouses	Removed Sept. 5, 1885.
Uncl.	Asa S. Jayne	Messenger	Removed Sept. 11, 1885.
A	Walter H. Mead	Clerk	Removed Sept. 12, 1885.
Uncl.	Emma M. Brown	Assistant book-binder	Removed Sept. 30, 1885.
3	Charles B. Dake	Foreman assistant weighers	Do.
A	John J. Schlaefer	Floor book-keeper	Removed Oct. 8, 1885.
4	Isaac P. Trimble	Measurer of marble	Removed Oct. 10, 1885.
Uncl.	William H. Butler	Messenger	Removed Oct. 13, 1885.
Uncl.	C. B. A. Spannert	do	Removed Oct. 19, 1885.
2	Isaac Tillotson	Engineer	Removed Oct. 20, 1885.
Uncl.	George Frankenstein	Messenger	Do.
2	Charles A. Van Nostrand	Inspector	Removed Oct. 31, 1885.
2	Levi B. Morey	do	Removed Oct. 24, 1885.
Uncl.	John F. Young	Coatwise inspector	Removed Nov. 2, 1885.
Uncl.	Henry Haff	do	Do.
Uncl.	Charles Homan	do	Do.
Uncl.	Arthur Weltzman	Floor book-keeper	Removed Oct. 31, 1885.
2	Austin B. Culver	Inspector	Removed Nov. 15, 1885.
4	George B. Bacon	United States weigher	Removed Sept. 14, 1885.
Uncl.	Rowland S. Post	Floor book-keeper	Removed Nov. 14, 1885.
Uncl.	David Geary	Porter	Removed Nov. 16, 1885.
Uncl.	John Burden	do	Removed Nov. 14, 1885.
Uncl.	John Tobin	Messenger	Removed Nov. 19, 1885.
Uncl.	John F. Hubbard	do	Removed Nov. 23, 1885.
Uncl.	John O'Brien	Elevator man	Removed Nov. 30, 1885.
Uncl.	James Buchanan	Messenger	Do.
Uncl.	J. McMannus	Porter	Do.
Uncl.	George R. Cable	Messenger	Do.
Uncl.	W. H. Howe	Porter	Do.
Uncl.	August Mollman	Messenger	Removed Dec. 9, 1885.
Uncl.	Michael Quinn	Fireman	Do.
Uncl.	A. M. Dugan	Messenger	Do.
Uncl.	Thomas Selby	Porter	Removed Dec. 14, 1885.
Uncl.	Thomas Conley	do	Do.
Uncl.	W. H. Sparks	Messenger	Removed Dec. 22, 1885.
Uncl.	John T. Boyd	do	Do.
Uncl.	J. B. Stillwagon	do	Do.
Uncl.	James McCarthy	Assistant engineer	Do.
Uncl.	Patrick McCarthy	Elevator man	Removed Sept. 22, 1885.
A	Joseph Ryan	Night inspector	Removed Dec. 28, 1885.
Uncl.	Ralph T. Martling	Messenger	Do.
Uncl.	W. H. Mott	Messenger	Removed Dec. 31, 1885.
Uncl.	John P. Moran	do	Do.
A	William F. Young	Floor book-keeper	Removed Jan. 4, 1886.
Uncl.	Herbert L. Miller	Messenger	Removed Dec. 31, 1885.
2	James G. Spencer	Store-keeper	Removed Jan. 13, 1886.
Uncl.	Thomas Condran	Fireman	Removed Jan. 20, 1886.
2	Martin L. Laughlin	Inspector	Removed Feb. 22, 1886.
Uncl.	Albert P. Cronk	Messenger	Removed Feb. 23, 1886.
4	Willard F. Warren	Chief clerk	Removed Feb. 28, 1886.
2	Robert P. Coffin	Clerk	Do.
2	Fred C. Adams	Assistant weigher	Removed Mar. 8, 1886.
2	George Hubbard	Inspector	Removed Mar. 10, 1886.
A	Nathan G. Hobby	Carpenter	Do.
A	Dennis McLaughlin	Watchman	Removed Mar. 15, 1886.
Uncl.	Michael Sharpe	Fireman	Removed Apr. 7, 1886.
3	James Johnston	Superintendent of labor	Removed Apr. 9, 1886.
Uncl.	Aug. F. Smith	Fireman	Removed Apr. 10, 1886.
1	Edward H. Canfield	Clerk	Removed Apr. 17, 1886.

o. 1.—Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
2	Alex. D. Gardner	Clerk	Removed Apr. 22, 1886.
3	John Kyle	do	Do.
ncl.	James Sparks	Floor book-keeper	Removed Apr. 25, 1886.
4	John L. Livingston	Clerk	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.
4	Thomas G. Baker	United States ganger	Removed Apr. 30, 1886.
4	H. H. Smith	do	Do.
ncl.	Michael Fitzgerald	Foreman	Do.
2	Henry W. Thomas	Store-keeper	Removed May 8, 1886.
2	William W. Corbett	Inspector of customs	Removed May 13, 1886.
2	John K. Hall	do	Do.
2	Lewis E. Smith	do	Do.
3	William Freeman	Clerk	Removed May 22, 1886.
1	George A. Booth	do	Removed May 25, 1886.
1	Joseph A. Flynn	Usher	Do.
2	Edward Cameron	Assistant weigher	Do.
A	Peter J. Downing	Night inspector	Do.
2	Pierre Barguet	Inspector of customs	Do.
2	Theodore F. Reed	do	Do.
2	Samuel H. Bowman	do	Do.
3	William S. Mathews	Teller	Do.
ncl.	Moses E. Wilson	Porter	Do.
ncl.	Michael Howe	Messenger	Do.
1	Patrick Devoy	Detective	Do.
A	Theodore F. Rühle	Night inspector	Removed May 29, 1886.
ncl.	Alfred Miller	Porter	Removed May 28, 1886.
3	Patrick Boleman	Foreman assistant weighers	Removed May 31, 1886.
ncl.	Jeremiah Donohue	Weigher's janitor	Removed May 31, 1886.
ncl.	Alfred D. Whitehouse	Messenger	Do.
ncl.	John J. Steitz	do	Do.
2	Edw. Van Zandt	Inspector	Removed June 4, 1886.
2	Luther D. Witherbee	do	Do.
2	Thomas Bell	do	Removed June 5, 1886.
ncl.	William Volmer	Messenger	Do.
2	John B. Hayes	Inspector of customs	Do.
2	Edward Lawrence	do	Do.
1	R. H. Kellog	Clerk	Do.
4	Butler G. Noble	do	Do.
2	John J. M. Thompson	Inspector of customs	Removed June 7, 1886.
2	John W. Trim	do	Do.
2	Richard Brittain	do	Do.
2	Charles Fingarr	do	Do.
ncl.	Peter Vogelsang	Messenger	Do.
2	Herman Muhr	Inspector	Do.
2	James E. Towner	do	Do.
ncl.	Frederick Randolph	Messenger	Do.
ncl.	Archibald D. Green	do	Do.
ncl.	James Smith	do	Do.
1	Samuel W. Clay	Clerk	Removed June 9, 1886.
4	George H. Shirley	United States weigher	Removed June 10, 1886.
2	Cornelius H. Webster	Inspector	Do.
2	James Foster	do	Do.
2	John Brophy	do	Do.
ncl.	Charles A. Green	Messenger	Removed June 9, 1886.
3	Michael Sherry	Teller	Removed June 11, 1886.
ncl.	John Martin	Foreman	Removed June 18, 1886.
A	Sarah A. Genet	Inspectress	Do.
A	Mary C. Dominguez	do	Do.
ncl.	Edw. Gardinier	Messenger	Removed June 21, 1886.
2	Thomas Kirkpatrick	Store-keeper	Removed June 25, 1886.
A	William H. Clpperly	Night inspector	Do.
4	George W. Wright	Chief clerk	Do.
ncl.	Alfred Lyons	Weigher's janitor	Do.
ncl.	Dennis McAvoy	do	Do.
2	Jos. J. Gilbert	Store-keeper	Removed June 26, 1886.
2	Adrien V. Bergen	Inspector	Do.
2	John R. Schoonover	do	Do.
4	John P. Newell	Teller	Do.
ncl.	W. L. Jones	Messenger	Do.
4	Henry S. Crandall	Superintendent Castle Garden bureau.	Do.
ncl.	John J. Banta	Messenger	Removed July 1, 1886.
A	Frederick W. Sanders	Night inspector	Removed July 3, 1886.
2	William McMonegal	Inspector	Removed July 8, 1886.
A	James W. Hurley	Night inspector	Do.
A	Elisha Travis	do	Removed July 13, 1886.
2	Lynn R. Perveil	Inspector	Do.
2	George B. Eaton	do	Removed July 14, 1886.
2	John L. Rohner	do	Do.
2	Francis Allen	do	Removed July 15, 1886.
2	Alex B. Douglass	do	Do.

No. 1.—Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned since March 4, 1885—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remark.
2	John Ladue	Inspector	Removed July
A	David J. Corbitt	Night inspector	Removed July
2	George E. Langdon	Store-keeper	Removed July
2	William J. Kilpatrick	Inspector	Removed Aug.
A	Douglas Smith	Clerk	Removed Aug.
4	Harrison Millard	do	Removed Aug.
2	Hiram E. Peterson	Inspector	Removed Sept.
2	Asa Willey	do	Do.
2	Thomas H. Taylor	do	Do.
2	Isaac Newton, jr.	do	Removed Sept.
2	Louis Biala	do	Do.
2	Walter S. Hill	Store-keeper	Removed Sept.
2	Theo. Cocheu	Inspector	Removed Sept.
A	John A. Blair	Night inspector	Do.
2	John F. Emerson	Store-keeper	Removed Sept.
2	John T. Sammons	do	Do.
2	George M. Hunter	do	Do.
2	John H. Van Buren	do	Do.
A	Dionysius R. Vanderlip	Night inspector	Do.
2	George Garby	Inspector	Removed Sept.
2	Joseph R. Woolsey	Assistant weigher	Do.
3	John G. Noonan	Foreman assistant weighers	Removed Sept.
Uncl.	William Cosine	Messenger	Removed Sept.
2	Albert H. Rogers	Inspector	Removed Oct.
3	Daniel S. Kidder	Clerk	Removed Oct.
3	George M. Dusenbury	do	Removed Oct.
2	Edward E. Jones	Inspector	Do.
2	Benjamin Van Riper	do	Removed Oct.
2	Joel H. Westfall	do	Do.
A	William H. Grogan	Watchman	Do.
3	Charles S. Tunis	Clerk	Removed Oct.
2	James H. Bostwick	Inspector	Removed Oct.
2	Andrew Blakely, jr.	do	Do.
2	John L. Hoyt	do	Do.
2	W. W. Narramore	do	Do.
2	John R. Price	do	Do.
Uncl.	James Enright	Porter	Do.
4	Samuel G. Acton	United States weigher	Do.
2	Thomas B. Doane	Inspector	Removed Oct.
2	William A. Miller	Assistant weigher	Do.
A	John Glynn	Night inspector	Removed Oct.
3	James M. Wheeler	Clerk	Removed Nov.
A	Eleanor B. Lynch	Inspectress	Removed Nov.
1	B. R. Wells	Clerk	Removed Dec.
2	James Guyon	Store-keeper	Removed Dec.
2	John J. Delaney	Inspector	Removed Jan.
2	Walter R. Sherman	do	Removed Jan.
2	William Morgan	Carpenter	Removed Jan.
Uncl.	James W. Montgomery	Messenger	Removed Feb.
A	David Gibbons	Night inspector	Removed Feb.
2	Byron A. Youmans	Clerk	Removed Feb.
4	N. P. Rice	do	Removed Feb.
A	Oscar Requa	Watchman	Do.
2	P. D. Ludington	Clerk	Removed Feb.
2	A. H. Hills	do	Do.
2	Andrew Gregory	do	Removed Feb.
1	Simon Newitter	do	Removed Feb.
1	Stacy B. Shreve	do	Do.
A	S. F. E. Kirby	Carpenter	Do.
Uncl.	Cornelius O'Leary	Messenger	Removed Feb.
1	Samuel R. Bartlett	Clerk	Do.
2	Adolphus Bradford	Inspector	Removed Feb.
2	Isaac J. Wells	do	Do.
4	T. Quincy Hill	Clerk	Removed Feb.
A	David Gibbons	Night inspector	Removed Feb.
2	Samuel Rothschild	Inspector	Removed Mar.
2	Egbert B. Johnson	do	Do.
2	William B. Schaeffer	do	Removed Mar.
2	Edwin M. Estabrook	do	Do.
2	William Duval	do	Removed Mar.
2	Edwin Bennett	Store-keeper	Removed Apr.
3	Henry H. Alexander	Stenographer	Removed Mar.
2	Mason Ferris	Inspector	Removed Apr.
2	Stephen R. Kingsland	Assistant weigher	Removed Apr.
2	David S. Bennett	Inspector	Removed Apr.
1	Alex. E. Hill	Clerk	Removed Apr.
1	B. M. Zehdan	do	Removed Apr.
2	Farrell E. McNulty	Assistant weigher	Removed Apr.
2	John McKenzie	do	Removed Apr.
4	Elmer O. Stratton	Clerk	Removed Apr.

to. 1.—Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
2	W. B. Crowell.....	Store-keeper	Removed Apr. 30, 1887.
2	J. C. Rodgers.....	Inspector	Removed May 5, 1887.
A	Joseph Walters	Night inspector.....	Removed May 10, 1887.
2	Andrew McCort	Inspector	Removed May 13, 1887.
2	Andrew J. Van Horn	do.....	Do.
3	Norman Eltinge	Clerk	Removed May 14, 1887.
2	William M. Doyle.....	Inspector	Removed May 19, 1887.
A	Samuel H. Thompson	Night inspector.....	Removed May 22, 1887.
1	H. F. Gamage	Clerk.....	Removed May 27, 1887.
A	Charles Grovesteen.....	Night inspector	Removed May 28, 1887.
3	Ezra T. Russell	Foreman assistant weighers.....	Removed May 31, 1887.
2	Ellis S. Bloomfield.....	Inspector	Removed June 2, 1887.
2	William C. Hobby	do.....	Do.
2	Thomas H. Whelan.....	do.....	Do.
A	E. B. Conover	Clerk	Removed June 7, 1887.
2	William D. Sloan.....	Store-keeper.....	Do.
2	Charles A. Bloomfield	Inspector	Removed June 9, 1887.
2	James Dorsey	do.....	Do.
2	George W. Powers.....	Clerk	Do.
2	John Hogeboom	Inspector	Removed June 11, 1887.
2	Fred S. Jackson	do.....	Do.
2	J. J. Lindheimer	do.....	Removed June 14, 1887.
2	Charles F. Bowers	do.....	Do.
2	James A. Fleury.....	do.....	Removed June 18, 1887.
2	John V. Gridley.....	do.....	Removed June 27, 1887.
2	William M. Stephens	Clerk	Removed June 25, 1887.
2	Naaman Davis	Inspector	Removed June 30, 1887.
2	William F. Gregory	do.....	Do.
2	George Gardner	do.....	Do.
2	John J. Rabineau	do.....	Do.
2	Alex. H. Keech	do.....	Do.
2	John B. Whitlock	do.....	Do.
2	Kenneth K. Blauvelt	do.....	Do.
2	Peter K. Deyo.....	do.....	Do.
2	George Hettesheimer	do.....	Do.
2	Howard Green.....	do.....	Do.
4	F. W. J. Sizer	Clerk.....	Do.
2	Robert H. Gray	Store-keeper	Removed July 3, 1887.
2	Peter Courter	do.....	Removed July 14, 1887.
2	Claudius G. How	Inspector.....	Removed July 31, 1887.

Names, classes, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since reorganization, August 1, 1887.

Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
A	Hugh McGinty.....	Night inspector.....	Removed Aug. 6, 1887.
Incl.	Frank H. Pierson	Watchman	Removed Aug. 8, 1887.
2	Gustavus Voges	Inspector	Do.
	William H. Casey.....	Temporary clerk.....	Removed Aug. 9, 1887.
4	Samuel Hopper	Clerk	Do.
Incl.	Philip Doering.....	Watchman	Removed Aug. 10, 1887.
1	Christopher J. Cummings.....	Clerk.....	Removed Aug. 16, 1887.
	John Gilroy	Temporary clerk.....	Removed Aug. 24, 1887.
3	Fred. A. Winslow.....	Clerk	Removed Aug. 25, 1887.
1	Hugo Hillebrant.....	Interpreter.....	Removed Aug. 27, 1887.
2	John M. Forskay	Assistant weigher.....	Do.
2	Charles Ballou.....	Store-keeper.....	Removed Aug. 31, 1887.
Incl.	James N. Brewer	Messenger	Removed Sept. 6, 1887.
A	Edmund H. Graeme.....	Night inspector	Do.
A	Edward R. Duffy.....	do.....	Do.
2	John Pullman	Inspector	Removed Sept. 15, 1887.
2	George Von Schack.....	do.....	Removed Sept. 19, 1887.
2	Benjamin H. Munson.....	Assistant weigher.....	Do.
A	Francis J. McLean.....	Clerk.....	Removed Sept. 22, 1887.
4	Alex. E. Outerbridge	Teller	Resigned Sept. 24, 1887, upon request.
2	James F. Bannister	Clerk.....	Removed Sept. 27, 1887.
2	Charles E. Clarke.....	do.....	Removed Sept. 30, 1887.
Incl.	Thomas Barry	Watchman	Removed Sept. 29, 1887.
A	Annie E. Wilson.....	Inspectress	Removed Oct. 6, 1887.
2	Samuel R. Ely	Store-keeper.....	Removed Oct. 7, 1887.
3	Washington Gibbons.....	Clerk	Removed Oct. 15, 1887.;

Names, classes, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon reorganization, August 1, 1887—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
2	William R. Forceo	Clerk	Removed Oct. 21, 1887
2	David P. House	do.	Do.
2	Nicholas L. Campbell	do.	Do.
2	John Forshay	do.	Do.
2	William H. Metcalf	do.	Removed Oct. 22, 1887
2	Sherman P. Fitch	do.	Do.
2	Samuel Sparks	do.	Do.
2	John P. Conklin, jr.	do.	Do.
4	George H. Tucker	Teller	Do.
2	John McKnight	Assistant weigher	Do.
2	Fred. A. Bissell	do.	Do.
2	David A. Lester	do.	Do.
1	Henry D. T. Moore	Clerk	Removed Oct. 31, 1887
1	Charles C. Shaw	do.	Removed Oct. 31, 1887
1	John Stewart	do.	Do.
1	Isaac Westervelt	do.	Do.
1	Frank B. Ives	do.	Do.
2	William J. O'Bryon, jr.	do.	Removed Nov. 5, 1887
2	Fred G. Hubbard	do.	Do.
2	Clarence B. Sheldon	do.	Do.
A	Jacob Ward	do.	Do.
A	William St. George	do.	Do.
A	T. Howard Leary	do.	Do.
4	George H. Davis	Confidential clerk	Removed Nov. 19, 1887
4	John B. Lockwood	Clerk	Removed Nov. 19, 1887
4	Horace E. Thayer	do.	Removed Nov. 19, 1887
4	Ransom Brown	do.	Do.
4	Robert H. M. Dickinson	do.	Do.
2	D. B. Baldwin	Store-keeper	Removed Nov. 20, 1887
4	Thomas W. Robertson	Clerk	Removed Nov. 28, 1887
2	Rolla O. Page	Inspector	Removed Dec. 2, 1887
Uncl.	William Fletcher	Watchman	Removed Dec. 2, 1887
Uncl.	Robert Ponnell	Searcher	Do.
A	James A. Roberts	Night inspector	Removed Dec. 12, 1887
A	Herman T. Hahn	do.	Do.
A	John M. McCoy	do.	Do.
A	Thomas F. Shanley	do.	Do.
Uncl.	Sigismund Greenfield	Messenger	Removed Dec. 13, 1887
Uncl.	John A. De Graw	Foreman	Removed Dec. 13, 1887
Uncl.	Joseph L. Briggs	Watchman	Removed Dec. 20, 1887
Uncl.	Henry S. Downs	do.	Do.
Uncl.	Charles J. Leopold	do.	Do.
Uncl.	Albert M. Newburgh	do.	Do.
Uncl.	Thomas H. O'Neil	do.	Do.
Uncl.	John M. Sangster	do.	Do.
2	Levi Merritt	Inspector	Do.
Uncl.	Joseph Kelley	Messenger	Do.
2	Alfred S. Bugbee	Assistant weigher	Removed Dec. 22, 1887
Uncl.	Robert J. Menair	Messenger	Removed Dec. 29, 1887
1	John Mullin	Engineer	Removed Dec. 29, 1887
2	A. B. Ackerly	Assistant weigher	Do.
Uncl.	John M. Dunham	Elevatorman	Removed Jan. 2, 1888
3	James H. Clark	Clerk	Removed Jan. 4, 1888
A	Frank J. Stuke	Night inspector	Removed Jan. 14, 1888
2	George H. Washburn	Assistant weigher	Removed Jan. 21, 1888
2	Henry Q. Ames	do.	Do.
2	John O. Conway	do.	Do.
2	Wilbur F. Heath	do.	Removed Jan. 2, 1888
1	William M. Fowler	Clerk	Removed Jan. 21, 1888
Uncl.	John J. Flynn	Temporary messenger	Removed Feb. 7, 1888
Uncl.	Smith Clarkson	Watchman	Do.
2	Edward Hotchkiss	Store-keeper	Removed Feb. 9, 1888
2	William J. Wilson	Inspector	Removed Feb. 10, 1888
A	Otto Nebel	Night inspector	Do.
Uncl.	Connell McSwyny	Watchman	Removed Feb. 10, 1888
A	Julius Simon	Night inspector	Removed Feb. 20, 1888
1	Tim F. O'Neil	Clerk	Removed Mar. 1, 1888
3	George W. Harris	do.	Do.
2	William W. Flagler	Inspector	Do.
2	Francis E. Clark	do.	Removed Mar. 7, 1888
2	William E. McSorley	do.	Do.
2	Thomas E. Cuff	do.	Do.
A	William A. Lane	Night inspector	Do.
3	Nathaniel W. Howell	Clerk	Do.
A	Hiram De Revere	Night inspector	Removed Mar. 10, 1888
2	Thomas H. Oakley	Inspector	Do.
4	Frederick B. Wright	Chief clerk	Removed Mar. 17, 1888
1	M. H. Lawrence	Clerk	Do.
Uncl.	Christian S. Storms	Messenger	Removed Mar. 23, 1888

Names, classes, and official designations of employes removed or resigned upon request since reorganization, August 1, 1887—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
3	Eugene C. N. Sutton.....	Clerk.....	Removed Mar. 26, 1888.
3	William G. Haeselbarth.....	do.....	Do.
3	John V. Van Arsdale.....	do.....	Do.
1	Ira J. Amerman.....	do.....	Do.
1	Thomas S. Townsend.....	do.....	Do.
1	William H. Brooks.....	do.....	Do.
1	James Freel.....	do.....	Do.
2	Francis Page.....	Inspector.....	Do.
3	Caleb S. Babcock.....	Clerk.....	Removed Mar. 27, 1888.
A	Mortimer Selkreg.....	Watchman.....	Removed Mar. 28, 1888.
A	Solomon Goldsmith.....	do.....	Do.
3	Thomas N. Brown.....	Clerk.....	Do.
4	Robert B. Uhlee.....	do.....	Do.
4	Kimball N. Prince.....	do.....	Do.
2	Edwin Lydecker.....	do.....	Do.
2	Lyman H. Hoyeradt.....	do.....	Do.
1	Richard W. Bush.....	do.....	Do.
1	Heman Blodgett.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	Patrick J. Barry.....	Watchman.....	Do.
Uncl.	William H. Caulfield.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	Joseph Deshay.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	Charles W. Lyman.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	John James.....	Foreman.....	Do.
A	Thomas Skelly.....	Chief of watch.....	Removed Mar. 31, 1888.
1	Harry M. Thompson.....	Clerk.....	Removed Apr. 4, 1888.
1	Fred. G. Kissam.....	do.....	Do.
2	Henry Scriver.....	Inspector.....	Removed Apr. 7, 1888.
2	Joseph Forbes.....	do.....	Do.
2	James F. Wiley.....	do.....	Removed Apr. 4, 1888.
4	Joseph Treloar.....	Chief clerk of customs.....	Removed Apr. 12, 1888.
Uncl.	John Sullivan.....	Fireman.....	Removed Apr. 17, 1888.
2	Eugene M. Wright.....	Assistant gauger.....	Removed Apr. 18, 1888.
A	Thomas M. Nugent.....	Night inspector.....	Removed Apr. 28, 1888.

Names, classes, and official designation of employes removed or resigned upon request.

Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
2	Thomas Goodall.....	Inspector.....	Removed Oct. 11, 1886.
2	Abm. H. Van Blarcom.....	Assistant weigher.....	Removed July 20, 1885.
2	Freeman H. Smith.....	do.....	Removed Feb. 4, 1888.
2	James B. Collins.....	do.....	Removed Feb. 15, 1888.
2	B. F. Anderson.....	do.....	Removed Dec. 1, 1887.
2	James McBurnoy.....	Assistant gauger.....	Removed Aug. 18, 1885.
2	Gilbert Smith.....	do.....	Removed Apr. 2, 1886.
2	Charles H. Waring.....	do.....	Removed Aug. 10, 1885.
2	George A. Martinus.....	do.....	Removed Aug. 12, 1885.
2	Samuel S. Guy, jr.....	do.....	Removed Apr. 22, 1886.
A	Thomas Thompson.....	Night inspector.....	Removed Dec. 3, 1887.
A	Frank Packard.....	do.....	Removed Feb. 14, 1887.
A	Alicia B. O'Kearney.....	Inspectress.....	Removed June 18, 1886.
A	Gennie Ferris.....	do.....	Removed Aug. 19, 1886.
A	Peter J. Scanlon.....	Acting assistant engineer.....	Removed Aug. 5, 1887.
Uncl.	John P. Hinkley.....	Messenger.....	Removed Dec. 6, 1885.
Uncl.	Charles Keyser.....	do.....	Removed Dec. 31, 1885.
Uncl.	John Dever.....	do.....	Removed May 21, 1887.
Uncl.	Andrew J. Dunn.....	do.....	Resigned Aug. 21, 1886.
Uncl.	Michael Maher.....	Floor book-keeper.....	Removed Sept. 30, 1886.
Uncl.	Treadwell Walters.....	Coastwise inspector.....	Removed Nov. 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 1, 1885.

(Appointments made by transfer, or by promotion from other positions in the collector's office, are not included in this statement, nor are laborers.)

NUMBER.

Clerks.....	151	Assistant book-binder.....	1
Inspector of customs.....	140	Foreman.....	5
Night inspector of customs.....	57	Detectives.....	4
Assistant weighers.....	25	Weigher's janitors.....	5
Foreman of assistant weighers.....	3	Inspectresses.....	17
Assistant gaugers.....	2	Superintendent Castle Garden bureau.....	1
Watchmen.....	25	Carpenters.....	4
Messengers.....	89	Stenographers.....	5
Firemen.....	9	Foreman of porters.....	1
Porters.....	24	Custodian internal-revenue stamps.....	1
Acting assistant engineers.....	2	Uahers.....	3
Elevator men.....	9	Janitor.....	1
Tellers.....	5	Assistant superintendent custom-house building.....	1
Assistant auditor.....	1	Scrubwomen.....	2
Engineers.....	2	Confidential clerk and stenographer.....	2
Deputy collectors.....	9	Confidential clerks and acting deputy collectors.....	7
Paymaster and acting deputy collector.....	3	Interpreters.....	3
Deputy collector and clerk to civil-service board.....	1	Floor book-keepers.....	2
Private secretary.....	3	Auditor.....	1
Store-keepers.....	40	Superintendent assistant gaugers and gaugers' laborers.....	1
Superintendent of warehouses.....	3	Superintendent of supplies.....	1
Coastwise inspectors.....	4	Searcher.....	1
United States weighers.....	2	Cashier.....	1
Assistant engineer.....	1	Assistant cashier.....	1
Acting firemen.....	2		
Chief clerks.....	9		
Superintendent of labor.....	1	Total.....	761

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
47	A	Frederick J. Lawrence	Night inspector	Mar. 5, 1885
101	A	John Weaver	Acting assistant engineer	Do.
77	A	James Garrison	Night inspector	Do.
704	A	William A. Findlay	Watchman	Mar. 10, 1885
528	2	Edward C. Bowers	Assistant weigher	Mar. 9, 1885
28	1	George N. Seo	Clerk	Mar. 12, 1885
306	2	George E. Langdon	Store-keeper	Mar. 23, 1885
1	4	Seymour M. Ballard	Private secretary	Mar. 26, 1885
353	2	Jacob H. Roberts	Store-keeper	Apr. 1, 1885
62	1	William C. Repper	Clerk	Apr. 8, 1885
246	2	Joseph Overfield	Inspector	Apr. 9, 1885
50	3	Patrick Hokenan	Foreman assistant weighers	Apr. 27, 1885
362	2	Charles A. Manly	Store-keeper	May 20, 1885
1	4	Andrew D. Parker	Private secretary	July 12, 1885
53	Uncl.	Christian S. Storms	Messenger	July 23, 1885
2	Uncl.	James J. McCabe	do	Aug. 1, 1885
61	4	Peter H. Jones	Clerk and paymaster	Aug. 6, 1885
42	Uncl.	James Cabill	do	Aug. 6, 1885
29	Uncl.	Jeremiah J. Barrett	do	Aug. 11, 1885
90	4	William Burnett	Receiving teller	Do.
36	Uncl.	William Cosine	Messenger	Aug. 13, 1885
10	Uncl.	George C. Tranter	do	Aug. 21, 1885
13	4	Josiah S. Knapp	Assistant auditor	Sept. 1, 1885
60	Uncl.	Henry Seymour	Porter	Do.
181	4	Peter J. Scanlon	Acting assistant engineer	Do.
58	Uncl.	John J. Madden	Elevator man	Sept. 3, 1885
4	Uncl.	J. A. McAdoo	Messenger	Sept. 4, 1885
20	4	Bernard Kenney	Superintendent warehouse	Sept. 7, 1885
181	Uncl.	John McBurney	Acting fireman	Sept. 12, 1885
26	Uncl.	Charles A. Greene	Messenger	Sept. 14, 1885
561	2	Gilbert Smith	Assistant gauger	Oct. 3, 1885
13	Uncl.	John J. Powell	Messenger	Oct. 7, 1885
69	Uncl.	Michael Davis	Porter	Oct. 13, 1885
11	Uncl.	Albert J. Webber	Messenger	Oct. 15, 1885
21	Uncl.	David Golden	do	Oct. 20, 1885

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1885—
Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
64	1	Louis J. Ladinski	Clerk	Oct. 10, 1885
555	2	Samuel S. Guy, jr	Assistant ganger	Oct. 23, 1885
349	2	Joseph Kenny	Engineer	Oct. 27, 1885
45	Uncl.	George W. Ehleider	Messenger	Oct. 29, 1885
67	Uncl.	Ketcham Hartt	Coastwise inspector	Nov. 2, 1885
68	Uncl.	Isaac C. Skinner	do	Do.
69	Uncl.	Hallock Bishop	do	Do.
64	Uncl.	James T. Fahy	Floor book-keeper	Nov. 4, 1885
67	Uncl.	Elisha O. Hedges	Coastwise inspector	Oct. 6, 1885
50	4	John W. O'Brien	United States weigher	Oct. 16, 1885
63	Uncl.	Michael Maher	Floor book-keeper	Oct. 17, 1885
90	Uncl.	John Andrews	Porter	Do.
79	Uncl.	Benjamin F. Kasmiro	do	Do.
72	Uncl.	James Montgomery	Messenger	Oct. 20, 1885
54	Uncl.	Robert J. Menair	do	Oct. 24, 1885
59	Uncl.	F. B. Kasmiro	Elevator man	Dec. 1, 1885
71	Uncl.	Joseph F. Farrell	Messenger	Do.
84	Uncl.	Francis Blake	Porter	Do.
41	Uncl.	Patrick H. Meany	Messenger	Dec. 2, 1885
80	Uncl.	John Carberry	Porter	Dec. 4, 1885
25	Uncl.	John L. Moriarty	Messenger	Dec. 10, 1885
77	Uncl.	Thomas Condran	Fireman	Do.
49	Uncl.	James F. Hackett	Messenger	Dec. 12, 1885
73	1	Louis F. Murray	Clerk	Dec. 15, 1885
89	Uncl.	William A. Wood	Porter	Do.
78	Uncl.	Thomas Shells	do	Do.
322	2	James G. Spencer	Store-keeper	Do.
47	1	David H. Plough	Clerk	Dec. 16, 1885
33	Uncl.	Edw. A. Conlin	Messenger	Dec. 23, 1885
34	Uncl.	Richard Dawson	do	Do.
71	Uncl.	Thomas Riall	do	Do.
74	Uncl.	Alfred W. Geo	Assistant engineer	Do.
60	Uncl.	William H. Hoy	Elevator man	Dec. 22, 1885
336	2	George H. Brown	Store-keeper	Dec. 28, 1885
5	Uncl.	William S. Hall	Messenger	Dec. 29, 1885
195	Uncl.	Thomas F. Dougherty	Porter	Jan. 2, 1886
12	Uncl.	P. J. Nulty	Messenger	Do.
6	Uncl.	James O'Shea	do	Do.
30	Uncl.	John P. Hinckley	do	Jan. 4, 1886
40	1	Lasallo J. Hayden	Clerk	Jan. 14, 1886
181	Uncl.	Robert Corr	Acting fireman	Jan. 22, 1886
90	Uncl.	Alex. Stern	Porter	Do.
5	1	Edward Bonsall	Clerk	Jan. 28, 1886
4	1	Stanton Guion	do	Feb. 1, 1886
8	1	Thomas H. Leo	do	Do.
43	Uncl.	Joseph R. Rice	Messenger	Feb. 12, 1886
40	Uncl.	Oscar Myers	do	Feb. 17, 1886
14	Uncl.	Frank H. Magness	do	Feb. 24, 1886
24	4	Frank P. Bertram	Chief clerk	Feb. 27, 1886
77	Uncl.	Edward Keiley	Fireman	Mar. 5, 1886
23	1	Daniel O. Sprague	Clerk	Mar. 9, 1886
41	1	Arthur T. Delaney	do	Mar. 11, 1886
209	Uncl.	John J. Madden	Floor book-keeper	April 7, 1886
210	Uncl.	Martin J. Welch	do	Do.
211	Uncl.	William Broderick	do	April 8, 1886
75	Uncl.	John Sullivan	Fireman	Do.
21	4	Charles J. McGee	Chief clerk	Apr. 10, 1886
43	3	John W. Cahill	Superintendent of labor	Apr. 12, 1886
189	Uncl.	Etta McCann	Assistant book-binder	Do.
76	Uncl.	Richard DeCoursey	Fireman	Do.
19	4	Thomas J. Dunn	Chief clerk	Apr. 15, 1886
208	4	Thomas W. Costigan	Floor book-keeper	Apr. 26, 1886
46	A	Philip G. Becker	Night inspector	Do.
37	A	Edward F. Clauso	do	Do.
328	2	John E. Bearden	Store-keeper	Do.
20	4	John C. Valentino	Superintendent ware-houses	Apr. 27, 1886
322	2	Charles F. Terhune	Store-keeper	Do.
193	Uncl.	William L. Hubbard	Messenger	Do.
19	2	Isaac S. Foster	Inspector	Apr. 28, 1886
20	2	William W. Flagler	do	May 1, 1886
24	1	Frank Johnson	Clerk	Do.
85	Uncl.	John Brennan	Porter	Do.
204	Uncl.	Thomas Doegan	Foreman	Do.
80	Uncl.	Bernard McCormack	Porter	Do.
14	Uncl.	Walter E. Pallister	Messenger	May 3, 1886
203	Uncl.	John W. Bagley	Foreman	May 5, 1886
22	2	Joseph Murray, jr	Inspector	May 6, 1886
53	A	John P. Kerwan	Night inspector	Do.
276	2	William Sullivan	Store-keeper	May 10, 1886
9	1	William T. Feidler	Clerk	May 8, 1886

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1885—
Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
42	2	Thomas H. Larkins.....	Inspector.....	May 8, 1885
23	2	Bauman L. Belden.....	do.....	May 11, 1885
67	A	Charles F. Hayes.....	Night inspector.....	Do
79	1	William E. Peirce.....	Clerk.....	May 12, 1885
348	2	Hamilton Brown.....	Store-keeper.....	Do
40	2	James E. Post.....	Inspector.....	May 14, 1885
74	A	Albert B. Hardy.....	Night inspector.....	Do
94	A	John J. Monaghan.....	do.....	May 17, 1885
88	A	Michael J. Cunningham.....	do.....	May 18, 1885
381	2	Charles A. King.....	Store-keeper.....	May 19, 1885
37	A	William Barry.....	Night inspector.....	May 20, 1885
51	2	Edward H. Doderick.....	Inspector.....	Do
71	2	Joshua W. Crosby.....	do.....	Do
62	2	Elmer G. Story.....	do.....	May 22, 1885
106	A	Edward Morgan.....	Night inspector.....	May 24, 1885
14	3	Henry W. Lansing.....	Teller.....	May 25, 1885
112	A	John J. Slevin.....	Night inspector.....	Do
92	Uncl.	Frank Peyser.....	Porter.....	May 25, 1885
71	A	Henry L. Burnier.....	Night inspector.....	Do
88	Uncl.	Edward J. Byrns.....	Messenger.....	Do
22	1	Terence J. Murtha.....	Detective.....	Do
378	2	Virgil C. Millett.....	Store-keeper.....	May 27, 1885
117	A	Edward J. Dougherty.....	Night inspector.....	May 28, 1885
119	A	John Barnes.....	do.....	Do
41	2	Peter T. O'Neill.....	Inspector.....	Do
49	1	Joseph Kane.....	Clerk.....	Do
91	Uncl.	P. J. Lynch.....	Porter.....	Do
115	A	John J. Shanney.....	Night inspector.....	June 1, 1885
183	Uncl.	Patrick Ternan.....	Weigher's janitor.....	Do
19	Uncl.	Richard P. Dillon.....	Messenger.....	Do
8	Uncl.	Martin R. Kays.....	do.....	Do
382	2	John W. Tuttle.....	Store-keeper.....	June 2, 1885
56	1	Fred. H. Paulman.....	Clerk.....	June 5, 1885
22	Uncl.	Daniel Dugan.....	Messenger.....	Do
60	2	Allen C. Seism.....	Inspector.....	June 8, 1885
75	2	Joseph Haro.....	do.....	Do
58	Uncl.	Richard Jordan.....	Elevator man.....	Do
16	Uncl.	James E. Fitzgerald.....	Messenger.....	Do
72	Uncl.	Garrett R. Herring.....	do.....	Do
131	A	Frederick W. Sanders.....	Night inspector.....	Do
32	Uncl.	Andrew J. Hull.....	Messenger.....	Do
26	Uncl.	Thomas Houlihan.....	do.....	June 10, 1885
154	A	Annie A. Walsh.....	Inspectress.....	June 11, 1885
83	2	Benjamin F. Onderdonk.....	Inspector.....	Do
77	2	Samuel C. Parks.....	do.....	June 12, 1885
110	2	Julius J. Lindhelmer.....	do.....	June 13, 1885
111	2	Benjamin Waring.....	do.....	Do
13	3	Joseph Barrett.....	Teller.....	June 16, 1885
91	2	Frank J. Conklin.....	Inspector.....	June 15, 1885
118	2	Frederick Schaeffer.....	do.....	June 17, 1885
383	2	Rowland Story.....	Store-keeper.....	Do
81	2	John J. Cauldwell.....	Inspector.....	June 18, 1885
38	A	John W. Doat.....	Night inspector.....	Do
135	A	Joseph Mander.....	do.....	Do
140	A	Peter T. Lawrence.....	do.....	Do
205	Uncl.	John B. Foster.....	Foreman.....	Do
12	2	William C. Wheaton.....	Inspector.....	June 19, 1885
143	A	James W. Hurley.....	Night inspector.....	Do
151	A	Mary E. Williams.....	Inspectress.....	Do
152	A	Annie T. Supple.....	do.....	Do
156	A	Anna M. Parks.....	do.....	Do
136	A	Elias C. Baldwin.....	Night inspector.....	June 21, 1885
138	2	William W. Penfield.....	Inspector.....	June 22, 1885
73	Uncl.	Cornelius O'Leary.....	Messenger.....	Do
184	Uncl.	John Sweeney.....	Weigher's janitor.....	June 23, 1885
146	A	Charles H. Peck.....	Night inspector.....	June 24, 1885
182	Uncl.	John Murphy.....	Weigher's janitor.....	Do
146	2	Albert Johnson.....	Inspector.....	June 28, 1885
25	4	Francis S. McAvoy.....	Chief clerk.....	Do
17	4	Daniel S. Hart.....	Teller.....	Do
37	Uncl.	Frederick W. Brown.....	Messenger.....	Do
147	A	Ephraim Harvey.....	Night inspector.....	Do
143	2	Charles W. Collins.....	Inspector.....	Do
1	Uncl.	John Dougherty.....	Messenger.....	June 29, 1885
50	2	Lynn R. Perveil.....	Inspector.....	Do
151	2	William E. Sengens.....	do.....	Do
88	4	Michael F. Scaulan.....	Superintendent Castle Garden bureau.....	Do
44	Uncl.	Joseph F. Reddington.....	Messenger.....	July 1, 1885
126	2	Henry A. Ross.....	Inspector.....	Do

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1885—
Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
70	1	John O. Grode	Clerk	July 1, 1886
150	2	Joseph Kenny	Inspector	July 6, 1886
161	2	John Kiehle	do	Do.
46	1	Henry C. McInvaine	Clerk	July 8, 1886
135	2	Malcom C. Turner	Inspector	July 15, 1886
80	A	Julius Simon	Night inspector	July 24, 1886
17	Uncl.	John H. Demott	Messenger	July 26, 1886
159	A	John J. Killian	Carpenter	Do.
50	2	Thomas E. Cuff	Inspector	Do.
46	1	Edward J. Duffy	Clerk	Do.
93	A	Edmund H. Graeme	Night inspector	July 29, 1886
4	2	Bernard C. Ryan	Inspector	Do.
345	2	Thomas D. Norris	Store-keeper	Do.
121	A	Hillar Britt	Night inspector	July 30, 1886
122	A	Thomas M. Twiggs	do	Aug. 3, 1886
73	2	Thomas F. Donahue	Inspector	Aug. 4, 1886
57	2	Walter H. Gantz	do	Aug. 5, 1886
357	2	Jeremiah H. Lant	Store-keeper	Do.
16	1	Charles D. Norton	Clerk	Aug. 9, 1886
137	A	John M. Charlton	Night inspector	Do.
128	A	William Cody	do	Do.
140	2	Thomas J. Kenny	Inspector	Do.
52	2	Harry B. Sugden	Store-keeper	Aug. 10, 1886
183	2	Henry W. Beardsley	Inspector	Aug. 11, 1886
186	2	Claudius G. How	do	Aug. 12, 1886
191	2	Edward Finucane	do	Aug. 13, 1886
384	2	William J. Mahon	Store-keeper	Aug. 17, 1886
54	2	James T. Penfield	Inspector	Do.
197	2	William Turk	Inspector	Aug. 19, 1886
200	2	John P. Kaus	do	Do.
209	2	James F. Burns	do	Do.
88	Uncl.	Henry J. McGough	Porter	Aug. 19, 1886 (Declined to serve.)
194	2	John J. Kennedy	Inspector	Aug. 20, 1886
386	2	Edward Barnes	Store-keeper	Aug. 24, 1886
290	2	Gilbert P. Smith	Inspector	Aug. 27, 1886
143	A	Thomas F. Shanley	Night inspector	Aug. 28, 1886
171	2	Charles Nimmo	Inspector	Aug. 30, 1886
32	4	Edwin A. Perry	Clerk	Do.
44	1	James E. Mahon	do	Do.
385	2	Williard J. VanAuker	Store-keeper	Aug. 31, 1886
88	Uncl.	James Enright	Porter	Do.
32	2	Walter B. Styles	Inspector	Sept. 1, 1886
55	3	William E. Kimball	Stenographer	Sept. 17, 1886
173	2	Henry Edw. Olley	Inspector	Sept. 24, 1886
249	Uncl.	Cornelius S. McKissack	Messenger	Do.
116	1	Benton T. Rutan	Clerk	Sept. 27, 1886
117	1	Harry B. Tolles	do	Sept. 28, 1886
118	1	Mathew R. Collins	do	Do.
204	2	Patrick Jennings	Inspector	Sept. 30, 1886
250	Uncl.	Ignatz Scheier	Messenger	Oct. 1, 1886
212	2	James F. Shaughnessy	Inspector	Oct. 4, 1886
221	2	William Kearney	do	Do.
228	2	Edward J. Kiely	do	Oct. 5, 1886
119	1	Peter M. Kelly	do	Do.
120	1	William J. Becker	do	Do.
121	Uncl.	Roderick M. Casey	do	Do.
230	1	Howard G. Steinert	do	Oct. 11, 1886
244	2	Tobias W. Stapleton	do	Do.
232	2	Lewis E. Draper	do	Oct. 12, 1886
123	2	George C. Law	Clerk	Oct. 14, 1886
122	1	John L. Conklin	do	Oct. 15, 1886
240	1	Samuel E. Demarest	Messenger	Oct. 16, 1886
258	2	Samuel Lehman	Inspector	Do.
253	2	Joseph C. O'Keefe	do	Do.
259	2	Albert J. Weber	do	Oct. 18, 1886
125	1	Alexander E. Hill	Clerk	Oct. 19, 1886
263	2	James R. Coulter	Inspector	Oct. 22, 1886
266	2	Albenns R. McCoy	do	Do.
36	Uncl.	Charles T. Fowler	Messenger	Oct. 23, 1886
124	A	John E. Haas	Night inspector	Do.
2	1	John C. Burke	Clerk	Do.
106	A	Rufus Fowler	Night inspector	Oct. 25, 1886
282	2	Edward A. Mahnken	Inspector	Do.
274	2	Ellis S. Bloomfield	do	Oct. 26, 1886
11	Uncl.	John Kerins	Messenger	Do.
281	2	Noble W. Cook	Inspector	Oct. 27, 1886
142	A	James T. Murray	Night inspector	Oct. 29, 1886
82	1	Peter E. Duffy	Clerk	Oct. 30, 1886

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1885—
Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
124	1	Phillip Gates	Clerk	Oct. 26, 1886
79	Uncl.	Edw. F. Chapin	Foreman of porters	Do.
179	A	Harvey Garrison	Watchman	Nov. 1, 1886
46	A	Lewis C. Breithecker	Night inspector	Do.
8	2	William A. Jackson	Inspector	Do.
33	2	William K. Lawson	do	Do.
86	Uncl.	John Twomey	Porter	Do.
176	A	Frank P. Doughtney	Watchman	Do.
10	2	Oscar R. F. Rose	Inspector	Nov. 4, 1886
3	Uncl.	Leonard Appleby	Messenger	Nov. 5, 1886
252	Uncl.	John A. Flanagan	do	Nov. 9, 1886
87	2	John F. Emerich	Inspector	Nov. 10, 1886
66	2	Edw. C. Pirovano	do	Do.
17	2	Henry Sriver	do	Nov. 12, 1886
251	Uncl.	Charles M. Keyser	Messenger	Do.
101	2	Richard H. Lee	Inspector	Nov. 12, 1886
253	Uncl.	Julius B. Griggs	Messenger	Nov. 12, 1886
155	2	Charles A. Green	Inspector	Nov. 22, 1886
158	2	William Wirth	do	Nov. 22, 1886
104	2	Charles H. Bonner	do	Do.
27	A	David D. Thompson	Watchman	Nov. 24, 1886
55	2	Fred Lee Benedict	Custodian internal-revenue stamps	Nov. 26, 1886
2	A	Charles A. Du Moulin, jr.	Clerk	Nov. 29, 1886
166	2	William H. Tighe	Inspector	Dec. 4, 1886
30	Uncl.	Charles J. Bradley	Messenger	Dec. 6, 1886
183	1	Timm F. O'Neil	Usher	Dec. 10, 1886
9	3	Henry H. Alexander	Stenographer	Dec. 6, 1886
13	Uncl.	Dennis O'Loughlin	Messenger	Dec. 17, 1886
20	Uncl.	James W. Montgomery	do	Dec. 21, 1886
144	2	John Yates, jr.	Inspector	Dec. 23, 1886
22	A	Louis Stulgenbauer	Watchman	Dec. 24, 1886
174	2	George P. Egan	Inspector	Dec. 27, 1886
216	2	Walter E. Pallster	do	Do.
52	A	Michael H. Dolan	Night inspector	Dec. 29, 1886
157	A	Mary F. McQueeny	Inspectress	Dec. 30, 1886
97	A	John F. Jordan	Night inspector	Do.
85	A	William H. Klanberg	do	Do.
223	2	David W. Moore	Inspector	Dec. 31, 1886
262	2	Hy. L. Romer	Inspector	Jan. 3, 1887
192	2	T. H. Sanders	do	Jan. 4, 1887
207	2	Herbert C. Davidson	do	Do.
117	4	Cornelius J. Hickey	Chief clerk, etc.	Jan. 5, 1887
14	Uncl.	Michael Montague	Messenger	Jan. 6, 1887
233	2	Patrick H. Lydon	Inspector	Jan. 7, 1887
254	Uncl.	Alex. Stern	Messenger	Jan. 11, 1887
162	2	Jero J. Barrett	Inspector	Jan. 14, 1887
90	2	Owen Monaghan	Porter	Jan. 15, 1887
214	2	John F. Manion	Inspector	Do.
284	2	William Cronin	do	Do.
287	2	John A. Fitzgerald	do	Jan. 17, 1887
144	A	Marcus Mandelbaum	Night inspector	Do.
131	A	Amos P. Hersey	do	Do.
86	1	Richard E. Sandbach	Clerk	Jan. 18, 1887
29	1	Samuel Finkenberg	do	Do.
124	1	Edward P. Cringle	do	Do.
40	Uncl.	Louis Heim	Messenger	Jan. 20, 1887
20	Uncl.	M. J. Fannon	do	Do.
255	Uncl.	Robert McLoughlin	Janitor	Jan. 21, 1887
123	1	Edward A. Murray	Clerk	Jan. 24, 1887
26	4	Frederick B. Wright	Chief clerk	Jan. 27, 1887
20	4	Charles T. Duryea	Superintendent warehouses	Jan. 31, 1887
392	2	William McDonald	Carpenter	Feb. 1, 1887
256	Uncl.	Max Goldschmidt	Messenger	Feb. 3, 1887
258	Uncl.	James B. Buck	do	Feb. 14, 1887
257	Uncl.	Ambrose O. McCall	do	Feb. 15, 1887
26	Uncl.	Joseph Kelly	do	Feb. 17, 1887
189	A	Charles J. Kidd	Carpenter	Do.
118	4	Albert Relyea	Chief clerk	Feb. 23, 1887
4	1	John M. Falk	Clerk	Feb. 26, 1887
169	A	George W. Roberts	Watchman	Mar. 1, 1887
101	1	Fred Rosenberg	Clerk	Do.
42	1	Francis J. Werner	do	Do.
61	A	Charles F. Nalen	Night inspector	Mar. 3, 1887
57	A	David J. Lertora	do	Do.
347	2	Farquhar J. McRae	Store-keeper	Do.
341	2	Samuel E. Appleton	do	Mar. 4, 1887
557	2	Thomas G. Treloar	Carpenter	Mar. 9, 1887
47	1	Richard M. Fleming	Clerk	Mar. 17, 1887
18	1	Jonas L. McElroy	do	Do.
259	Uncl.	Alfred D. Whitehouse	Messenger	Mar. 21, 1887

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1885—
Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
63	1	Martin O. Ramey	Clerk	Mar. 26, 1887
73	1	Christopher J. Cummings	do	Mar. 28, 1887
1	1	Albert O. Garbe	do	Do.
3	1	Daniel W. House	do	Do.
48	2	John F. Cross	Inspector	Mar. 29, 1887
34	Uncl.	Michael Mullen	Messenger	Apr. 1, 1887
28	2	Alfred Griffin	Inspector	Apr. 5, 1887
65	2	Samuel Twaddell	do	Apr. 9, 1887
187	Uncl.	Julia Mason	Scrub-woman	Apr. 11, 1887
471	2	Thomas F. McElroy	Assistant weigher	Apr. 13, 1887
476	2	Joseph Novina	do	Do.
464	2	John E. Cahalan	do	Apr. 14, 1887
16	A	George H. Epstein	Clerk	Do.
15	A	Fred. F. Hofmann	do	Do.
3	A	Michael J. Rush	do	Apr. 15, 1887
119	4	William E. Kimball	Confidential clerk and stenographer	Apr. 25, 1887
20	Uncl.	David Pfeiffer	Messenger	Do.
25	A	Charles F. Goodwin	Clerk	Apr. 26, 1887
70	Uncl.	Frank E. Hotchkiss	Messenger	Apr. 28, 1887
73	Uncl.	Edward D. Vaughn	do	Apr. 29, 1887
120	4	William H. Lerner	Confidential clerk and acting deputy collector.	Apr. 30, 1887
209	A	Alfred E. Lewis	Clerk	Do.
121	4	Frederick N. Dodge	Confidential clerk and acting deputy collector.	Apr. 29, 1887
122	4	George H. Davis	do	Apr. 30, 1887
86	Uncl.	Owen McCormack	Porter	May 3, 1887
351	2	Evan B. Merriam	Store-keeper	Do.
260	Uncl.	Myndert Van Buren	Messenger	May 7, 1887
558	2	Hugo Hillebrandt	Interpreter	May 9, 1887
123	4	Edward H. Hawke, jr	Confidential clerk and acting deputy collector.	May 12, 1887
124	4	Augustus Geritzen	do	May 13, 1887
335	2	John C. Fitzgerald	Store-keeper	May 17, 1887
559	2	Peter Groth	Interpreter	May 19, 1887
211	A	Saul Hollander	Clerk	May 21, 1887
210	A	Edward B. Kinsila	do	Do.
125	4	George H. Creed	Confidential clerk and acting deputy collector.	Do.
253	Uncl.	Michael F. Murray	Messenger	Do.
52	Uncl.	Bernard Starrs	do	May 23, 1887
212	A	Francis J. Kirkham	Clerk	Do.
59	Uncl.	Patrick McDonald	Elevator man	May 24, 1887
26	2	Henry Biederbick	Inspector	Do.
25	2	Thomas Dickman	do	Do.
213	A	Robert S. Jordan	Clerk	May 28, 1887
214	A	Donald C. O'Sullivan	do	Do.
70	2	Robert M. Welsh	Inspector	May 31, 1887
78	2	James J. Dunphy	do	Do.
94	2	John J. Conway	do	Do.
215	A	Albert J. Pulling	Clerk	June 1, 1887
251	A	Thomas Thompson	Night inspector	June 4, 1887
61	Uncl.	John Humphreys	Porter	June 6, 1887
263	2	Franklin Peters	Store-keeper	June 11, 1887
303	Uncl.	Annie M. Upsher	Scrubwoman	Do.
260	2	Lucius A. Mason	Store-keeper	June 13, 1887
316	A	James F. Delaney	Clerk	June 14, 1887
210	A	John Rudolph	Night inspector	June 15, 1887
107	A	Edward R. Duffy	do	June 16, 1887
181	Uncl.	Burnett Taylor	Porter	June 17, 1887
35	2	Edward T. Bennett	Store-keeper	June 18, 1887
264	Uncl.	Thomas W. Brady	Porter	Do.
260	2	C. M. Hallahan	Detective	Do.
561	2	John Tierney	do	June 20, 1887
563	Uncl.	Charles T. Alsdorf	Messenger	Do.
217	2	Mary E. Darragh	Inspectress	June 21, 1887
210	A	William N. Freeman	Clerk	June 27, 1887
238	A	Charles F. Hayes	Inspector	June 30, 1887
18	A	Frank G. Fogarty	Clerk	July 2, 1887
220	A	Francis J. McLean	do	Do.
201	2	Patrick Griffin	Detective	July 5, 1887
521	A	Jennie Hamburger	Inspectress	Do.
222	A	Florence M. Todd	do	Do.
223	A	Malvina S. Wilson	Inspectress	July 5, 1887
224	A	Laura Morgan	do	Do.
265	Uncl.	Timothy Souilly	Floor foreman	July 6, 1887
266	Uncl.	William Baird	Floor book-keeper	Do.
225	A	Idella Lawrence	Inspectress	July 7, 1887
226	A	Kittie L. Lane	do	July 8, 1887
285	2	Chas. M. Diamond	Inspector	Do.

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1885—
Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.
95	2	Daniel J. O'Connell.....	Inspector.....	July 8, 1885
229	A	William T. Durfee.....	Clerk.....	July 14, 1885
228	A	Daniel F. Sheehan.....	do.....	Do
229	A	Albert S. Seaman.....	do.....	Do
195	Uncl.	Patrick McDonald.....	Porter.....	July 15, 1885
64	2	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Inspector.....	July 18, 1885
96	2	John Heim.....	do.....	Do
106	2	William J. Cobb.....	do.....	Do
231	A	Cynthia M. Westover.....	Inspectress.....	July 21, 1885
232	A	Mary W. Clark.....	do.....	Do
478	2	John F. Flanagan.....	Assistant weigher.....	Do
483	2	William S. Herrick.....	do.....	Do
334	2	Adley W. Ferguson.....	Store-keeper.....	July 22, 1885
344	2	Edward J. Donahue.....	do.....	July 23, 1885
110	2	Albert F. Finella.....	Inspector.....	Do
.....	A	Martin R. Kays.....	Clerk.....	July 25, 1885
182	2	Lewis Stock.....	Inspector.....	July 26, 1885
370	2	Joseph P. Smith.....	Store-keeper.....	Do
.....	A	Henry J. Grower.....	Clerk.....	July 27, 1885
120	2	Richard H. Birmingham.....	Inspector.....	Do
130	2	Randolph M. Hopkins.....	do.....	July 28, 1885
272	A	Lily R. Briebach.....	Inspectress.....	Do
490	3	John S. Routh.....	Assistant weigher.....	Do
388	2	Fred. W. Willson.....	Store-keeper.....	July 29, 1885
477	2	William J. Sullivan.....	Assistant weigher.....	July 30, 1885

Names, classes, and official designations of employes appointed since reorganization, August 1, 1887.

Class.	Name.	Designation.	Date of appointment.
2	Bevier Hasbrouck.....	Store-keeper.....	Aug. 1, 1887
A	Christine K. Allen.....	Inspectress.....	Aug. 2, 1887
A	Mary Warrell.....	do.....	Do
2	Edward J. O'Keefe.....	Inspector.....	Do
2	George W. Roe.....	do.....	Aug. 4, 1887
2	Robert K. Mercer.....	do.....	Aug. 3, 1887
A	William M. Nichols.....	Clerk.....	Aug. 4, 1887
A	John S. Brandt.....	Clerk.....	Aug. 5, 1887
Uncl.	John M. Sheridan.....	Messenger.....	Do
2	Freeman H. Smith.....	Assistant weigher.....	Do
1	Howland B. Hall.....	Stenographer.....	Do
2	Joseph G. Hart.....	Assistant Weigher.....	Aug. 6, 1887
2	Michael Berwin.....	Inspector.....	Aug. 6, 1887
2	Patrick Delaney.....	do.....	Do
2	Cornelius E. Murphy.....	do.....	Do
4	William T. Miles.....	Chief clerk.....	Do
A	James F. Bouton.....	Clerk.....	Aug. 9, 1887
2	George W. Hubbard.....	Store-keeper.....	Aug. 12, 1887
4	William F. Creed.....	Auditor.....	Do
A	Francis Smith.....	Usher.....	Aug. 16, 1887
2	Frank N. Norton.....	Clerk.....	Aug. 17, 1887
2	James B. Collins.....	Assistant weigher.....	Aug. 16, 1887
Uncl.	Thomas C. Giddings.....	do.....	Do
2	Edward B. Schooley.....	Inspector.....	Aug. 17, 1887
A	John J. Walsh.....	Clerk.....	Aug. 18, 1887
A	William M. Churchill.....	do.....	Do
3	James F. McGeo.....	Foreman assistant weighers.....	Do
3	Peter F. Rafferty.....	do.....	Do
2	Bartholemew G. Euckley.....	Inspector.....	Aug. 19, 1887
A	Charles H. Toombs.....	Clerk.....	Aug. 20, 1887
A	T. Howard Leary.....	do.....	Do
Uncl.	Frank O'Rourke.....	Watchman.....	Do
Uncl.	Henry McKovitt.....	do.....	Do
A	William J. McKenna.....	Clerk.....	Aug. 22, 1887
A	William H. Magorga.....	do.....	Do
Uncl.	John S. Roache.....	Watchman.....	Aug. 24, 1887
2	John H. Demott.....	Assistant weigher.....	Do
2	Thaddeus F. Truman.....	Inspector.....	Aug. 24, 1887
Uncl.	Michael Collins.....	Watchman.....	Aug. 24, 1887
Uncl.	Edward O'Donnell.....	do.....	Do
A	James F. Carroll.....	Clerk.....	Do
4	Edward D. Barnett.....	Superintendent assistant gaugers and gaugers' laborers.....	Aug. 25, 1887

Names, classes, and official designations of employes appointed since reorganization, August 1, 1887—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Designation.	Date of appointment.
2	John C. Ward.....	Inspector.....	Aug. 26, 1887
A	John R. Robinson.....	Clerk.....	Aug. 27, 1887
Uncl.	Eben Winton.....	Messenger.....	Do.
2	Patrick J. Quigley.....	Assistant weigher.....	Aug. 29, 1887
A	James E. Demarest.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A	Thomas A. Smith.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1887
2	Charles C. Conway.....	Assistant weigher.....	Do.
A	Michael J. O'Connell.....	Clerk.....	Do.
1	Anthony Casero.....	Interpreter.....	Do.
A	Frank J. Donnelly.....	Clerk.....	Sept. 1, 1887
2	John J. Bridgetts.....	Assistant weigher.....	Sept. 1, 1887
2	Edward Duffy.....	Inspector.....	Sept. 6, 1887
Uncl.	John D. Spellman.....	Messenger.....	Sept. 7, 1887
2	James A. McGuire.....	Assistant weigher.....	Sept. 6, 1887
2	J. Rice Finn.....	Inspector.....	Do.
A	Charles H. Storms.....	Clerk.....	Sept. 8, 1887
2	Michael J. Cunningham.....	Store-keeper.....	Sept. 13, 1887
2	Samuel W. Morrison.....	Inspector.....	Sept. 16, 1887
2	Thomas J. Hayden.....	Assistant weigher.....	Do.
A	Charles A. Rielly.....	Night inspector.....	Sept. 19, 1887
A	Adrian H. Lazare.....	do.....	Do.
2	Bernard Rodgers.....	Inspector.....	Sept. 20, 1887
2	Herman Bloch.....	do.....	Do.
2	Charles E. Thompson.....	Assistant weigher.....	Do.
A	Charles Gallagher, jr.....	Night inspector.....	Do.
2	Benjamin G. Robbins.....	Store-keeper.....	Sept. 21, 1887
2	Winfield S. Moore.....	Inspector.....	Sept. 26, 1887
A	Joseph Fitzpatrick.....	Clerk.....	Sept. 27, 1887
A	Stephen C. Duryea.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1887
2	John O. Conway.....	Assistant weigher.....	Sept. 30, 1887
2	William H. Wood, jr.....	do.....	Do.
2	William J. Philbin.....	Inspector.....	Oct. 3, 1887
Uncl.	Thomas Wallace.....	Messenger.....	Oct. 8, 1887
A	James T. Hubbell.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A	Alfred C. Mitchell.....	Stenographer.....	Do.
2	James F. Wiley.....	Inspector.....	Oct. 5, 1887
Uncl.	Tomas J. Hackett.....	Watchman.....	Oct. 6, 1887
A	Egbert Howland.....	Clerk.....	Oct. 7, 1887
A	Frank J. Grube.....	Night inspector.....	Do.
2	Thomas C. Duffy.....	Inspector.....	Oct. 8, 1887
2	Alson B. Ostrander.....	do.....	Do.
2	Joseph Hayes.....	do.....	Do.
A	Robert G. McGill.....	Night inspector.....	Oct. 10, 1887
2	Thomas F. Allen.....	Assistant weigher.....	Oct. 13, 1887
2	Stephen F. Curran.....	do.....	Do.
A	Joseph Jolly.....	Night inspector.....	Oct. 15, 1887
A	Patrick L. Loftus.....	Clerk.....	Oct. 17, 1887
Uncl.	William Johnston.....	Weigher's janitor.....	Oct. 15, 1887
2	Charles H. Conklin.....	Inspector.....	Oct. 20, 1887
2	Joseph M. Mallen.....	Assistant weigher.....	Do.
Uncl.	John G. O'Donnell.....	Floor book-keeper.....	Oct. 26, 1887
2	John E. Close.....	Inspector.....	Oct. 31, 1887
2	John E. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	James McDonald.....	Elevator man.....	Nov. 1, 1887
1	Thomas Lawler.....	Superintendent of supplies.....	Nov. 1, 1887
2	Henry S. McCanley.....	Inspector.....	Do.
2	Samuel E. Demarest.....	Store-keeper.....	Nov. 2, 1887
Uncl.	Michael Sheridan.....	Fireman.....	Nov. 3, 1887
2	Peter Kelly.....	Store-keeper.....	Nov. 5, 1887
2	William Ferguson.....	do.....	Do.
2	Michael W. Hart.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1887
Uncl.	Dennis Martin.....	Fireman.....	Nov. 9, 1887
2	Frederick W. Klages, jr.....	Store-keeper.....	Nov. 10, 1887
2	Simon P. Donnelly.....	Inspector.....	Do.
A	Clarence R. Hatton.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A	John A. Basaford.....	do.....	Do.
A	Thomas C. Walsh.....	do.....	Nov. 11, 1887
A	Louis Friedhelm.....	do.....	Do.
A	James J. Conklin.....	do.....	Do.
A	Thomas A. Lynch.....	do.....	Nov. 16, 1887
A	Frank Joline.....	do.....	Do.
A	Thomas F. Jordon.....	do.....	Do.
A	John A. Boyle.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	Robert F. McIntyre.....	Foreman.....	Do.
A	Elwood S. Gerard.....	Clerk.....	Nov. 17, 1887
A	Joseph P. Dolan.....	do.....	Do.
A	Benjamin Carpenter.....	do.....	Do.
A	James E. Dwyer.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A	Francis J. O'Connor.....	do.....	Nov. 19, 1887
A	John W. Emmons.....	do.....	Nov. 21, 1887

Names, classes, and official designations of employes appointed since reorganization, August 1, 1887—Continued.

Class	Name.	Designation.	Date of appointment.
A	Patrick Mulrennan.....	Clerk.....	Nov. 21, 1887
A	Joseph T. Donohue.....	do.....	Do.
A	Henry E. Iseli.....	do.....	Do.
A	Chester P. Miller.....	do.....	Do.
A	Alpheus Coddington.....	do.....	Do.
A	Thomas J. Broderick.....	do.....	Do.
A	August Hund.....	do.....	Do.
A	Charles B. Mars.....	do.....	Do.
2	Edward C. Coleman.....	Inspector.....	Do.
2	William E. McSorley.....	do.....	Do.
A	James D. Kelly.....	Clerk.....	Nov. 21, 1887
Uncl.	Robert P. Cormack.....	Messenger.....	Nov. 26, 1887
A	James L. Boyle.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Uncl.	John T. Murray.....	Messenger.....	Nov. 23, 1887
2	Philip J. Reilly.....	Inspector.....	Nov. 28, 1887
2	George O. Clark.....	do.....	Do.
A	James J. Haley.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A	William F. Haggerty.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1887
Uncl.	John F. Lankenau.....	Fireman.....	Do.
A	James E. Connolly.....	Clerk.....	Dec. 1, 1887
A	Henry F. McGurckin.....	do.....	Dec. 5, 1887
A	William F. Collins.....	do.....	Do.
A	Michael J. Campbell.....	do.....	Do.
A	Francis J. Markey.....	do.....	Do.
A	Frank Wilkinson.....	do.....	Do.
A	Thomas B. Fitzpatrick.....	Night inspector.....	Dec. 7, 1887
A	Azariah J. Orton.....	Clerk.....	Dec. 8, 1887
A	Fred Downey.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	Edward Gardner.....	Messenger.....	Dec. 10, 1887
4	William E. Kimball.....	Private secretary.....	Dec. 8, 1887
4	Otto E. Stroetzel.....	Confidential clerk and acting deputy collector.	Dec. 9, 1887
A	Dennis E. Shehan.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Uncl.	Joseph K. Heath.....	Watchman.....	Dec. 13, 1887
Uncl.	Edmund Schwindel.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	John Connelly.....	do.....	Dec. 14, 1887
2	Joseph G. Woodlock.....	Inspector.....	Do.
2	William Hunter.....	do.....	Do.
1	Chester G. Warriner.....	Confidential clerk and stenographer.....	Dec. 15, 1887
A	Kyrian Kelly.....	Night inspector.....	Dec. 16, 1887
A	Thomas F. Murphy.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	John P. Kelly.....	Searcher.....	Dec. 17, 1887
Uncl.	Jacob Bauer.....	Watchman.....	Do.
2	Samuel J. Cooper.....	Store-keeper.....	Do.
A	John D. Kiely.....	Clerk.....	Dec. 22, 1887
Uncl.	Florence D. Griffin.....	Foreman.....	Dec. 24, 1887
Uncl.	Martin Twysford.....	Watchman.....	Dec. 27, 1887
Uncl.	Thomas F. Daly.....	Messenger.....	Do.
A	William M. Mullane.....	Night inspector.....	Do.
A	Connell G. McSwyny.....	Watchman.....	Dec. 25, 1887
Uncl.	Frank Pierson.....	Messenger.....	Dec. 30, 1887
A	George F. Saunders.....	Night inspector.....	Do.
Uncl.	John Whitney.....	Watchman.....	Do.
Uncl.	John Fagan.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	James H. Lestrange.....	Messenger.....	Dec. 31, 1887
A	Elmer E. Post.....	Clerk.....	Do.
A	Harvey Garrison.....	do.....	Do.
A	William J. O'Gorman.....	Night inspector.....	Do.
A	William N. Hoff.....	Clerk.....	Jan. 3, 1888
1	John K. McDonald.....	Stenographer.....	Jan. 4, 1888
A	Sigismund Samuels.....	Clerk.....	Jan. 5, 1888
Uncl.	Richard J. Kenny.....	Watchman.....	Do.
A	Henry J. T. Myer.....	Clerk.....	Do.
1	John J. Shelley.....	Engineer.....	Do.
2	Thomas B. Veeder.....	Inspector.....	Jan. 6, 1888
A	Adolph Waldman.....	Night inspector.....	Do.
Uncl.	Philip P. Lowery.....	Messenger.....	Jan. 11, 1888
A	James McMahon.....	Clerk.....	Jan. 12, 1888
A	Robert Southern.....	do.....	Do.
Uncl.	Daniel F. Lane.....	Watchman.....	Do.
A	Patrick H. O'Keefe.....	Night inspector.....	Jan. 13, 1888
4	Moses Dinkelsteil.....	Paymaster and acting deputy collector.	Jan. 14, 1888
A	John H. Von Vreele.....	Clerk.....	Do.
Uncl.	Peter Marx.....	Elevator man.....	Do.
A	Samuel S. Whallon.....	Clerk.....	Jan. 19, 1888
Uncl.	Martin Donovan.....	Watchman.....	Do.
Uncl.	Thomas Finley.....	do.....	Jan. 21, 1888
Uncl.	Thomas J. Regan.....	do.....	Jan. 23, 1888
A	Dennis J. O'Brien.....	Clerk.....	Do.
2	Robert P. Cormack.....	Assistant cashier.....	Do.

Names, classes, and official designations of employes appointed since reorganization, August 1, 1887—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Designation.	Date of appointment.
A	Joseph Rothschild.....	Clerk	Jan. 25, 1888
2	James E. Moore	Inspector	Do.
2	Arthur W. Clark	do	Jan. 26, 1888
Uncl.	Thomas F. Tynan	Messenger	Jan. 27, 1888
A	Eugene F. Coyle.....	Clerk.....	Jan. 30, 1888
Uncl.	John V. McClosky.....	Messenger	Do.
A	William J. Stiven	Clerk	Feb. 6, 1888
A	Richard E. Casey	do	Feb. 7, 1888
A	Charles H. Owen.....	do	Feb. 9, 1888
4	Edward Selleck	Paymaster and acting deputy collector.	Feb. 16, 1888
Uncl.	James O'Leary.....	Watchman	Feb. 20, 1888
A	Hiram F. Graves.....	do	Feb. 25, 1888
4	Samuel E. Warren.....	Chief clerk	Feb. 29, 1888
Uncl.	James Meagher.....	Weigher's janitor.....	Mar. 17, 1888
A	Patrick J. Roone.....	Clerk	Mar. 19, 1888

Supplemental list.

No.	Class.	Name.	Designation	Date of appointment.
3	4	Charles Davis	Deputy collector	Sept. 2, 1885
4	4	Jeremiah J. O'Connor	do	Dec. 30, 1886
5	4	John A. Mason	Deputy collector and clerk to civil-service board.	Feb. 19, 1886
6	4	Arthur Berry.....	Deputy collector	July 21, 1885
6	4	William Peters	do	Oct. 26, 1886
9	4	James E. Jones	do	July 21, 1885
11	4	William Barre.....	do	Do.
11	4	Samuel Guthrie	do	Aug. 31, 1886
14	4	Charles H. Taylor	Cashier	July 11, 1885
50	4	George H. Sterling	Weigher.....	Sept. 11, 1885
115	4	C. P. McClelland.....	Deputy collector	Dec. 31, 1886
116	8	J. J. Fallon	Superintendent of gaugers, etc	Apr. 28, 1886
484	2	James H. Porter.....	Assistant weigher.....	July 25, 1887
112	1	Philip Brecher, jr.....	Clerk	June 14, 1886
113	1	M. B. Vail	do	June 22, 1886
114	1	S. S. Johnson.....	do	June 23, 1886
115	1	J. T. Linnen	do	June 26, 1886
73	A	C. H. Martin	Night inspector.....	Jan. 25, 1887
208	A	William J. Lynch.....	Watchman	Feb. 26, 1887
58	Uncl.	John M. Dunham	Elevator man.....	June 9, 1887
59	Uncl.	Thomas Halpin.....	do	May 27, 1887
242	Uncl.	S. Markam.....	Messenger.....	May 11, 1888
39	Uncl.	R. F. McIntyre.....	Fireman	Apr. 21, 1888
3	4	O. T. O'Neill.....	Clerk	Oct. 25, 1887
13	2	A. B. Davis	do	Oct. 28, 1887
11	3	R. W. Fredericks	do	Mar. 2, 1887
8	4	Fred. T. Van Hoesen.....	Teller	Oct. —, 1887
1	4	W. S. Searing	Deputy collector	Dec. 6, 1887
18	4	Adolph Nelson.....	Clerk	Nov. 22, 1887
193	Uncl.	W. H. Holbert	Messenger.....	Dec. 8, 1885
240	Uncl.	A. J. Dunn.....	do	May 4, 1886
241	Uncl.	C. H. Straumberg	do	Do.

No. 3.—Number and designation of officers and official positions coming within the classified service created since March 4, 1885.

Designation.	No.	Designation.	No.
Clerks	19	Confidential clerk and stenographer	1
Liquidators.....	6	Confidential clerks and acting deputy collector	6
Superintendent gauger's laborers and assistant gaugers	1	Interpreters	2
Superintendent assistant weighers and weigher's laborers	1	Detectives	2
Stenographer	1	Inspectresses.....	12
Custodian internal-revenue stamps.....	1	Store-keeper.....	1
Deputy collector.....	1	Acting disbursing agent.....	1
Chief clerks	8	Superintendent of supplies	1
Assistant superintendent custom-house building.....	1	Total	60

No. 4.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service created since March 4, 1885.

Designation.	No.	Designation.	No.
Messengers	17	Watchmen.....	3
Porters	4	Scrub-woman.....	1
Forewoman of scrub-women.....	1		
Floor foreman	1	Total	21
Floor book-keeper.....	1		

Laborers are not included in this statement.

No. 5.—Number and designation of officers and official positions coming within the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

Designation.	No.	Designation.	No.
Abolished:		Left vacant:*	
Assistant auditor	1	Assistant weighers.....	3
Clerks	3	Inspectors	12
Stenographer	1	Assistant gauger.....	1
Store-keepers	5	Inspectress	1
Inspectors	10	Night inspectors.....	7
Foremen of assistant weighers.....	4	Clerks	22
Night inspectors.....	2	Chief clerk of customs.....	1
Inspectress	1	Chief clerks.....	3
Gaugers	2	Store-keepers	3
Assistant gaugers	2	Engineer.....	1
United States weigher.....	1		
	32		60

*Of this number ten were vacant prior to 1885.

No. 6.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

Designation.	No.	Designation.	No.
Abolished	None.	Left vacant:	
Left vacant:		Chief of watch.....	1
Watchmen.....	3	Floor foreman	1
Messenger	2		

No. 7.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in customs service March 4, 1885.

[Number: 10 deputy collectors, 1 auditor, 1 cashier; total 12.]

Name.	Official designation.	Name.	Official designation.
Charles Treichel.....	Auditor.	George W. Palmer.....	Deputy collector.
Joseph Barrett	Cashier.	William A. Jones.....	Do.
Frederick H. White	Deputy collector.	Camden O. Rockwell...	Do.
Richard Wynkoop.....	Do.	James A. Briggs.....	Do.
Nelson B. Bartram	Do.	Nelson G. Williams....	Do.
Benjamin F. Wyman ...	Do.	Henry D. Stanwood....	Do.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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No. 8.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885.

[Number, 5.]

Name.	Designation.	Remarks.
James A. Briggs	Deputy collector	Removed.
Richard Wynkoop	Do	Do.
Benjamin F. Wyman	Do	Do.
William A. Jones	Do	Do.
Fredrick H. Wight	Do	Resigned upon request.

Separations from the service caused by death or voluntary resignation are not included in this statement.

No. 9.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service appointed since March 4, 1885.

[Number: 1 cashier, 7 deputy collectors, 1 auditor, 1 acting disbursing agent; total, 10.]

Name.	Official designation.	Name.	Official designation.
Charles H. Taylor	Cashier.	Charles P. McClelland	Deputy collector.
James E. Jones	Deputy collector.	John J. O'Connor	Do.
Arthur Berry	Do.	William F. Creed	Auditor.
Charles Davis	Do.	William S. Searling	Deputy collector.
William Barre	Do.	Emanuel B. Hart	Acting disbursing agent.

No. 10.—Number, names, and official designation of temporary employes (excepting day laborers) appointed since March 4, 1885, with the date of appointment and term of service of each.

[Number: Clerks, 15; experts, 5; statisticians, 25; messengers, 3; searchers, 5; total, 53.]

Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.	Term of service.	Remarks.
James L. Boole	Clerk	June 30, 1886	<i>F. M. D.</i> 1 2 26	Employed on French spoliation claims.
Hindolph Haas	do	July 9, 1886	1 2 17	
Ignatz Scheer	do	July 13, 1886	0 2 19	
James A. Hall	do	July 19, 1886	1 2 7	
John G. Boy	do	July 24, 1886	1 1 0	
William H. Casey	do	July 28, 1886	1 0 24	Employment on French spoliation claims.
John McGuire	do	July 30, 1886	0 11 20	
William R. Dryden	do	June 24, 1887	0 2 28	
Ed. H. Vrooman	do	July 7, 1887	0 2 19	
Phil J. Reilly	do	July 8, 1887	0 2 18	
Harry Ludlum	do	July 12, 1887	0 0 17	Employed on sugar importations.
Thomas Ward, Jr.	do	do	0 2 14	
William C. Selin	do	do	0 2 14	
Adrian H. Lazaro	do	July 30, 1887	0 1 18	
John H. Curran	do	Aug. 16, 1887	0 1 19	
Amos W. De	Statistician	Mar. 8, 1887	0 11 16	Employed on sugar importations.
Edw. N. Dodge	do	Mar. 7, 1887	0 0 23	
Thomas A. Lathrop	do	Mar. 8, 1887	0 15 0	
Myers R. Jones	do	do	0 6 0	
William B. Allen	do	do	0 4 0	
James Lyons	do	do	0 15 0	
R. McG. Ormsman	do	do	0 6 0	
Fred B. Wilkes	do	do	0 6 0	
John M. Fox	do	Mar. 16, 1887	0 5 0	
George Moody	do	Apr. 40, 1887	0 0 19	
Henry Fitzgerald	do	June 22, 1887	0 0 30	
Frank W. Curran	do	do	0 0 30	
James E. Southan	do	June 11, 1887	0 12 0	
James E. Castello	do	June 20, 1887	0 12 0	

No. 10.—Number, names, and official designation of temporary employes (excepting day laborers) appointed since March 4, 1885, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Official designation.	Date of appointment.	Term of service.			Remarks.
			Y.	M.	D.	
Michael Kadien	Statistician	June 22, 1887	0	13	0	Employed on suit against collector.
John H. Roberts	do	June 23, 1887	0	12	0	
Frank Wako	do	June 24, 1887	0	12	0	
Charles O'Leary	do	June 28, 1887	0	5	0	
Frank McNicoll	do	do	0	5	19	
Peter Kelly	do	July 6, 1887	0	4	0	
Theodore C. Brush	do	July 11, 1887	0	12	0	
Charles H. Bartell	do	July 13, 1887	0	12	0	
Henry M. Kibbee	do	Aug. 15, 1887	0	12	0	
Charles F. Davis	do	Jan. 30, 1888	0	6	0	
John T. Oakley	do	Jan. 11, 1888	0	6	0	During absence of regular employe without pay.
John J. Flynn	Messenger	Jan. 21, 1888	0	7	14	
Lawrence Connor	do	Feb. 7, 1888	0	4	13	
John P. Murray	do	Oct. 11, 1887	0	0	21	
Charles C. Upham	Searcher	Nov. 2, 1887	0	6	0	
John D. Winfield	do	Dec. 1, 1887	0	6	0	
Florence D. Griffin	do	Dec. 2, 1887	0	0	2	
James H. Britton	do	Jan. 9, 1888	0	3	0	
John Blava	do	Dec. 2, 1887	0	6	0	
Richard Wynkoop	Expert	Nov. 4, 1886	0	7	0	During absence of regular employe without pay.
Fred B. Wright	do	Nov. 5, 1886	0	4	0	
George W. Schaffer	do	Feb. 2, 1887	0	0	0	
Christopher Nooney	do	Feb. 24, 1887	0	4	19	
Mortimer Ruger	do	Feb. 7, 1887	1	4	0	

APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

PORT OF NEW YORK,
APPRAISER'S OFFICE,
402 Washington street, April 30, 1888.

No. 1.—Number, names, and official designation of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885.

[Removals made by death, by voluntary resignation, and by transfer or promotion to other positions in the appraiser's office are not included in this statement.]

[Number: Examiners, 28; chief clerk, 1; law clerk, 1; clerks, 8; clerks and verifiers, 6; samplers, 11; messengers, 23; openers and packers, 68; total, 149.]

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
34	4	Caldwell, Louis H.	Examiner	Removed.
31	4	Hunt, Isaac O.	do	Do.
35	4	Bogart, Albert	do	Do.
49	4	Jellison, Zachariah	do	Do.
51	4	Smith, David W.	do	Do.
53	4	Cochran, Frederick	do	Do.
28	4	Clark, William H.	do	Do.
36	4	Jones, John W.	do	Do.
4	4	Corning, John W.	do	Do.
35	4	McElwee, John S.	do	Do.
82	4	Townsend, Charles H.	do	Do.
14	4	Sherer, Edward	do	Do.
24	4	Sherer, John A.	do	Do.
53	4	Fowler, Channey B.	do	Do.
65	4	O'Hara, John T.	do	Do.
83	4	Bentlett, John E.	do	Do.
55	4	Fitch, William H.	do	Do.
7	3	Frost, Cyrus T.	do	Do.
10	4	Clark, Frederick H.	do	Do.
40	4	Carhart, Lyman B.	do	Do.
12	4	Crooker, John T.	do	Do.
81	4	Thomson, William J.	do	Do.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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No. 1.—Number, names, and official designation of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885—Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
30	4	Lawrence, William H.	Examiner	Removed.
20	4	Tuttle, Truman V.	do	Do.
67	4	Terpenning, William G.	do	Do.
2	3	Williams, William H.	do	Do.
43	4	Loose, Charles H.	do	Do.
17	4	Brown, Harrison H.	do	Do.
1	4	Benjamin, William H.	Chief clerk	Do.
44	4	Stokes, Frederick J.	Law clerk	Do.
71	4	Shaw, Frank A.	Clerk	Do.
25	1	Lesser, Max A.	do	Do.
6	3	Frost, Frederick W.	do	Do.
2	Uncl.	Owens, Albert J.	do	Do.
2	3	Emerson, Henry M.	do	Do.
2	Uncl.	Sanders, Henry D.	do	Do.
1	Uncl.	Ernst, John F.	do	Do.
10	3	Oshorn, John	do	Do.
14	1	Pedro, William J.	Clerk and verifier	Do.
11	1	Squires, Lewis N.	do	Do.
19	1	Beiknap, Thomas M.	do	Do.
6	2	Wall, John P.	do	Do.
12	1	Beysa, Benjamin	do	Do.
23	1	Lackey, Joseph A.	do	Do.
33	1	Knollock, Jacob	Sampler	Do.
27	1	Guisehard, John L.	do	Do.
46	1	Flowers, Alfred	do	Do.
45	1	Maloney, James	do	Do.
41	1	Spratt, Michael	do	Do.
36	1	McQuaid, Thomas G.	do	Do.
28	1	Delaney, Dennis J.	do	Do.
42	1	Doane, John K.	do	Do.
40	1	Noyes, Samuel G.	do	Do.
37	1	Flynn, James W.	do	Do.
2	1	Benjamin, Marcus	do	Do.
26	1	White, William	do	Do.
20	1	Mead, Lewis W.	do	Do.
4	A	Baldwin, Robert	do	Do.
12	Uncl.	Jones, Robert	Messenger	Resigned.
5	Uncl.	Phillips, Barnett L.	do	Removed.
19	Uncl.	Cole, Philo	do	Do.
20	Uncl.	Robinson, Matthew G.	do	Do.
10	Uncl.	Turner, James M.	do	Do.
9	Uncl.	McManus, Patrick H.	do	Do.
4	Uncl.	Dent, Ulysses S. G.	do	Do.
14	Uncl.	Dougherty, John W.	do	Do.
11	A	Kelly, Nathaniel	do	Do.
18	Uncl.	Richele, William	do	Do.
34	Uncl.	Harris, William G.	do	Do.
28	Uncl.	Rose, Frank	do	Do.
17	Uncl.	Lowe, Gilbert	do	Do.
36	Uncl.	Kiernan, Patrick H.	do	Do.
25	Uncl.	Ryan, Thomas P.	do	Do.
11	Uncl.	Hinmenthal, William	do	Do.
24	Uncl.	Gillies, David	do	Do.
13	Uncl.	Brooks, Norman J.	do	Do.
27	Uncl.	Stiles, William E.	do	Do.
38	Uncl.	Gilliland, William H.	do	Do.
19	Uncl.	Burns, Matthew	do	Do.
72	Uncl.	Brush, George S.	Opener and packer	Do.
57	Uncl.	Claypoote, David	do	Do.
63	Uncl.	Robinson, John	do	Do.
55	Uncl.	Moran, Thomas	do	Do.
72	A	O'Reilly, Daniel J.	do	Do.
46	Uncl.	Curtis, Henry R.	do	Do.
47	Uncl.	Hawes, Oliver F.	do	Do.
17	2	Wecke, Samuel R.	do	Do.
40	Uncl.	Morris, Ellis	do	Do.
68	Uncl.	James, James A.	do	Do.
80	Uncl.	Bell, Edmund R.	do	Do.
61	Uncl.	Parker, Charles L.	do	Do.
94	Uncl.	Sanford, Amos	do	Do.
63	Uncl.	Carey, Thomas	do	Do.
60	Uncl.	Mulcahy, Edward	do	Do.
76	Uncl.	Cunningham, Robert	do	Do.
65	A	McCarthy, James	do	Do.
70	A	Dale, James S.	do	Do.
53	Uncl.	Franklin, John D.	do	Do.
50	Uncl.	Crosson, Philip	do	Do.
91	Uncl.	Willcox, William H.	do	Do.
60	Uncl.	Williams, Richard	do	Do.
50	Uncl.	Jewett, Thomas C.	do	Do.
26	Uncl.	Van Cott, Peter	do	Do.

No. 1.—Number, names, and official designation of employes removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885—Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.	Remarks.
67	Uncl.	Earl, Wilfred B.....	Opener and packer.....	Removed.
64	Uncl.	Houser, Peter.....	do.....	Do.
49	A	Branigan, Thomas H.....	do.....	Do.
62	Uncl.	Purdy, Frank E.....	do.....	Do.
39	Uncl.	Limond, James.....	do.....	Do.
56	Uncl.	Gue, Le Grand.....	do.....	Do.
65	Uncl.	Roberts, Ephraim M.....	do.....	Do.
64	Uncl.	Wilson, George.....	do.....	Do.
74	Uncl.	Collins, John.....	do.....	Do.
53	A	Dorr, Horatio, jr.....	do.....	Do.
66	Uncl.	McLaughlin, William J.....	do.....	Do.
70	Uncl.	Farrell, Thomas.....	do.....	Do.
38	A	Hogan, Martin F.....	do.....	Do.
31	A	Hunt, William.....	do.....	Do.
66	A	Mason, Alonzo L.....	do.....	Do.
68	A	Thayer, George W.....	do.....	Do.
73	Uncl.	Wight, George J.....	do.....	Do.
59	A	Haefell, Philip.....	do.....	Do.
47	A	Hanley, John.....	do.....	Do.
92	Uncl.	Gordon, Thomas F.....	do.....	Do.
82	Uncl.	Sanders, Thomas H.....	do.....	Do.
94	Uncl.	De Noielle, C. H.....	do.....	Do.
54	Uncl.	Cornell, Nicholas, jr.....	do.....	Do.
77	A	Clark, William H.....	do.....	Do.
83	Uncl.	Newman, George C.....	do.....	Do.
44	Uncl.	Kivlin, John.....	do.....	Do.
71	Uncl.	Ludlam, Abram B.....	do.....	Do.
72	A	Noble, William C.....	do.....	Do.
59	A	McCormack, Patrick H.....	do.....	Do.
39	A	Farley, John F.....	do.....	Do.
80	Uncl.	Butler, Thomas H.....	do.....	Do.
79	Uncl.	Tucker, Daniel.....	do.....	Do.
63	A	Morey, Robert E.....	do.....	Do.
77	A	Breslin, Dennis M.....	do.....	Do.
76	A	Harris, Joseph C.....	do.....	Do.
32	A	Scully, Jeremiah J.....	do.....	Do.
50	A	Louis, Jacob F.....	do.....	Do.
75	Uncl.	Earl, Edward.....	do.....	Do.
84	Uncl.	Campbell, George W.....	do.....	Do.
81	A	Higby, William S.....	do.....	Do.
84	Uncl.	Connolly, Cornelius.....	do.....	Resigned.
41	A	Torbett, Alfred H.....	do.....	Removed.
68	Uncl.	Lynch, William J.....	do.....	Resigned.
48	Uncl.	Sevenoaks, Edward C.....	do.....	Removed.
25	Uncl.	Leimbach, Frederick.....	Messenger.....	Do.
81	Uncl.	Johnson, Frank.....	do.....	Do.

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1885.

(Appointments made by transfer or by promotion from other positions in the appraiser's office are not included in this statement.)

[Number: Private secretary, 1; superintendent of openers and packers, 1; law clerk, 1; examiners, 21; clerks, 9; clerks and verifiers, 13; samplers, 13; messengers, 33; openers and packers, 102; total, 195.]

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.
76	4	Howard, Frederick W.....	Private secretary.
13	3	Ducey, John.....	Superintendent of openers and packers.
49	4	Holthansen, Henry.....	Examiner.
34	4	Mitchell, John Q.....	Do.
35	4	Gill, Howard C.....	Do.
51	4	Foskett, Byron D. C.....	Do.
44	4	Walden, Howard T.....	Law clerk.
7	3	Thomson, William J.....	Examiner.
65	4	Burke, Francis J.....	Do.
30	4	Bieling, Frederick B.....	Do.
53	4	Hepburn, Peter A.....	Do.
21	4	Ryan, Thomas F.....	Do.
40	4	Bruning, Hermann.....	Do.
48	4	Scott, George W.....	Do.
12	4	Bath, Charles H.....	Do.
70	4	Strain, Patrick H.....	Do.

OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4,
Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation
33	4	Parkhill, William H.	Examiner.
84	4	Dunham, James T.	Do.
83	4	Smith, Henry W.	Do.
25	4	McCaffray, Arthur S.	Do.
10	4	Conlner, James R.	Do.
81	4	Jameson, William E.	Do.
89	4	Howe, Robert E. L.	Do.
47	2	McElwee, John S.	Do.
3	Uncl.	Muehlhaus, Conrad	Clerk.
2	Uncl.	Wyman, Patrick	Do.
25	1	Moore, Eugene P.	Do.
50	1	Clark, Henry C.	Do.
5	3	Nickerson, John	Do.
61	1	Hughes, John	Do.
62	1	Kolacky, Emanuel	Do.
25	1	Webb, Frank	Do.
1	Uncl.	McKeon, Joseph, Jr.	Do.
19	1	McKinstry, Alexander	Clerk and verifier.
23	1	Cowley, Farrel F. J.	Do.
11	1	Smith, Charles A.	Do.
15	1	Noal, George H.	Do.
18	1	Muller, Charles A.	Do.
10	1	Kenney, Peter L.	Do.
14	1	Fawcett, John P.	Do.
21	1	Jackson, William A.	Do.
60	1	Patten, Henry S.	Do.
12	1	Underhill, Henry C.	Do.
17	1	Erhardt, Emil	Do.
10	1	Nanry, James J.	Do.
14	1	Peelen, William J.	Do.
42	1	Cole, Isaac W.	Sampler.
32	1	Bartlett, John E.	Do.
28	1	Delaney, Dennis J.	Do.
26	1	Leimbach, Frederick	Do.
47	1	McElwee, John S.	Do.
36	1	McGrath, James J.	Do.
37	1	Seymour, James E.	Do.
2	A	Spratt, Michael	Do.
54	1	McGutro, Charles	Do.
4	A	Tennant, Stephen W. S.	Do.
27	1	Hayden, Edward J.	Do.
45	1	Watson, William J.	Do.
38	1	Fuld, Max	Do.
24	Uncl.	Steinberg, Philipp	Messenger.
30	Uncl.	O Flynn, William H.	Do.
11	Uncl.	De Carlo, Frank	Do.
19	Uncl.	Burca, Matthew	Do.
6	Uncl.	McManus, Patrick H.	Do.
16	Uncl.	McGuirk, Michael	Do.
34	Uncl.	Whalen, John	Do.
35	Uncl.	Rahi, Patrick T.	Do.
25	Uncl.	Uriz, Joseph	Do.
23	Uncl.	McLaughlin, Patrick	Do.
30	Uncl.	McAniff, John	Do.
81	Uncl.	Delaney, James F.	Do.
37	Uncl.	Mahony, John F.	Do.
16	Uncl.	McDermott, Luke F.	Do.
13	Uncl.	Farrell, Bartholomew	Do.
10	Uncl.	Cole, Philo	Do.
12	Uncl.	Sherlock, Edward	Do.
20	Uncl.	Chapman, Ernest J.	Do.
9	Uncl.	Neilson, Samuel	Do.
5	Uncl.	Murphy, James	Do.
2	Uncl.	Costigan, James F.	Do.
17	Uncl.	Duffey, James A.	Do.
16	Uncl.	Dougherty, John W.	Do.
26	Uncl.	Dunne, Edward	Do.
19	Uncl.	Tracy, James H.	Do.
25	Uncl.	Ryan, Thomas P.	Do.
23	Uncl.	Farrel, Michael J.	Do.
11	Uncl.	Blumenthal, William	Do.
4	Uncl.	Rackett, John H.	Do.
29	Uncl.	Bush, William	Do.
31	Uncl.	Healy, John	Do.
11	Uncl.	Sheil, Thomas J.	Do.
16	Uncl.	O'Neill, Bernard J.	Do.
62	Uncl.	Ball, Samuel F.	Opener and packman
52	Uncl.	Phillips, Isaac, Jr.	Do.
40	Uncl.	Kelley, Michael	Do.
57	Uncl.	Earl, Robert B.	Do.
51	A	Scheeper, John B.	Do.

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1893.—
Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.
42	Uncl.	Addison, Michael	Opener and packer.
43	Uncl.	Maguire, Thomas	Do.
47	Uncl.	Moran, Thomas	Do.
47	A	Murray, Michael	Do.
77	Uncl.	Egan, Thomas	Do.
80	Uncl.	Myers, Morris	Do.
82	Uncl.	Lynch, William J.	Do.
82	Uncl.	McDonagh, Michael	Do.
82	Uncl.	Wine, Harris	Do.
82	Uncl.	Gilmartin, Patrick J.	Do.
89	A	Morant, Harry	Do.
91	Uncl.	Marko, John	Do.
93	Uncl.	Carey, Thomas	Do.
46	Uncl.	Couch, Richard J.	Do.
65	Uncl.	Kane, John J.	Do.
91	Uncl.	Sanford, Cornelius	Do.
94	Uncl.	Houser, Peter	Do.
97	Uncl.	Fox, Patrick J.	Do.
97	Uncl.	Grandall, Lewis R.	Do.
97	Uncl.	Gurkin, Thomas F.	Do.
97	Uncl.	Harkins, Charles	Do.
12	Uncl.	Keating, Philip	Do.
15	Uncl.	Hanrahan, William	Do.
19	Uncl.	Brady, Michael	Do.
14	Uncl.	Lofus, Michael F.	Do.
44	Uncl.	Murray, Patrick J.	Do.
71	Uncl.	Doran, Thomas	Do.
84	Uncl.	DeVelle, Charles H.	Do.
79	Uncl.	Vailey, Michael	Do.
79	Uncl.	Nagle, Edward F.	Do.
53	Uncl.	Nimphius, John, Jr.	Do.
54	A	Loughlin, Peter J.	Do.
60	Uncl.	Mulhavy, Edward	Do.
50	Uncl.	Mahoney, Daniel J.	Do.
84	Uncl.	Robinson, William A.	Do.
84	Uncl.	Campbell, George W.	Do.
73	A	Hausbeck, Alfred	Do.
74	A	Larkin, James J.	Do.
54	Uncl.	Burdick, Philip T.	Do.
54	Uncl.	Cornell, Nicholas Jr.	Do.
59	A	Conklin, John L.	Do.
52	Uncl.	Sullivan, Daniel	Do.
53	A	Morrison, Samuel W.	Do.
50	Uncl.	Brady, John W.	Do.
53	A	Dunnally, Daniel	Do.
77	A	Breslin, Dennis M.	Do.
66	A	Peiris, William E.	Do.
66	A	Rand, Charles E.	Do.
68	A	Fox, Charles A.	Do.
73	A	O'Reilly, Daniel J.	Do.
73	A	Floeken, Nicholas J.	Do.
51	A	Cavanagh, Jeremiah	Do.
67	Uncl.	Sevensack, Edward C.	Do.
49	A	Brannigan, Thomas H.	Do.
11	A	Phillips, James F.	Do.
56	A	Groves, John J.	Do.
59	A	McCormack, Patrick H.	Do.
43	A	McDermott, Peter	Do.
66	A	Rauba, Charles	Do.
64	Uncl.	Kneibert, Philip	Do.
62	A	Spencer, Charles H.	Do.
44	A	Dolan, Lawrence	Do.
14	A	Dolan, Charles	Do.
50	A	Montgomery, George J.	Do.
26	A	Van Cott, Peter	Do.
66	A	Graham, John M.	Do.
45	A	Dwyer, Dennis F.	Do.
56	A	Gowarby, Frank A.	Do.
31	A	Hunt, William	Do.
34	Uncl.	Connolly, Cornelius	Do.
64	Uncl.	Morgan, Alaric C.	Do.
92	Uncl.	Holleran, Jeremiah	Do.
63	A	Vieser, William F.	Do.
66	Uncl.	Mason, William	Do.
63	Uncl.	McKeena, Patrick	Do.
63	A	Mondinger, Martin, Jr.	Do.
26	A	Wotman, Reso B.	Do.
56	A	Wilson, William A.	Do.
60	Uncl.	White, William J.	Do.
31	1	Fagan, John E.	Do.
29	A	Dalton, John W.	Do.

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designation of employes appointed since March 4, 1885—
Continued.

No.	Class.	Name.	Official designation.
72	A	McDonough, Charles F	Opener and packer.
52	Uncl.	Hargrove, Richard	Do.
60	Uncl.	Lynch, John T.	Do.
76	Uncl.	Cahill, Charles H.	Do.
25	A	Harriott, James C	Do.
56	A	Whelan, Edward F	Do.
51	Uncl.	Donnellan, James	Do.
64	A	Campbell, Mark A.	Do.
53	Uncl.	Gallagher, Frank	Do.
81	Uncl.	Kramer, John	Do.
50	A	Schruth, Frank R	Do.
54	Uncl.	Devine, Patrick	Do.
65	A	Hoffmann, Feodor J	Do.
80	A	McSherry, Philip	Do.
74	A	Tillmann, John	Do.
166	Uncl.	Kehoe, William J	Do.
153	Uncl.	Lane, Timothy	Do.
31	A	Ryan, John C	Do.
47	A	Nally, Andrew	Do.
77	A	O'Brien, John F	Do.
87	Uncl.	Anderson, George M	Do.

No. 3.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service, created since 4 March, 1885.

Designation.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Class.	No.
Private secretary	4	1	Clerk and verifier	1	1
Superintendent of openers and packers	8	1	Opener and packer	A	1
Examiners	4	15	Total		22
Clerks	1	8			

No. 4.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service, created since March 4, 1885.

None.

No. 5.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service, abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

Designation.	No. abol- ished.	Class.	No. left vacant.	Class.
Examiners	15	(*)	4	4
Sampler	1	1	1	1
Clerks	2	(†)	.....	.....
Clerks and verifiers	3	2	.....	.....
Messengers .....	.....	.....	1	A
Opener and packer	1	2	.....	.....
Total	22	.....	6	.....

* 5 class 1, 4 class 2, 5 class 3, 1 class 4.
† 1 class 4, 1 class A.

No. 6.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service, abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

None.

No. 7.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in customs service, March 4, 1885.

[Total number, 10.]

Name.	Designation.	Division.
Edward S. Fowler	Assistant appraiser	First.
Cyrus A. Stevens	do	Second.
William Kent	do	Third.
George N. Birdsall	do	Fourth.
Immanuel Auerbach	do	Fifth.
Merritt Wickham	do	Sixth.
William H. Gregg	do	Seventh.
Frank Hay	do	Eighth.
Joseph C. Biglin	do	Ninth.
David C. Sturges	do	Tenth.

No. 8.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service, removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885.

[Total number, 6.]

Name.	Designation.	Division.
Edward S. Fowler	Assistant appraiser	First.
Immanuel Auerbach	do	Fifth.
Merritt Wickham	do	Sixth.
Joseph M. Strong	do	Do.
William H. Gregg	do	Seventh.
Joseph C. Biglin	do	Ninth.

No. 9.—Number, names, and official designations of heads of divisions in the customs service appointed since March 4, 1885.

[Total number, 7.]

Name.	Designation.	Division.
Daniel J. Moore	Assistant appraiser	First.
Edward Rowe	do	Fifth.
Joseph M. Strong	do	Sixth.
Edgar A. Brown	do	Do.
Charles E. Stott	do	Seventh.
Thomas S. Tice	do	Eighth.
David C. Halstead	do	Ninth.

No. 10.—Number, names, and official designations of temporary employes (excepting day laborers) appointed since March 4, 1885, with the date of appointment and term of service of each.

None.

NAVAL OFFICE.

CHANGES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE IN THE NAVAL OFFICE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK BETWEEN MARCH 4, 1885, AND APRIL 30, 1888.

[Prepared under the resolution of the Senate of the United States of May 1, 1888.]

No. 1.—Number, names, and official designations of employes removed or resigned by request.

Official No.	Class.	Annual salary.	Name.	Designation.	Removed or resigned by request.	Date.
7	Uncl.	\$840	Samuel G. Burns.....	Messenger....	Removed for cause ...	Nov. 16, 1885
24	4	2, 000	Nathaniel Appleton ..	Clerk	Place discontinued ...	Sept. 30, 1886
2	1	1, 200	Thomas H. Bryden ...	...do .....	...do	Do.
8	4	2, 200	Wilson Berryman ....	...do	Removed for cause ...	Oct. 20, 1886
12	Uncl.	840	C. E. Melosch	Messenger....	...do	Mar. 31, 1887
1	3	1, 600	Albert C. Bond	Clerk .....	...do	July 31, 1887
38	4	1, 800	Thomas G. Whytal ...	...do	(*)	Mar. 31, 1888
5	2	1, 400	Herman G. Carter ....	...do	(*)	Do.
6	2	1, 400	William B. Crawford ..	...do	(*)	Do.
10	2	1, 400	Calvin C. Church .....	...do	(*)	Do.
5	1	1, 200	Ernest Merington ....	...do	(*)	Do.
14	1	1, 200	Frederick J. Graham ..	...do	(*)	Do.
17	1	1, 200	William H. Grenelle ..	...do	(*)	Do.
23	1	1, 200	Robert M. Butler .....	...do	(*)	Do.
8	Uncl.	840	Benson Van Voast....	Messenger....	(*)	Do.

* Discharged under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce expenses because of deficiency in the customs appropriation.

N. B.—In all the above cases of removal the cause was stated in the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, and is on file in his office.

The other changes, by voluntary resignation to enter other business or by death or transfer, are given in the following appendix to Exhibit No. 1.

Appendix to No. 1.

Official No.	Class.	Annual salary.	Name.	Designation.	Cause for leaving the service.	Date.
1	2	\$1, 550	George W. Marston...	Clerk	Voluntary resignation.	June 10, 1885
36	4	1, 800	Richmond P. Barnes..	...do .....	...do	Aug. 14, 1885
4	3	1, 600	John H. Walsh .....	...do .....	...do	Sept. 21, 1886
2	3	1, 600	Alexander H. Harris..	...do .....	...do	Dec. 31, 1886
9	1	1, 200	John P. Lyons .....	...do .....	...do	Mar. 15, 1886
4	Uncl.	840	L. R. Simmonds.....	Messenger....	...do	Mar. 31, 1886
37	4	1, 800	William H. Bell.....	Clerk .....	...do	Apr. 15, 1886
6	Uncl.	840	Edward Finn cane	Messenger....	...do	Aug. 12, 1886
17	3	1, 600	Levi S. Hulse.....	Clerk .....	...do	May 15, 1887
22	1	1, 200	Frederick B. Davis ...	...do	Transferred to collect- or's office.	May 20, 1887
2	A	900	Anna L. Coney	Stenographer .	Voluntary resignation.	June 30, 1887
23	4	1, 800	Philip Wagner	Clerk .....	...do	Do.
13	4	2, 200	George B. Squires ....	...do .....	...do	Oct. 31, 1887
5	Uncl.	840	Joseph Ferrall	Messenger....	Died.....	Feb. 21, 1888
27	4	2, 000	John T. Staats.....	Clerk	Resigned on account of ill health.	Mar. 31, 1888
10	Uncl.	840	Charles E. Judson	Messenger....	Voluntary resignation.	Apr. 19, 1888
13	1	1, 200	Leonard Wightman ..	Clerk .....	...do	Apr. 30, 1888

No. 2.—Number, names, and official designations of employes appointed since March 4, 1885

Official No.	Class.	Annual salary.	Name.	Designation.	Appointed in place of—	Date.
7	Uncl.	\$840	James Shack	Messenger.	S. G. Barnes, removed	Nov. 17, 1885
11	1	1,200	Lewis G. Fay	Clerk	George Kleins, promoted	Dec. 7, 1885
14	1	1,200	Frederick J. Graham	do	F. S. Cooke, promoted	Do.
6	1	1,200	Ernest Merington	do	A. Gross, promoted	Dec. 14, 1885
10	1	1,200	Thomas J. Kennedy	do	S. B. Culver, promoted	Jan. 1, 1886
9	1	1,200	David T. Humphries	do	J. P. Lyons, resigned	Mar. 17, 1886
8	Uncl.	800	Charles E. Judson	Messenger.	W. L. Ward, promoted	Apr. 1, 1886
8	1	1,200	Francis M. Marks	Clerk	J. M. Smith, promoted	Apr. 16, 1886
11	Uncl.	840	James B. Hale	Messenger.	New office	Sept. 1, 1886
12	Uncl.	840	Christian E. Melosch	do	do	Do.
9	Uncl.	600	Oscar F. Dietrich	do	C. E. Judson promoted	Do.
15	1	1,200	Frederick L. Hannah	Clerk	New office	Oct. 1, 1886
16	1	1,200	Benjamin A. Bennett	do	do	Do.
18	1	1,200	Daniel Donnelly	do	do	Oct. 2, 1886
17	1	1,200	William H. Grenelle	do	do	Oct. 4, 1886
19	1	1,200	James H. Donohue	do	do	Do.
20	1	1,200	Nathaniel Appleton	do	do	Do.
6	Uncl.	840	Edwin Moore	Messenger.	E. Finucane, resigned	Oct. 11, 1886
21	1	1,200	Joseph Noonan	Clerk	New office	Oct. 20, 1886
22	1	1,200	Robert M. Butler	do	do	Oct. 19, 1886
24	1	1,200	John G. Law	do	do	Oct. 25, 1886
1	1	1,200	James H. Magill	do	W. E. C. Mayer, promoted	Nov. 1, 1886
23	1	1,200	Frederick B. Davis	do	New office	Nov. 9, 1886
7	A	800	Anna L. Coney	Stenog'pher	do	Mar. 12, 1887
12	Uncl.	840	Jas. W. C. Anderson	Messenger.	C. E. Melosch, removed	Apr. 1, 1887
3	A	*1,000	Frank W. Cole	Clerk	C. E. Parsons, promoted	May 10, 1887
22	1	1,200	George N. Seef	do	F. B. Davis, transferred	May 20, 1887
2	A	*1,000	Edgar Skinner	Stenog'pher	A. L. Coney, resigned	July 2, 1887
4	A	*1,000	Asa J. Farwell	Clerk	F. S. Lockwood, promoted	Sept. 10, 1887
5	A	*1,000	Edward G. Kern	do	L. G. Fay, promoted	Sept. 15, 1887
3	A	*1,000	James J. Meehan	do	F. W. Cole, promoted	Nov. 16, 1887
9	Uncl.	800	Christopher J. Smith	Messenger.	O. F. Dietrich, promoted	Mar. 1, 1887

* These clerkships were originally in Class 1 at an annual salary of \$1,200, but were reduced to a salary of \$1,000 as more proper compensation for original entrance into the service.

† George N. See was transferred from the collector's office in exchange for Frederick B. Davis.

‡ The annual salary of this place was raised from \$900 to \$1,000.

No. 3.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service created since March 4, 1885.

Ten such positions were created by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury dated 15th of July, 1886, for the purpose of adjusting unliquidated entries and the computation and certification of refunds of customs duties under judgments of the courts.

They were all clerkships in Class 1 at an annual salary of \$1,200, and are designated in Exhibit No. 2 as Nos. 15 to 24, both inclusive, in that class, and also in that exhibit are entitled "New offices."

No. 4.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service created since March 4, 1885.

Three such positions were created by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury dated 15th of July, 1886, and for the purposes set forth in Exhibit No. 3, *supra*.

They were all positions of messengers at \$840 per year.

No. 5.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885.

ABOLISHED.

Official number.	Class.	Annual salary.	Designation.	Cause.	Date.
16	4	\$1,000	Clerkship...	Reorganization of office.....	Oct. 1, 1886
16	3	1,600	do	do	Do.
11	2	1,400	do	do	Do.
2	1	1,200	do	do	Do.
12	1	1,200	do	Reduced to Class A at \$1,000.	May 9, 1887.

VACANT.

No. 5.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming within the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 4, 1885—Continued.

3	4	2,500	Clerksbip...	Change of designation to deputy naval officer..	Oct. 1, 1886.
7	1	1,200	do	Reduced to Class A at a salary of \$1,000.....	Sept. 10, 1887.
11	1	1,200	do	do	Sept. 15, 1887.
27	4	2,000	do	Deficiency in customs appropriation.	Apr. 1, 1888.
38	4	1,800	do	do	Do.
10	3	1,600	do	do	Do.
6	2	1,400	do	do	Do.
10	2	1,400	do	do	Do.
5	1	1,200	do	do	Do.
14	1	1,200	do	do	Do.
17	1	1,200	do	do	Do.
23	1	1,200	do	do	Do.

The last nine vacancies are temporary and to be filled when the customs fund is replenished.

No. 6.—Number and designation of offices and official positions coming below or outside the classified service abolished or left vacant since March 1, 1885.

One messenger's place left vacant since March 31, 1888, by reason of deficiency in appropriation, but to be filled as above.

No. 7.—Number, names, and official designation of heads of divisions on March 4, 1885.

Official No.	Class.	Division.	Designation.	Name.
5	4	First—Entry of merchandise..	Chief clerk and acting deputy naval officer.	Judson L. Powers.
16	4	Second—Cash receipts.....	Chief clerk	William H. Horton.
10	4	Third—Vessels	Chief clerk and acting deputy naval officer.	Lockwood R. May.
6	4	Fourth—Liquidations.....	do	Timothy O'Meara.
4	4	Fifth—Warehousing.....	do	Andrew W. Green.
7	4	Sixth—Auditing.....	Auditor and acting deputy naval officer.	John M. Comstock.

No. 8.—Number, names, and official designation of heads of divisions removed or resigned upon request since March 4, 1885.

None. The original Division No. 2 of cash receipts was merged in Division No. 6 on October 1, 1886, its chief clerk, William H. Horton, being retained in service at his previous salary

No. 9.—Number, names, and official designation of heads of divisions appointed since March 4, 1885.

One. On October 1, 1886, the business of the office connected with drawbacks and debentures was removed from the first division and constituted the new second division, and John C. Sage made its chief clerk at a salary of \$2,500. Mr. Sage had sole charge of this business for the preceding fourteen years in the first division.

No. 10.—Number, names, and official designation of temporary employes appointed since March 4, 1885.

None.

Attest:

SILAS W. BURT,
Naval Officer.

